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(SUBJECT.)

Sett — Distt — South Kanara
Introduction whereof
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~~Settlement Party.~~ DEPARTMENT.
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Received *Registered*

From (Name) .Bhoothalingam Esquire I.C.S.

Desig: Special Settlement Officer, Party No.III,

Post Box ....., (Station) Cuddapah.

Telegraphic Address

17 JUN 1936

Secretary to the Commissioners of
Board of Revenue, Thepauk,
Bangalore.

Through the Collector of South Kanara, dated 14.6.36. 19

Sir, I.O.C.A2 No. 301.35

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Settlement - Resettlement - (South Kanara District,
Introduction report - Submitted.

I submit the following final report on the resettlement operations in the South Kanara District.

2. Resettled tract.

The district consists of six taluks viz., Mangalore, Karkal, Kasaragod, Udipi, Coondapur and Puttur. This report deals with all these six taluks except the Amin Divi Islands which are exempt from the scope of the operation because the revenue derived from the coir monopoly in them forms a suitable substitute for a land tax. The subjoined statement shows the year in which the resettlement was due in each taluk and the year in which the revised rates were actually introduced.

Name of taluk.	No. of villages.	The fasli in which the taluks were due for	The fasli in which the revised rates for

Karkal	63 (a) ✓	1341 (1931-32
	42 (b) ✓	1342 (1932-33
Kasaragod	114 ✓	1343 (1933-34)
Udipi	115 ✓	1342 (1932-33
Coondapur	103 ✓	1342 (1932-33)
Puttur	132(c) ✓	1343 (1933-34)
	2(d) ✓	1341 (1931-32)

Note:- 3(a). These 63 villages formed part of the Mangalore taluk at the last Settlement and were settled in 1902-03 along with that taluk.

b) These 42 villages formed part of the Udipi taluk at the last Settlement and were settled in 1903-04 along with that taluk.

(c) The Periya Cardamom forest in the Periya Puttur taluk was settled in fasli 1313 (1903-09) and the resettlement rates were introduced in fasli 1344 (1934-35) along with the rest of the taluk.

(d) These two villages were recently transferred from Mangalore to Puttur.

(e). The Government in their Order No.2214 Revenue dated 31.10.1931 directed the postponement of the introduction of resettlement in the portions of the district due for resettlement before fasli 1344 to that fasli. The revised rates were accordingly introduced in fasli 1344 in accordance with the orders conveyed in G.O.No.42 Revenue dated 5-1-1935.

Survey operations preliminary to Resettlement.

A resurvey preliminary to resettlement was carried out

of Kasaragod, 27 of Mangalore, 33 of Puttur and 2 in each of Coondapur and Udipi taluks). In the rest of the villages resurvey was considered unnecessary. Please see G.O.No.Ms.2237 Revenue dated 26.9.1928 communicated with B.P.Ms.3239 dated 4-10-1928, and G.O.No.1353 Ms.Revenue dated 11-3-1928 communicated with B.P. Ms.2755 dated 20-3-1928.

The following statement gives the dates of commencement and the completion of Survey operations in the resurveyed villages of the several taluks.

Name of taluk.	Number of villages dealt with.	Date of commencement of survey.	Date of completion of survey (i.e. date of issue of final Notification under section 13 of the Survey & Boundaries Act.
1	2	3	4
Kasaragod.	97	December 1924	October 1933
	17 (Kumari villages)		August 1933
Mangalore	27	June 1926	January 1932
Puttur	33	September 1926.	December 1931
Coondapur	2	"	October 1931
Udi	2	"	December 1931

Operations connected with the resettlement.

(1) Resurveyed tracts. The Government in their Order No.373 Revenue dated 12.6.1925 communicated with B.P.No.Mis. 1275 dated 16.6.1925 directed that the work connected with the resettlement of Malabar and South Kanara should be taken up by

this Party. In G.O.No.1711 Revenue dated 4.11.1925 the Government directed the adoption of the following simplified procedure as a tentative measure which was subsequently confirmed in G.O.No.4133 Revenue dated 2.11.1927:-

(i) that rough pattas should be issued on the basis of the land registers prepared by the Survey Department.

(ii) that objections to rough pattas need no longer be heard Special Assistant Settlement Officers but might be heard and disposed of by Special Deputy Tahsildars.

(iii) that the work of the special staff employed in South Kanara be stopped.

Accordingly, a Branch Office was opened at Kasaragod in October 1925 and rough pattas were issued on the basis of the resurvey land registers for all the resurveyed villages, excepting 17 Kumari villages. After the disposal of objections to rough pattas, miscellaneous accounts inspection was taken up.

Subsequently in G.O.No.132 Revenue dated 1.2.1927, the Government directed the Settlement Staff to inspect all porambokes, to classify them correctly, and to assign unobjectionable encroachments to the lands held under effective Sivayijama occupations. The inspection required for these purposes was to be carried out before the hearing of objections to rough/pattas. By another order G.O.No.Ms.42 Revenue dated 24-2-1928, the Government directed that the miscellaneous accounts inspection should be made by the Settlement Staff together with the inspection of porambokes and Sivayijama lands before Rough Patta Objection Hearing. Thus Rough Patta Objection Hearing preceded the miscellaneous accounts inspection in Kasaragod taluk (excluding Kumari villages) while in other taluks it was done after the miscellaneous accounts inspection was completed. Please see the correspondence ending with the Board's reference.S.3226-27-5 dated

The work of delimitation of roads, Paths etc., vested in Local Bodies was first ordered to be done by the Settlement Party. Please see G.O. No.1600 Press dated 6-8-1929. But this item of work was stopped owing to further simplification of resettlement procedure in South Kanara (G.O.No.'s.494 Revenue dated 9.3.34).

A statement showing when the first and last batch of the survey records were received from the Survey Department for final check and when they were returned to that Department for supplemental survey after final check is furnished below:-

Name of taluk.	Transmission of survey records.		Receipt back of records for supplemental survey		Date of return of records after supplemental survey	
	1st batch.	Last batch.	1st batch.	Last batch.	1st batch.	Last batch
1	2		3			
Kasaragod.	October 25.	August 28	August 26	July 29	-	October 29
Mangalore	May 27	August 27	February 28	December. 28	May 28.	January 29
Puttur	August 27	March. 28	September.	28 July. 29	November. 28	October
Coondapur	May 29	..	December.	29. ..	January 30.	
Udipi	May 29	..	January 30	February.30.	February.	March 30.

11. Non-resurveyed tracts.

(A) The main items of survey work originally sanctioned were:-

(i) subdivisions of occupied or cultivated portions in waste blocks.

(2) subdivisions of portions of dry fields converted to wet or garden and of portions of Kane, Bane, Kumaki and Mulpatta lands brought under occupation and

(3) delimitation of roads.

In order to deal with the above items of work the following

temporary staff was sanctioned in G.O.No.53 Revenue dated 10.1.3[illegible] communicated with B.P.Mis.304 dated 27.1.33 for a period of t[illegible] years.

One Special Deputy Tahsildar on Rs.150-5-200.

20 Field Surveyors on Rs.22½.

3 Deputy Surveyors on Rs.35 each.

3 Draftsmen on Rs.25 each.

The work was started in Mangalore taluk and completed in 94 villages. Owing to financial stringency the Government then considered it necessary to keep down the cost of resettlement and to exclude from the operations such parts of the work as were not likely to bring in any return. They accordingly decided to stop all supplemental survey work in non-resurveyed tracts. Thus the special survey staff organised for the work was disbanded in April 1934 after attending to the subdivisions arising out of the clubbing of fields or parts of fields of different descriptions in resurveyed tracts. Please see the correspondence ending with the Board's confdl.ref.P.2525-33-2 dated 19.12.33 and G.O.No.Mis.494 Revenue dated 9.3.34 communicated with B.P.Mis.873 dated 15.3.34.

(B) Merging of small fields.

In G.O. No.989 Revenue dated 17-5-34, the Government sanctioned the employment of a special staff to demarcate fair sized fields created by the Revenue staff in waste blocks and to merge such of the small fields as were contiguous and could be merged. This staff worked under the control of the Collector and furnished lists of alterations to the Branch Offices and the changes were incorporated in the resettlement accounts.

(C) Renumbering of clumsy notations.

In its proceedings Ref.No.G. 4564-34-2 dated 2.10.34, the Board ordered that the Settlement staff should prepare lists of subdivisions of long and clumsy notations (more than 3 notations

being considered as long) to be renumbered and forward them to the Tahsildars concerned for correcting the Field Measurement Books. Lists were accordingly sent to the Tahsildars ~~xxxx~~ after they were returned with certificates that the subdivisions were duly renumbered in the Field Measurement Books, corrections were carried out in the resettlement accounts.

Scheme report.

Proposals for the resettlement of the tract in question were submitted by Mr.E.W.Bouchier with this office R.Dis. 3171-33 dated 1.1.34 and ~~they were dealt with by~~ the Board ~~and~~ submitted it to Government with its remarks with B.P.No.85 Press dated 3.7.34. The report together with the notification inviting representations on it was published both in English and in Kanarese in the South Kanara District Gazette dated 20.4.34. In G.O.No.Mis. 1162 Revenue dated 3.7.1933 the usual period of 3 months was allowed for making representations from the date of the publication of the report in the District Gazette. But at the request of the South Kanara Land Holders Association, the period was afterwards extended up to 1.9.34 in G.O.No.1513 Revenue dated 31.7.34. Altogether 116 representations were received 97 up to 1.9.34 and the rest after that date. A report on the representations was submitted to the Board through the Collector with this office A1-2165-34-3 dated 26. 9.1934. Orders on the scheme report were passed in G.O.No.42 Revenue dated 5-1-1935. A general enhancement of assessment by 12½ % was sanctioned on wet and garden lands while in the case of dry lands the rates were left unchanged.

6. Chief features of Resettlement.

(a) Classification of soils.

There was no general reclassification of soils in the District; but the original soil classification was altered, where necessary, in respect of dry lands transferred to wet or vice versa,

the classification of similar neighbouring wet or dry lands of the same village being then adopted. Porambokes or unassessed lands transferred to assessed during resettlement were also suitably reclassified.

(b) Grouping and tarams.

Villages were divided into three groups for purposes of 'wet' and dry' assessment at the last settlement in all the taluks except the old Uppinangady (present Puttur) taluk. There a fourth group was added owing to the climatic and other difficulties experienced by the inhabitants. Wet lands in the coastal villages to the north of the Chandragiri river were placed in a special group. The grouping was left unaltered except in the case of the villages mentioned below where conditions approximated to those in villages of the next lower group and Government decided as a measure of relief to reduce the grouping of such villages.

Taluk.	No.and Name of villages.	The group in which the village was placed at the last settlement.	The group in which the village is placed at the present resettlement
1	2	3	4
Coondapur.	18.Yelajitu		
	20.Golihole		
	77.Hengavalli		
	78.Belve		
	89.Hebbige		
	90.Koteshiruru		
	91.Nagodi		
	19.Kolluru		
	21.Jadkal		
	22.Muduru		
	80.Madamakki		
	83.Ameshaballu		
	84.Nachchattu		

Coondapur (Contd)

	85.Hosangadi
	86.Edamoge
	87.Kamalashile
	88. Hallihole.
Karkal.	7.Jarkala
	9.Peradi
	0.Kashipatna
	1.Marodi
	2.Kuchehuru
	8.Kabbinale
	9.Wadapala
	31.Mala
	73.Puralvet
	74.Idu
	97.Gulkerimogar
	98.Shirlalu
Kasaragod	87.Pullur
Mangalore	157.Permaru
Puttur	60 Punachapadi
	145.Nyayatappu
	8.Belala
	9.Ujre
	10.Kalmanje
	11.Dharmastha
	12.Mundaje
	102.Nekkiladi
	103.Kodimbala
	146.Savanalu
Udipi	23.Haladi
	32.Kudigrama
	33.Perdanki

In the villages in the Puttur taluk placed in the fourth group at the last settlement, the wet rates were reduced at resettlement by one taram in 44 villages and by two tarams in 11 villages as shown below, in order to make an allowance for the severe conditions of life in those villages and to concede to the ryots a large number margin of profit.

A. Villages in which the wet rates were reduced by one taram.

Serial No.	No.& Name of village.	Serial No.	No.& Name of village.
1.	1. Kavuru	23.	92. Kenjaladi
2.	2. Kada	24.	93. Koraje
3.	3. Kanyadi	25.	94. Kirivaje
4.	4. Kayla	26.	95. Kombaru
5.	13. Kadirudyavara	27.	96. Kilinele
6.	14. Indabettu	28.	97. Kibrahmanya
7.	15. Kittabagilu	29.	98. Kinakidu
8.	17. Chermadi	30.	99. Kankallu
9.	18. Chibidre	31.	100. Kituru
10.	19. Kottatadi	32.	101. Kantra
11.	22. Keriya	33.	104. Kadaba
12.	27. Kokkada	34.	105. Kelpa
13.	28. Kutrappe	35.	113. Kenya
14.	32. Konalu	36.	114. Kalaru
15.	34. Kelyadi	37.	115. Guttigaru
16.	35. Kalya	38.	118. Kevachilla
17.	36. Ichlampadi	39.	123. Kudanadi
18.	37. Kujibaltila	40.	124. Kampaje
19.	38. Kankradi	41.	125. Kodikar
20.	39. Kekya	42.	126. Kuntodu
21.	90. Shiradi	43.	127. Kumanja
22.	91. Kutrupadi	44.	128. Kallurukatte

B. Villages in which the wet rates were reduced by two tarams.

1.	16. Kalvantige	
2.	20. Kiddle	
3.	21. Kuduvettu	

4. 23.Kalanja
5. 24.Shishila
6. 25. Shibaje
7. 26.Hatyadka
8. 119.Hariharapallatakka
9. 120. Kollamogaru
10. 121.Balagodu
11. 122.Kalmakard

A further concession was allowed in respect of all 4th group villages and those transferred from 3rd to 4th group by reducing the 4th dry taram bearing an assessment of Re.1 to 5th taram beari an assessment of annas twelve.

Occupied dry.

Occupied dry lands converted to garden or wet were reclassified as such, the appropriate garden or wet rates being levied. The rule regarding the kind and number of trees required to constitute a garden viz., ~~lands containing~~ bearing jacks, 10 bearing cocos, 120 arecas.40 pepper vines bearing tamarind trees to the acre was followed at resettlement. ~~the~~ Mangoes and Palmyrahs in all the groups and ~~the~~ jack trees in the 3rd and 4th groups were excluded from the list of garden trees at resettlement The rate adopted was that of the adjoining old garden or where there were more such rates than one. the lowest of such rates and where there were no registered gardens adjoining, the lowest garden rate in the villages. This rule was however subject to the following exceptions:-

(i) All new arecanut gardens were assessed on their own merits irrespective of the rates of the adjoining gardens.

(ii) For new gardens which are not areca gardens and which adjoin old arecanut gardens the adjoining rate was waived in favour of a more suitable rate.

(iii) the rate imposed on any piece of land which contained

no/coco or areca trees was one rate lower than would otherwise have been imposed under the above rule. The lower rate imposed for the 2 Rs.rate was one rupee, raised to Rs.1-2-0 at re-settlement (i.e.) including percentage enhancement. But when the application of these rules resulted in a rate lower than the existing dry rate on the land, the next higher garden rate was adopted.

(iv) Where however the application of these rules produced a rate which was definitely higher than what, on its merits, the new garden would deserve the lowest adjoining garden rate was waived in favour of a more suitable rate.

(v) dry coconut plantations were not classified as garden but were left as dry if the trees were not mature and productive though possibly bearing (G. O.No.301 Revenue dated 20.2.1934),

(vi) When a portion of an occupied dry field contained garden trees the entire field was transferred to garden if the number of bearing trees was sufficient to justify such a transfer, otherwise the entire field was retained as dry.

Occupied dry lands converted to wet were classified as Wet I,I (Single crop or Double crop) and III, according to the nature of cultivation and appropriate rates of assessment imposed. When a portion of a dry field was converted to wet the appropriate wet rate was levied without subdivision, on the actual extent converted, provided such area was more than 20 cents.

On the whole, 34199 acres of occupied dry lands were reclassified; 7976 acres as wet and 26223 as garden.

(D) Garden lands. There was no reclassification of garden lands and their existing tarams were generally retained. On individual applications, however, extinct gardens rendered permanently unfit for garden cultivation for reasons beyond the ryots' control, were after inspection, transferred to dry. Where portions of old garden

and dry were clubbed at resurvey, and it was not found possible either to separate them or to register the entire resurvey field as garden, the description 'dry' was adopted for the whole f and an average rate of assessment worked out. Where the resultant rate did not exceed Rs.2, the entry "Old garden and dry clubbed" was made in the remarks column of the adangal.

(E) Wet lands. — No general reclassification of the existing wet lands was made but fields which were found fit only for dry cultivation owing to causes beyond the ryots' control were on individual applications transferred to dry.

Transfer of wet single crop lands to double crop or vice versa was not allowed at resettlement.

The areas transferred from wet and garden to dry are insignificant being only 16 and 23 acres respectivel

(F) Porambokes

(a) Resurveyed tracts. — All porambokes were inspected and their correct description as per state of ground was adopted in the resettlement accounts. All unobjectionable occupations in porambokes were assigned in consultation with the Departments concerned. In the case of valuable encroachments, land value, tax value and back assessment were first collected following the District practice. As a result of the memorial presented by the Honorary Secretary, Kanarese Land Holders' Association dated 7-5-1928 the Government decided that no attempt should be made to treat any occupation of land at the disposal of Government as an encroachment unless the occupation was the subject of public representation(i.e.) by the ryots in general or Local Bodies and was found definitely to prejudice the utility of the poramboke. They accordingly o-

that no back assessment, Land Value or tree value should be collected on such encroachments and that amounts already collected should be refunded. An exception was however made in the case of river accretio where the collection of back assessment was limited to 10 years but even this charge was ordered to be waived when the land gained by accretion was balanced by land lost by erosion in the same holding. Please see paragraph 1(b) of G.O.No.2044 Rs.dated 3.9.1923 and G.O.No.173 Rs. Revenue dated 25-1-1929. Following these orders the amount already collected in 78 villages of Masaragod taluk and 12 villages of Mangalore taluk were refunded to the parties concerned.

Another objection of the Land Holders' Association was in regard to the inclusion of Kattapunis(Channel bunds) with the trees standing thereon within the limits of channel porambokes. The Government considered that the survey of such bunds as parts of the channels was erroneous but that the demarcation of the fields need not be revised on that account as the extra assessment realisable would not be so considerable as to justify the expenditure and trouble involved. It was however, ordered that certificates should be issued to the ryots concerned recognising their rights of ownershi in the channel bunds adjoining their holdings and to the trees standing thereon except in cases where the bunds contained trees held subject to the payment of tree tax. Please see paragraph G.O.No.2044 Revenue dated 3.9.1928 and G.O.No.1033 Mis.Revenue 25-5-1929 as amplified by G.O. Mis.143 dated 29.1.1930. Accordingly such certificates were issued to the registered holders concerned by the Settlement staff.

An extent of 240 acres of poramboke lands was transferred to the head of assessed 45 acres to dry, 113 acres to wet and 32 acres

Non-resurveyed tracts.

In 1930 Miscellaneous accounts inspection was taken up first in Mangalore taluk when all porambokes were inspected for purposes of correct classification. In October 1931, Resettlement operations were ordered to be suspended (G.O.No .2214 Revenue dated 21.10.1931) owing to the financial stringency and when they were resumed in 1933, the work was started on the old lines in the villages of Puttur and Mangalore taluks. Subsequently in accordance with the further simplification of resettlement procedure ordered in G.O.No.Ms.494 Revenue dated 9.3.34 the inspection of porambokes was stopped in all the other villages of the District.

Kumaki and Assessed Waste lands.

Resurveyed tracts.— Kumaki lands are Government waste lands within 100 yards of old wargs land (i.e.wargs found prior to fasli 1276) and over which the wargdars enjoy privileges of grazing cattle, cutting leaves, firewood and timber for their own agricultural and domestic purposes. During the final check of resurvey records all Kumakis and assessed wastes were inspected and all cases of occupations including Kumaki lands enclosed by walls merely for the purposes of facilitating the exercise of normal Kumaki privileges, were assigned to the actual occupants at dry rates except the occupations of Kumaki lands by house sites and garden trees, which were assigned at the appropriate garden rates. In the case of long standing occupations, back assessment was also collected. Subsequently the Government in their order Ms.No.661 dated 27.3.1929, decided that Kumaki land should be deemed to have been effectively occupied only when

brought under cultivation, or ~~xxxxxxx~~ as a house-site or planted with trees classed at the resettlement as garden products or otherwise reduced into exclusive possession, but that land around which walls were built merely for the purpose of facilitating the exercise of the normal Kumaki privileges should not be deemed to have been effectively occupied.

Accordingly a notification inviting applications within 3 months from the date of publication of the notice from those persons to whom such assignments were made in all the resurveyed villages of Kasaragod (excluding Kumari villages) 25 of Mangalore and 31 of Puttur taluks was published in the District Gazette dated 6.5.1929. As no applications were received within the time fixed the treatment of such walled enclosures as ryotwari holdings was allowed to continue. All back assessment and land value levied on account of the assignment of Kumaki lands were refunded as in the case of poramboke lands following the orders contained in paragraph 4(3) of G.O.No.661 Rs.dated 27.3.29.

The total area of assessed waste lands assigned in all the resurveyed villages was 7406 acres (5812 as dry 443 acres as wet and 1146 acres as garden).

Non-resurveyed tracts:- In areas where no resurvey was the Special Settlement Officer was asked to obtain from the Village Officers lists of unauthorised occupations of Kumakis and assessed waste lands in all the villages and submit them to Government with an estimate of their area and the assessment (the rate appro~~xxxxx~~priate to their condition being assumed) that would be on them. Please see paragraph 4(4) of G.O.No.661/Rs.dated 27.3.29. On a reference made from this office the Board in its proceedings Rs.No.2620 dated 2.9.1929 decided that as the lists were intended for estimating the work involved in and the revenue likely to be realised by the assignment of unauthorised occupation of Kumakis

and assessed waste lands in areas where there was no resurvey, it would be sufficient if the lists were prepared for the taluks of Mangalore and Puttur after overcheck by the Settlement staff. Lists were accordingly furnished for Mangalore and Puttur taluks. Shortly after, the resettlement operations in South Kanara were stopped and the lists were therefore returned to the Tahsildars concerned for action in due course. On resumption of the operations in 1933, all assessed waste lands were inspected in the taluks of Mangalore, Puttur and Kasaragod for purposes of reclassification. But as a result of the further simplification of resettlement procedure ordered in G.O.No.494 Ms.Revenue dated 9.3.1934 this work wasstopped. In villages where inspection had already been completed transfers of entire assessed waste lands occupied were given effect to in the resettlement accounts while only lists of partial occupations, showing the particulars of extent, soil classification and rate were furnished to the Revenue staff along with Resettlement fair accounts, for the purpose of collecting the assessment due on them.(B.P.No.Mis. 1839 dated 6.6.34)

(H) Unassessed lands.

No lands were classed as unassessed at the last settlement. Subsequently the Revenue Department transferred to 'unassessed' certain lands which were registered as poramboke at the last settlement, in accordance with the instructions contained in G.O.No.1368 Revenue dated 9.5.1911. This registry was left unaltered at resettlement, except in Karkal where an extent o 1672 acres of reserved forest classed as unassessed was treated as forest poramboke.

(I) Mulpattas.

Mulpattas are lands granted by Revenue Officers during the early years of British rule or by former Native Governments. At the last settlement all unreclaimed waste forest

Lands included in Pulpattas were treated as occupied dry and assessed at an uniform favourable rate of four annas an acre. In the resettlement reclaimed areas were assessed at the ordinary dry wet or garden rates, the four anna rate on unreclaimed lands being left alone. Only entire cases of reclaimed Pulpatta lands were given effect to in the resettlement accounts while lists of partial cases of reclamation were furnished to the Revenue Department f charging assessment without subdivision. The extents of Pulpatt lands thus transferred by the Settlement Party were:-

		Extent.	sessment.
		A cs	Rs A P
Dry	...	25.48	20-12-0
Garde	...	12.52	32-11-0
Wet	...	16.52	44-0-0
		54.52	97-7-0

(J) Kans.

Kans are forest lands in which the assessee is at liberty to collect and cultivate without restriction forest produce of specified kind in consideration of the payment of a small fixed annual payment, ordinarily known as Peppershist or Cardamomshist. They exist in 22 villages of Puttur taluk. At the last Settlement, they were registered as assessed waste with the remark 'Kan' in the remarks column but separate Kan pattas were issued and the assessment credited to Forest Revenue. Kan lands brought under effective occupation were assessed at the appropriate dry, wet or garden rates at the Resettlement. Those which were not brought under effective occupatio were classed as unoccupied under dry the ordinary soil classification, and taram with the remark' Kan' noted against them. In these cases the existing rate of annas four was allowed to continue.

(K) Banes.

Bane lands which exist only in parts of the Puttur

taluk are lands which carry the same privileges to the wargs to which they are attached as Kumakis in the rest of the District. The only difference between Kumakis and banes is that while the former are limited to within 100 yards of a warg the latter need not necessarily be so. They exist in 21 out of 22 villages in which Kan lands also exist. The bane privileges were allowed to continue at resettlement subject to the provision that bane lands brought under effective occupation were assessed at the ordinary dry, wet or garden rates according to their description. The bane lands have been shown in the resettlement accounts as assessed waste with remark' bane' noted against them.

(L) Neriya cardamom forest.

The area known as Neriya cardamom forest lies in Neriya village of the Puttur taluk bordering Mysore territory. It is made up of dense jungle and was first settled in fasli 1318. It comprised an extent of 19413 acres made up of 146.72 acres of cardamom cultivation, 1900.19 acres of Kumari cultivation and 17366.09 acres of Kumaki cultivation and assessed at Re.1, 0-3-0, 0-2-0 respectively per acre. These rates of assessment have been allowed to continue. In the resettlement accounts soil classification and taram have not been noted against these lands but only the rates and assessment entered with the remark 'Special cardamom rate, special Kumari rate or special Kumaki rate ' as the case may be. (B.P.Mis.919 dated 1.3.35)

Kumaris are shifting cultivations in forests and they exist in 21 villages of the Kasaragod taluk. They were settled at the last settlement under a separate notification and flat rates of annas 3,2 and 1 per acre were adopted for warg Kumaris placed in the 1st 2nd and 3rd groups respectively. These rates ceased to apply to so much of the Kumari land as was permanently reclaimed and converted to dry, wet, or garden in which case, it

as classified as such and assessed at the appropriate rates. Please see the notification contained in G.O.No.391 Revenue dated 17.4.1903 printed in B.P.No.140 Press dated 27.4.1903.

The experimental resurvey carried out at first in 2 Kumari villages of the Kasaragod taluk showed that the frame work of the survey was unworkable for the purpose of revenue records and the Government therefore sanctioned in G.O.No.Ms.204 Revenue dated 20.10.1927 a resurvey of all the Kumari villages. During the final check of the resurvey records the settlement staff attended also to the reclassification of the warg kumaris that were permanently converted to dry wet or garden. As directed in B.P.No.Ms.333 dated 4.2.31 rough pattas were not issued for such changes but lists of cases of conversions were sent to the Revenue Divisional Officer for confirmation and on their return the changes were given effect to in the accounts. Fair adangals on the basis of resurvey so far as survey and subdivision numbers and their extents were concerned (the previous revenue registry being adopted as regards registered holders)-were prepared and handed over to the Revenue Department for maintenance. At resettlement the productivity of the Kumaris was taken as the chief factor for grouping. The Kumari villages near the coast were accordingly placed in the 3rd group, those in the extreme east in the first group, and those in the middle in the 2nd group.

Eleven out of the 21 villages were affected by regrouping.

As a result of this, there was an increase of revenue of Rs.2391-3-0 or 12.55% on the total assessment of Kumari lands. The previous kumari rates of annas three, two and one per acre for the first, second and third groups (as revised) were retained. The extent and assessment of reclaimed umaris reclassified as dry, wet or garden are as shown below:-

	Extent.		Kumari Assessment			ssessment at resettl		
	Acs.	Cts.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Dry ..	1094	52	140	7	0	724	4	0
Garden	6202	31	976	3	0	20,836	11	0
Wet ..	481	46	72	11	0	1.337	12	0
Total	7778	29/1189	15	0 ✓		22,943	11	0 ✓

N) Inam lands

No land was registered as inam at the last settlement. Subsequently certain inams belonging to Roman Catholic Churches in Mangalore, Udipi, Karkal and Coondapur taluks were recognised as such and title deeds issued following the orders contained in G.O.No.2545 Revenue dated 22.3.1913. But in the Revenue accounts they have all been shown as ryotwari, the grants being treated as money allowances. The question of their treatment at resettlement (i.e.) either as inam or ryotwari, is under the consideration of the Board (Board's ref.No.613-36-1 dated 22.2.36)

7. Rough pattas and reclassification notices.

In the 178 resurveyed villages excluding Kumari villages of Kasaragod taluk, rough pattas were issued in advance of resettlement on the basis of resurvey Land Registers and objections thereto were heard by Special Deputy Tahsildars in selected camps. On receipt of orders on the scheme report notices were issued to the registered holders both in resurveyed and non resurveyed villages in respect of alterations caused by reclassification of dry lands. Objections to these notices were received and disposed of by post by Settlement Tahsildars. after inspection wherever necessary. The total number of objection petitions received for each taluk

Names of Taluks.	Objection petitions received at Rough Patta Objection Hearing.						Objection petitions received by post on reclassific-tion.				
	Re gis try.	Sur vey.	Assess ment.	Recla ssifi cation	Misce llane ous	To tal.	Re gis try.	Sur vey.	Assess ment	Recla ssifi cation	To tal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mangalore	1390	2168	..	25	121	3704	13	2	45	309	11 630
Karkal	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	13	53	10 403
Kasaragod	23231	3622	..	20	111	31934	5	..	139	2033	69.236
Udipi	232	77	..	..	2	311	5	..	372	103	10.457
Coondapur	120	22	..	..	3	145	1	..	49	146	10.203
Puttur	1239	2309	14	68	47	3677	..	..	329	610	26.965
Total.	26212.	13198.	14	113	284.	39821	27	2.	957.	3336.	140.5018

8. Appeals to the Special Assistant Settlement Officer in charge, to the Collector and to the Board.

The following statement shows the number of appeals preferred to the Special Assistant Settlement Officer in charge, to the Collector, to the Board of Revenue and the results thereof and also the number of suit notices received. (Vide statement enclosed

9. Supplemental Survey.

The number of supplemental subdivisions effected in the resurveyed villages as a result of the orders passed on final check of resurvey records, miscellaneous accounts and reclassification

inspection and Rough Patta Objection Hearing is shown below:-

Serial No.	Name of taluk.	Total No. of villages.	Number of subdivisions measured. By Survey.	By Special Survey staff.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Kasaragod	4	13292	5701	18993
2.	Mangalore	27	2619	1481	4100
3.	Puttur	33	3514	1883	5397
4.	Udipi	2	236	265	501
5.	Coondapur	2	110	46	156
	Total.	178	9771	9376	29147

The number of supplemental subdivisions measured in 94 non-resurveyed villages of Mangalore taluk is 3247

10. Increment remissions.

Increment remissions (both ordinary and special) were granted and given effect to from the year of introduction of resettlement in each taluk concerned. The following statement shows the increment remissions granted in the first four faslis of the resettlement period.

Name of taluk.	Year of introduction.	Increment remission for the first four faslis. 1344.	1345.	1346	1347.
1. Mangalore.	1934-35	50423- 5-0	33,652.12.0	13073.1	2134.12-
2. Karkal	,,	25711- 7-0	19,224.9.0	10503.0	1676.3-
3. Kasaragod	,,	59593- 3-0	41,714.3.0	25713.5	9343.6-
4. Udipi	,,	43722- 4-0	28,923.6.0	15394.7	1332.7-
5. Coondapur	,,	29361-12-0	19,770.10.0	10443.11	647.6-
6. Puttur	,,	36150- 7-0	24,388. 5.0	13507.13	2329.6-
		243467-11-0	167673.2. 0	93,645.5	17408.6-

Note Particulars of ordinary increment remission have not been furnished for the 5th and succeeding faslis.

Issue of fair accounts to the Tahsildars.

Resurveyed villages.

Fair adangals and Chittas on the basis of resurvey records were handed over to the Tahsildars in advance of resettlement. On receipt of the orders of Government on the scheme report, the fair accounts already issued were got back from the Tahsildars and returned them with the reclassification changes and revised rates of assessment duly incorporated in them. Along with the fair accounts were given the increment remission accounts in the form approved in G.O.No. 5.151 dated 10.1.1930.

Non-resurveyed villages.

In Mangalore and Puttur Taluks Land Registers and Chittas were prepared by the Settlement staff while in the taluks of Karkal, Udipi and Coondapur they were prepared by the Revenue Department and checked by the Settlement staff. As soon as orders on the scheme report were received, the reclassification changes and the enhanced rates were incorporated in them and handed over to the Revenue Department along with the increment remission accounts. The following statement shows the dates on which the first and the last batch of fair accounts were sent to the Tahsildars.

Serial No.	Name of taluk.	No. of villages.	Date of despatch of fair accounts on the basis of resurvey.		No. of villages.	Date of despatch of fair accounts on resettlement.	
			First batch.	Last batch.		First batch.	Last batch.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Mangalore.	27	31.7.28	20.1.30	173	3.3.35	31
2.	Besarmod.	97 17 (Kumari villages)	20.7.27 26-9.31	6.5.29 5.7.32	114	4.3.35	31.3.35
3.	Puttur	33	31.12.28.	17.4.30	134	4.3.35	30.3.35
4.	Coondapur	2	21.3.30.	..	103	7.3.35	31.3.35
5.	Udipi	2	27.5.30	..	115	4.3.35	31.3.35
6.	Karkal					7.3.35	31.3.35

resurveyed areas and (iii) in applying the revised rates to individual fields. The total increase in assessment for the whole district amounts to Rs.236486 or 11.40 % as against 319985 or 12.59 estimated in the scheme report. This deficit is due to the various concessions allowed in the matter of reclassification of dry lands to garden at resettlement.

Appendix III shows the area of occupied and unoccupied dry garden and wet lands under each resettlement money rates.

14. (i) Mulgeni holdings.

At the last settlement a separate patta was issued for each ulgeni leasehold (i.e.) lands given on permanent lease showing the name of the Mulgar as pattadar and the Mulgenidar as Mulgeni tenant in accordance with the orders issued in G.O.No. 757 Revenue dated 25.8.1902. This procedure was adopted in order to facilitate the prompt collection of the assessment by the attachment of the land in cases in which the terms of the lease did not provide for an enhancement of the rent consequent on the increase of assessment at resettlement as the Mulgar might refuse to pay the enhanced assessment if he could not make some satisfactory arrangement with the Mulgenidar. But as under the Mulgeni rent enhancement Act of 1920 the Mulgar could obtain an order for the enhancement of the rent in consequence of an increase in the assessment the reason for issuing a separate patta for each Mulgeni leasehold ceased to exist and the Government accordingly ordered its discontinuance (Vide G.O.No.14.. Revenue dated 26.7.1929) . The separate pattas issued for Mulgeni leaseholders were accordingly cancelled at Resettlement and all the lands belonging to one and the same Mulgar were included in one patta. Please see B.P.Mis.163 dated 22.1.26 and G.O.No. 1498 Revenue dated 26.7.29 communicated with B.P.No.Mis.2228 dated 1.8.1929.

(2) Grant and Free hold lands. Grant lands exist in Mangalore and free hold lands exist in Mangalore and Puttur taluks. Their extents and assessments are given below:-

	Extent.		Assessment.		
	Acs.	Cts.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Grant lands. ...	33	54	237	5	0
Free hold lands ...					
Mangalore. ...	32	33	114	7	6
Puttur ...	13	27	15	14	0

*****

They were not interfered with at resettlement and were exhibited as Grant or Free hold lands as the case may be.

15. Ground rent

There are eight towns in the District Mangalore, Buntwal, Moolky, Kasaragod, Karkal, Udipi Coondapur and Puttur. The first six were towns even at the last settlement and the last two were declared as towns only in 1927 and 31 respectively. Mangalore is the only Municipality in the District. Udipi has been constituted a Municipality recently. The rates of ground rent consisted of special rates of Rs.12 and 6 and ground rent ranging from Rs.3-2-0 to Rs.300 an acre. In their order No.1059 Rs. Revenue dated 6.5.35 the Government decided that in respect of ground rent lands in the District the existing rate of assumed agricultural assessment of Rs.6-4-0 an acre should be raised by 80% (i.e.) Rs.11-4-0 an acre. The effect of this order was that the previous rates of ground rent (Rs.6 and 6-4-0) were raised to Rs.11-4-0 an acre and the other rates by Rs.5 an acre. In respect, however, of the sites assigned to the Depressed classes in the town of Udipi, the existing rate of Rs.3-2-0 was left unaltered. No separate pattas were issued for the ground rent cases. The term 'special rate' was abolished altogether and only the term 'Ground rent' was retained as there was no difference between ground rent and special

rate. All lands assessed to Ground rent were continued to be shown in the adangal and 10(1) Chittas as before with the entry 'Ground rent' in the remarks column, the columns intended for description soil classification and taram being left blank. The financial effect of the revision of ground rent is given below:-

Name of town.	to Revenue Assessment.	According t ment. Assessment.
(1) Mangalore (2) Buntwal (3) Moolky	8000-3-0	10315- 1-0
(4) Kasaragod	239- 4-0	451- 2-0
(5) Karkal	792- 2-0	1367-5-0
(6) Udipi	366- 3-0	1717-10-0
(7) Coondapur		43- 4-0
(8) Puttur		5- 5-0
Total	9893- 1-0	13904-11-0

It will thus be seen that the increase of ground rent was Rs.4000 10-0.

Resettlement Register and Descriptive Memoir.

The form of resettlement register was approved in Board's ref.Mis.No.405 dated 29.1.1935 and that of the Descriptive Memoir in G.O.No.Ms.2064 Revenue dated 31.3.1935 communicated with the Board's resolution Mis.No.3749 dated 5.9.35. Registers and Memoirs have been prepared and checked for the villages noted below:-

	Prepared.	Checked
Registers ...	690	372
Descriptive Memoirs.	296	244

and those of 149 villages so far scrutinised and signed

by me.

17. Cost of operations.

Particulars under the head are given below:-

		Amount.
		Rs.
(1) Survey	...	7,53,373
(2) Resettlement including special survey staff.		7,21,036

18. Memorandum for the guidance of the Revenue Staff.

A Memorandum is appended.

19. Conclusion.

Mr.V.R.S.Sathianathan was in charge of the Party from 1930 to 1931 and the scheme report which is to a large extent the result of his work was subsequently submitted by Mr.G. Thomson on 1st January 1934. Mr.R.Ry.L.T.Krishnan Nayar Avargal introduced the resettlement rates in all the six taluks. The following statement gives the names of the various officers who conducted the resettlement operations.

Officers in charge of the Party.

	Period of charge.		
	From	To	
2	3	4	5
1.A.R.Mac Ewen Esq., M.C., I.C.S.	24th March 25. 13th December 26.	31st March.26 8th April.30	On leave from 1.4.26 to 12.12.26.
2.G.S.Bozman Esq., I.C.S.	1st April 26.	12th December 26	
3.V.R.S.Sathianathan Esq., I.C.S.	9th April.30	6th December 31.	
4. D.I.R.Muir Esq., I.C.S	7th December 31. 1st January 33 3.10.35	31st December 32. 13th March 33. 22.11.35	Operation in South Canara suspended

14

1	2	3	4	5
5.	E.W.Bouchier Esq., I.C.S.	20th March.33	5th March 34.	
6.	H.Mitchell Esq., B.A.	7th March 34	31st March 34	A.N.
7.	M.R.Ry.K.P.Krishnan Nayar Avl B.A.	31st March 34 A.N.	2nd October 35	A N
8.	S.Bhoothalingam Esq., I.C.S.	23rd November		

(ii) Special Assistant Settlement Officers.

Serial Number & Name.	Period. From (2)	To (3)	Remarks. (4)
1.G.S.Bozman Esq., I.C.S.	28-2-25	7-12-25	Leave from 8.12.25 to 6-1-26
	7-1-26	31-3-26	In charge from 1.4.26 to 12.12.26
	13-12-26	24-3-27	
2.M.R.Ry.C.S.Krishna Ayyar Avl., B.A.	February 1926.	13-12-26	
3.,, R.Subramania Ayyar Avl., B.A.	7-3-26	21-12-29	
4.M.R.S.Sathianathan Esq., I.C.S.	9-2-29	8-4-30	Thereafter in charge till 6-12-31
5.W.H.Mitchell Esq., B.A	27-3-29	6-3-34	Do. till 31.3.34
6.M.R.Ry.J.Balaji Rao Avl., B.A.	20-10-30	21-11-31	
	1-2-32	9-5-32	
7.,, K.P.Krishnan Nayar Avl., B.A.	3-8-32	31-3-34	Thereafter in charge till 2-10.35
8.E.W.Bouchier Esq., I.C.S.	14-9-32	19-3-33	,, till 6-3-34
9.M.R.Ry.Rao Sahib M.Rengappa Bangara Avl., B.A.	6-3-33	31-12-33	
10. M.R.Ry.G.Dattatreya Rao Avl., B.A.	17-5-33	31-3-34	

(iii) Settlement Tahsildars.

	From	To
1.M.R.Ry.J.S.Suvarna B.A.	3.4.34	31.10.
2.,, J.L.D'Souza B.A.	1.4.34	26.5.3
3.,, U.Kumaraayya B.A.	2.4.34	30.4.3
4.,, T.V.Ramunni Nayar	27.3.34	27.7.3
	25.2.35	31.3.3.
5.,, V.Govindan B.A	23.7.34	31.10.3
6.,,B.Ganapathi B.A.	25.2.35	31.3.3.

*****

Note:- The Special Assistant Settlement Officers were replaced by the Settlement Tahsildars from the District Revenue Establishment for reclassification and introduction of resettlement rates (G.O. No.494 Rs.Revenue dated 9.3.34)

The orders of Government on the scheme report were received in January 1935 and within a short period of 4 months the new rates had to be introduced in all the six taluks. This could be done only after issue of reclassification notices and disposal of objections to them. Besides, the increment remission accounts first prepared had to be revised under the Collector's instructions owing to the suspension of a portion of land revenue in fasli 1344. The large amount of work involved by all this was completed in time thanks to the hard and diligent work of the subordinates of the Party and the co-operation of the Revenue Officers.

S.A.15.6.36.

S/- S. Ramachandra Iyer 15/6/36
Special Settlement Officer.

Rb 15.6.36 15.6.36 15-6-36

Copy Submitted to the Board of Revenue Madras.

DESPATCHED
18 JUN 1936

Memorandum for the guidance of the Revenue Department

(1) During the currency of the original Settlement. transfers of dry lands to wet or garden were not permitted. This restriction has been removed and all dry lands found on inspection to have been converted to wet or garden can be reclassified as such and appropriate wet or garden rates levied by the Revenue officers during the currency of the resettlement, subject to any rules that may be prescribed by Government in this behalf. In the case of dry fields where only a part is converted to wet the appropriate wet assessment should be levied provided the extent under wet cultivation is more than 20 cents. Where however a part of a dry field is converted to garden no subdivision should be effected; but the whole field should be transferred to garden if the number of bearing trees is sufficient to justify such transfer; if not the existing registry should be left unaltered.

Note:-- Definition of Garden.

At the last Settlement garden land was defined as land which contained 10 or more bearing coco palms (or their equivalent in areca, jack, tamarind, mango, palmyrah or pepper vines) to an acre, (one bearing jack, tamarind or mango being taken equivalent to 2 bearing cocos, and 4 bearing pepper vines or palmyrahs or 12 areca palms to be equal to one bearing coco palm. At resettlement mangoes and palmyrah in all the groups and jack in the third and fourth group villages were excluded from the list of garden products. This principle should be followed in converting dry lands to garden during the currency of resettlement.

(2) Similarly Revenue officers can, during the currency of the resettlement, transfer wet fields to dry on application from the registered holders provided they are found, owing to causes beyond the ~~xxx~~ ryots' control, to be dry on ground and fit for dry - cultivation only. Gardens can be transferred to dry if satisfactory proof is forthcoming that the land has become permanently unfit for

garden cultivation owing to causes beyond the ryots' control.

(3) Transfers are however not allowed from wet to garden vice versa or from single crop to double crop or vice versa during the currency of resettlement.

(4) When Warg Kumaris and Mulpatta lands are reclaimed and brought under permanent cultivation during the currency of the Resettlement, they should be classified as dry, wet or garden, as the case may be and assessed at the appropriate rates. Similarly Assessed Waste lands (including Kumakis, Kan and Banes) when brought under permanent cultivation should be classified and assessed at the appropriate r

Serial number	Name of Taluk	Appeals to the Spl. Rev. Officer							Appeals to the Collector							Suit notices to the Collector							Appeals to the Board							Remarks
		Registration	Assignment	Reclassification	Others	Total	Confirmed	Revised	Registration	Assignment	Reclassification	Others	Total	Confirmed	Revised	Registration	Survey demarcation	Reclassification	Others	Total	Confirmed	Revised	Registration	Assignment	Reclassification	Assessment	Total	Confirmed	Revised	
2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	Kasaragod	.	.	34	.	34	22	12 x	8	5	.	1	66	53	13	6	20	.	4	30	24	6			2	1	3	3	—	x Of these 6 were partly revised
2	Mangalore	.	.	21	.	21	8	13	1	6	.	.	7	7	.	.	3	.	.	3	3				2	1	3	1	2	XX Do
3	Puttur	-	.	4	.	4	2	2	3	2	.	.	5	5																
4	Udipi	.	.	3	.	3	1	1	.	1	.	.	1	1																
5	Coondapur	-	.	5	.	5	5	-	.	.	.																			
6	Karkal	.	.	10	.	10	6	4	.	.	.																			
	Total	.	.	77	.	77	44	32	12	66	.	1	79	66	13	6	23	-	4	33	27	6	.	.	5	2	7	5	2	

(1) Of these 3 were partly revised in respect of one taluk

(2) Of these 2 were partly revised

Appendix I

Comparative Statement of areas of the several Talukas of the ~~Gold~~ South Kanara District.

Particulars	Area according to the revenue accounts		Area according to resettlement		Difference, Increase + Decrease − between columns 2 and 3		Percentage of Column 4 over column 2
1	2		3		4		5
	Acs	cs	Acs	cs	Acs	cs	
Occupied. Dry.	515,039	47	+84,440	11	− 30599	36	− 5·94
Garden.	77,155	90	104,768	74	+ 27,612	84	+35·79
Wet	424,430	71	433,003	15	+ 8,572	44	+ 2·02
Total	10,16,626	08	1,022,212	00	+ 5585	92	+ 0·55

Innocenfield	Dry	200,236	14	1150457	19	—	49778	97	−4.15
	Garden	259	90	321	08	+	61	18	+23.46
	Wet	248	33	1120	13	+	71	80	+6.87
Total		1.201 544	37	1151,898	38	—	49645	99	−4.13
Mayaroro		3911	06	1168	83	—	2742	23	−70.11
Paramboke		341.661	24	371130	24	+	29469	00	+8.63
Total.		25,63742	75	2546409	45	—	17333	30	−0.68

Rev. Settlement No III
Coimbatore Dt
14.6.88

Spl. Settlement Officer
Coimbatore
14.6.88

Appendix II

Comparative financial statement

South Kamara District

						341993	2	276831 4 +34838 2 +10.1
Increase of	Dry							
decrease due to transfer from one head to another & also due to reduction of fraction	Garden							
	Wet							
Net assessment	Dry	22598	1	22598	1			
	Garden	43119	14	48472	0	+5353	2	+12.41
	Wet	276275	3	310864	9	+34589	6	+12.52
		341993	2	381934	10	+39941	8	+11.65

Comparative financial statement for the Six talukas of the South Kanara District

Taluk Particulars

Description	Assessment according to Permanent accounts		Assessment according to Revised Settlement		Difference (increase +, decrease −) between Columns 3 & 4		Percentage of Column 5 on Column 3 increase +, decrease −		Remarks
2	3		4		5		6		
	Rupees	A.	Rupees	A.	Rupees	A.			
Dry	22 5 7 8	1	20723	10	− 1874	7	− 8.29		
Garden	43 1 1 9	1/4	50 5 0 5	1/2	+ 7385	1/4	+ 17.13		
Total	276275	3	305601	1/4	+ 29326	11	+ 10.62		

Karkal

	Dry	38 5-32	5	36140	13	- 2391	8	- 6.21		
	garden	23 5-39	11	30760	10	+ 7220	15	+30.68		
	Wet	247476	4	274912	3	+ 27435	15	+11.09		
Total		309 5-48	4	341813	10	+ 32265	6	+10.42		
Increase/decrease due to transposition and lead to anomaly & also due to rounding & dumping	Dry			- 2391	8					
	garden			+ 4290	11					
	Wet			- 3850	2					
Net assessment	Dry	38 5-32	5	38 5-32	5					
	garden	23 539	11	26469	15	+ 2930	4	+12.45		
	Wet	247476	4	278762	5	+ 31286	1	+12.64		
		309 5-48	4	343764	9	+ 34216	5	+11.05		

Dry	53,313	4	51125	12	- 2187	8	- 4.10
fasden	1,29,138	4	199710	3	+ 70571	15	+ 54.62
Ivel	2,64,986	7	308476	5	+ 43489	14	+ 16.41
Total	447437	15	559312	4	+ 111874	5	+ 25.00

Increase or decrease due to transfer from one head to another & also due to reduction of fractions	Dry			2187	8		
	fasden			53935	5		
	Ivel			6866	5		
Net assessment	Dry	53313	4	53313	4		
	fasden	129138	4	145774	14	+16636	10	+12.88
	Ivel	264986	7	301610	0	+36623	9	+13.82
		447437	15	500698	2	+53260	3	+11.88

Mangalore

	Dry	60525	11	58809	0	-1716	11	-2.84
	garden	50556	2	64784	0	+14215	14	+28.11
	Wet	417854	8	475952	3	+58097	11	+13.90
Total		528948	5	599545	3	+70596	14	+13.35
Increase or decrease due to transfer from one head to another & also due to reduction of fractions	Dry			-1716	11			
	garden			+7653	10			
	Wet			+6174	15			
Net assessment	Dry	60525	11	60525	11	-	-	-
	garden	50568	2	57130	6	+6562	4	+12.9
	Wet	417857	8	469777	4	+51922	12	+12.4
Total		528948	5	587433	5	+58485	0	+11.5

Dry	25915		25584		331	12	=1·28			
Farden	57355	7	12429	7	+15074		+26·28			
Nett	334179	3	353315	4	+21136		+6·32			
Total	417450 ✓	6	453328	11	+35878 ✓	5	+8·59			
Increase & decrease due to frame	Dry				331	12				
frame head to and the V also due to reduction of stamping	Farden				7840	14				
	Nett				21418	5				
Nett assessment	Dry	25915	12	25915	12					
		57355	7	64588	9	+12233	2	+12·61		
	Nett	334179	3	376733	9	+42554	6	+12·73		
		417450 ✓	6	467237 ✓	14	+49787	8	+11·93		

Wadipi

	Dry	47525	12	44431		−3094	10	−6·51	
	Garden	53223	12	65501	5	+12277	9	+23·07	
	Wet	365972	11	412493	14	+46521	3	+12·71	
Total		466722	3	522426	5	+55704	2	+11·94	
Increase or decrease due to transfer from one head to another and also due to reduction of fromping	Dry			−3094	10				
	Garden			+5766	2				
	Wet			+2037	2				
Net assessment.	Dry	47525	12	47525	12				
	Garden	53223	12	59735	3	+6511	7	+12·23	
	Wet	365972	11	410456	12	+44484	1	+12·16	
Total		466722	3	517717	11	+50995	8	+10·93	

Total for the six Talukas	Dry	248410	13	236814	5	-11596	8	-4.67
	fasdan	356945	2	483691	5	+126746	3	+35.51
	Irrl.	1906744	4	2132751	11	+226007	7	+11.85
Total		5121100 ✓	3	285325 ✓	5	+34157 ✓	2	+13.59

Increase & decrease due to transfer from one head to another & also due to reduction of fraction	Dry					-11596	8	
	fasdan					+81520	6	
	Irrl.					+2772	14	
Net assessment	Dry	248410	13	248410	13			
	fasdan	356945	2	402170	15	+45225	13	+12.67

Veh.	1906744	4	2148004	7	+241260	3	+12.65	

Total

Revenue Settlement

Dist. Patiala III

Tehsil Dakala 14.6.84

25-12 100 ✓	3	2798586 ✓	3	+286486	0	+11.40	

	0	12	97503	66	276767	56	374271	22	25·69
	0	8	61,878	19	282071	66	343949	95	23·01
	0	6	24419	19	269462	22	293881	41	20·17
	0	4	6755	55	160497	36	167252	91	11·48
	0	2	392	11	3898	86	4290	97	·29
Total			306,644	87	1,150342	37	1,456987	24	100.00
Garden	9	0	10,~~8~~~~3~~77	31	31	81	10,909	12	10·38
	7	14	8489	40	19	86	8509	26	8·10
	6	12	11285	66	34	43	11320	09	10·77

Appendix III

Statement of areas under dry, garden and wet money rates in the six talukas of the South Kanara Dt.

Particulars	Rate per acre	Extent						Percentage on the total of all money rates
		Occupied		Unoccupied		Total		
	2	3		4		5		6
	Rs A	Acs	cts	Acs	cts	Acs	cts	
Dry	2 0	490	28	40	80	721	08	0·05
	1 8	2,105	72	446	28	2,552	00	0·18
	1 4	17,786	97	7490	25	25277	22	1·73
	1 0	95,123	10	149667	38	244790	48	16·80

5	10	0601	38	32	00	10633	38	10·12
4	8	25711	91	34	20	12606	11	12.00
3	6	13873	63	20	05	13893	68	13·23
2	4	33470	25	111	27	33581	52	31·96
1	2	3572	89	37	46	3610	35	3·44
		104742	43	321	08	105063	51	100·00

Rs	A		Rs	cs		Rs	cs	Rs	cs	
11	+		3,417	30		0	47	3,417	77	2·37
9	14		30180	88		7	65	30188	53	20·89
8	7		44857	36		7	00	44864	36	31·05
7	1		32732	02		16	16	32748	18	22·67
5	10		13680	28		10	15	13690	43	9·47
4	4		11096	26		58	42	11154	68	7·72
2	13		6002	74		32	62	6035	36	4·18
2	2		1814	93		7	70	1822	63	1·26
1	7		507	86		8	56	516	42	0·36
1	1		47	25				47	25	0·63
			144336	88		148	73	144485	61	100·00

Vel. II class

. Double Cof.

9	14	649	60		649	60	5.55
8	7	4216	95	0 98	4,217	93	36.03
7	1	4720	35	3 87	4,724	22	40.34
5	10	1804	18	2 16	1806	34	15.43
4	4	227	73		227	73	1.95
3	6	0	37		0	37	
2	13	46	18		46	18	0.39
2	2	29	80		29	80	0.26
1	7	6	05		6	05	0.05
		11,701	21.	7 01	11,708	22	100.00

7	14	4171	23	5	91	4177	14	3.97
6	12	26508	40	19	77	26528	19	25.24
5	10	5402	28	43	27	25445	55	24.21
4	8	8703	99	46	79	18750	78	17.84
3	6	11708	50	36	72	11748	22	11.17
2	13	155	71	19	96	175	67	0.17
1	11							
~~2~~	~~4~~	4826	48	108	10	4934	58	4.69
2	4	6590	30	20	76	6611	06	6.29
1	2	3636	90	33	26	3670	16	3.49
				65	68	3079	27	2.93
	14	3013	01					
		104717	38	400	22	105117	60	100.00

wet III class.

6	12	264	33			264	33	0.15
5	10	2268	22	0	07	2268	29	1.31
4	8	14964	82	27	36	14992	18	8.67
3	6	47415	85	26	92	47442	77	27.45
2	13	1202	37	2	97	1205	34	0.70
2	4	8,397	03	77	20	58,474	23	33.84
1	11	1214	62	69	21	29,283	83	16.95
1	2	12,062	24	182	251	12,244	49	7.09
0	14	6456	22	178	19	6634	41	3.84
Total		172,245	70	564	17	172809	87	100.00
Total wet		433001	17	1120	13	434121	30	
Total Dy. garden and wet		844388	47	1,151	783 58	1,996172	05	

Particulars of area not included in the Statement:

Occupied ~~land~~	Cultivable land	1.98
Garden	Grant and Fee hold lands	26.31
Dry	Mulfelta, Grazing ground, Neriya Cauda more forest grant Freehold etc	33691.70
		144523.54
Total		177951.24
Unoccupied dry	Grant, gaitaran Sites available for grant or Grazing	114.80

Chief Settlement Officer
Bandarban
Dt. 14.6.81

DRAFT FOR APPROVAL.

Date. Initials.

When received for fair copying ..

When copied ...

When examined..

When signed ...

When despatched.

SUBJECT :— Sett Re Sett - (Skamana Introduction report —

READ AGAIN —— —, dated

" " —————————— " —

READ *ALSO* :—

No. ——— From the ———, No. 2202, dated ——— 19 ——.

Order / Resolution Ms. / Rout. No. Refer, dated 7 2202/36-18 30.7.36 19 ——.

remarks of the Mr Flow of Skamana ~~is reported to state~~ ~~when his remarks~~ ~~on the final report~~ on the resettlement operations in the Skamana Dt forwarded by the Through his S.S.O No III Range to the Board may be ~~received~~ on the introduction report are awaited. It is May/May please be expedited.

27.6.36

19.6.36

All the papers (available) referred to in the S.S.O's report are put up. The Collr's remarks are awaited. Hence D/ft

Para 15 of the Special Settlement Officer's report:

The boundaries of the Coondapur town were revised after the resettlement, with the result that certain holdings which had been charged ground rent at the rate of Rs.11-4-0 an acre, at the resettlement, now fall outside the town limits. In the case of these holdings assessment was not collected for fasli 1344 at the enhanced rate.

3. Memorandum for the guidance of the Revenue Department:-

The principles on which the reclassification of dry to wet should be made, during the currency of the resettlement, are being examined by the Board in consultation with the Collector of Malabar--please see Board's Ref. No. F. 4241-35-3 dated 12th May 1936.

South Kanara Collector's Office,
Mangalore, dated 4th July 1936.

For Collector.

To

The Secretary to the
Board of Revenue,
Madras.

C.F. 3

Settlement Party DEPARTMENT.

In reply, please quote the number, date and subject title.*

Received _____ *Registered* _____

From (Name) S.Bhoothalingam Esquire I.C.S.,

(Designation) Special Settlement Officer, Party No.III,

Post Box _____, (STATION) Cuddabah.

Telegraphic Address _____

To

The Secretary to the Commissioners
Board of Revenue, Chepauk, Madras.

Through the Collector of South Kanara, Mangalore.

R.O.C.A2 *No.* 301.35 *dated* 14.6.36. *19*

Sir,

ENCLOSURES 3

Settlement - Resettlement - (South Kanara District)
Introduction report - Submitted.

Statements

SPARE COPIES 1

SOUTH KANARA
COLLECTORATE
RECEIVED
30 JUN 1936

No. _____

I submit the following final report on the resettlement operations in the South Kanara District.

2. Resettled tract.

The district consists of six taluks viz., Mangalore, Karkal, Kasaragod, Udipi, Coondapur and Puttur. This report deals with all these six taluks except the Amin Divi Islands which are excluded from the scope of the operation because the revenue derived from the coir monopoly in them forms a suitable substitute for a land tax. The subjoined statement shows the year in which the resettlement was due in each taluk and the year in which the revised rates were actually introduced.

Name of taluk.	No. of villages.	The fasli in which the taluks were due for resettlement.	The fasli in which the revised rates were introduced.
1	2	3	4
Mangalore	178	1341(1931-32)	1344(1934-35)

1	2	3	4
Karkal	63 (a)	1341(1931-32)	
	42 (b)	1342(1932-33)	
Kasaragod	114	1342(1932-33)	
Udipi	115	1342(1932-33)	
Coondapur	103	1342(1932-33)	1344(1934-35
Puttur	182(c)	1343(1933-34)	(e)
	(d)	1341(1931-32)	

Note:- (a). These 63 villages formed part of the Mangalore taluk at the last Settlement and were settled in 1902-03 along with that taluk.

(b) These 42 villages formed part of the Udipi taluk at the last Settlement and were settled in 1903-04 along with that taluk.

(c) The Neriya Cardamom forest in the Neriya village of the Puttur taluk was settled in fasli 1318 (1908-09) and the resettlement rates were introduced in fasli 1344 (1934-35) along with the rest of the taluk.

(d) These two villages were recently transferred from Mangalore to Puttur.

(e) The Government in their Order No.2214 Revenue dated 21.10.1931 directed the postponement of the introduction of Resettlement in the portions of the district due for Resettlement before fasli 1344 to that fasli. The revised rates were accordingly introduced in fasli 1344 in accordance with the orders conveyed in G.O.No.42 Revenue dated 5-1-1935

Survey operations preliminary to Resettlement.

A resurvey preliminary to resettlement was carried out by Old Survey Party No.VI in 178 villages of the district (viz.,114

of Kasaragod, 27 of Mangalore, 33 of Puttur and 2 in each of Coondapur and Udipi taluks). In the rest of the villages, resurvey was considered unnecessary. Please see G.O.No.Ms.2237 Revenue dated 26.9.1928 communicated with B.P.Mis.3289 dated 4-10-1928, ℔ 60 of (H) and G.O.No.1853 Ms.Revenue dated 11-8-1928 communicated with B.P. Mis.2755 dated 20-8-1928. ℔ 45 of (H)

The following statement gives the dates of commencement and the completion of Survey operations in the resurveyed villages of the several taluks.

me of taluk.	Number of villages dealt with.	Date of commencement of survey.	Date of completion of survey (i.e.Date of issue of Final Notification under section 3 of the Survey & Boundaries Act	Remark
1	2	3	4	
Kasaragod.	97	December 1924	October 1933	
	17 (Kumar villages)		August 1935	
Mangalore	27	June 1926 ✓	January 1932 ✓	
Puttur	33	eptember 1926. ✓	December 1931 ✓	
Coondapur	2	..	October 1931 ✓	
Udipi	2		December 1931 ✓	

4. Operations connected with the resettlement.

(1) Resurveyed tracts. The Government in their Order No.373 Revenue dated 12.6.1925 communicated with B.P.No.Mis. 1275 dated 16.6.1925 directed that work connected with the resettlement of Malabar and South Kanara should be taken up by

this Party. In G.O.No.1711 Revenue dated 4.11.1925 the Government directed the adoption of the following simplified procedure as a tentative measure which was subsequently confirmed in G.O.No.2133 Revenue dated 2.11.1927:-

(i) that rough pattas should be issued on the basis of the land registers prepared by the Survey Department.

(ii) that objections to rough pattas need no longer be heard by Special Assistant Settlement Officers but might be heard and disposed of by Special Deputy Tahsildars.

(iii) that the work of the special staff employed in South Kanara be stopped.

Accordingly a Branch Office was opened at Kasaragod in October 1925 and rough pattas were issued on the basis of the resurvey land registers for all the resurveyed villages, excepting 17 Kumari villages. After the disposal of objections to rough pattas, miscellaneous accounts inspection was taken up.

Subsequently in G.O.No.182 Revenue dated 1.2.1927, the Government directed the Settlement Staff to inspect all porambokes, to classify them correctly, and to assign unobjectionable encroachments and lands held under effective Sivayijama occupations. The inspection required for these purposes was to be carried out before the hearing of objections to rough pattas. By another order G.O.No.Ms.428 Revenue dated 24-2-1928, the Government directed that the miscellaneous accounts inspection should be made by the Settlement Staff together with the inspection of porambokes and Sivayijama lands before Rough Patta Objection Hearing. Thus Rough Patta Objection Hearing preceded the miscellaneous accounts inspection in Kasaragod taluk (excluding Kumari villages) while in other taluks it was done after the miscellaneous accounts inspection was completed. Please see the correspondence ending with the Board's reference.F.8226-27-5 dated 21.12.27.

The work of delimitation of roads, paths etc., vested in Local Bodies was first ordered to be done by the Settlement Party. Please see G.O. No.1600 Press dated 6-8-1929. But this item of work was stopped owing to further simplification of resettlement procedure in South Kanara (G.O.No.Ms.494 Revenue dated 9.3.34)

A statement showing when the first and last batch of the survey records were received from the Survey Department for final check and when they were returned to that Department for supplemental survey after final check is furnished below.

of taluk.	Transmission of survey records.		Receipt back of records for supplemental survey		Date of return of records after supplemental survey	
	1st batch.	st tch.	1st batch.	ast batch	1st batch.	Last batch
1	2		3		4	
Kasaragod.	October 25.	August 28	August 26	July 29		October 29
Mangalore	May 27	August 27	February 28	December. 28	May 28.	January 29
Puttur	August 27	March. 28	September.	28 July. 29	November. 28	October 29
Coondapur	May 29.	..	December.	29. ..	January 30.	
Udipi	May 29	..	January 30	February.30.	February.30	March 30.

ii. Non-resurveyed tracts.

(A) The main items of survey work originally sanctioned were:-

(i) subdivisions of occupied or cultivated portions in waste blocks.

(2) subdivisions of portions of dry fields converted to wet or garden and of portions of Kang, Bane, Kumaki and Mulpatta lands brought under occupation and

elimination of roads.

In order to deal with the above items of work the following

temporary staff was sanctioned in G.O.No.53 Revenue dated 10.1.33 communicated with B.P.Mis.304 dated 27.1.33 for a period of two years.

One Special Deputy Tahsildar on Rs.150-5-200
20 Field Surveyors on Rs.22½
3 Deputy Surveyors on Rs.35 each.
3 Draftsmen on Rs.25 each.

The work was started in Mangalore taluk and completed in 94 villages. Owing to financial stringency the Government then considered it necessary to keep down the cost of resettlement and to exclude from the operations such parts of the work as were not likely to bring in any return. They accordingly decided to stop all supplemental survey work in non-resurveyed tracts. Thus the special survey staff organised for the work was disbanded in April 1934 after attending to the subdivisions arising out of the clubbing of fields or parts of fields of different descriptions in resurveyed tracts. Please see the correspondence ending with the Board's confdl.ref.F.2625-33-2 dated 19.12.33 and G.O.No.Mis.494 Revenue dated 9.3.34 communicated with B.P.Mis.873 dated 15.3.34.

(B) Merging of small fields.

In G.O. No.989 Revenue dated 17-5-34, the Government sanctioned the employment of a special staff to demarcate fair sized fields created by the Revenue staff in waste blocks and to merge such of the small fields as were contiguous and could be merged. This staff worked under the control of the Collector and furnished lists of alterations to the Branch Offices and the changes were incorporated in the resettlement accounts.

(C) Renumbering of clumsy notations.

In its proceedings Ref.No.G. 4564-34-2 dated 2.10.34, the Board ordered that the Settlement staff should prepare lists of subdivisions of long and clumsy notations (more than 3 notations

being considered as long) to be renumbered and forward them to the Tahsildars concerned for correcting the Field Measurement Books. Lists were accordingly sent to the Tahsildars. After they were returned with certificates that the subdivisions were duly renumbered in the Field Measurement Books, corrections were carried out in the resettlement accounts.

5. Scheme report.

Proposals for the resettlement of the tract in question were submitted by Mr.E.W.Bouchier with this office R.Dis. 3171-33 dated 1.1.34 and ~~they were dealt with by~~ the Board ~~and~~ submitted it to Government with its remarks with B.P.No.85 Press dated 3.7.34. The report together with the notification inviting representations on it was published both in English and in Kanarese in the South Kanara District Gazette dated 20.4.34, In G.O.No.Mis. 1162 Revenue dated 3.7.1933 the usual period of 3 months was allowed for making representations from the date of the publication of the report in the District Gazette. But at the request of the South Kanara Land Holders Association, the period was afterwards extended up to 1.9.34 in G.O.No.1513 Revenue dated 31.7.34. Altogether 116 representations were received 97 up to 1.9.34 and the rest after that date. A report on the representations was submitted to the Board through the Collector with this office A1-2165-34-3 dated 26. 9.1934. Orders on the scheme report were passed in G.O.No.42 Revenue dated 5-1-1935. A general enhancement of assessment by 12½ % was sanctioned on wet and garden lands while in the case of dry lands the rates were left unchanged.

6. Chief features of Resettlement.

(a) Classification of soils.

There was no general reclassification of soils in the District, but the original soil classification was altered, where necessary, in respect of dry lands transferred to wet or vice versa,

the classification of similar neighbouring wet or dry lands of the same village being ~~then~~ adopted. Porambokes or unassessed lands transferred to assessed during resettlement were also suitably reclassified.

(b) Grouping and tarams.

Villages were divided into three groups for purposes of 'wet' and dry' assessment at the last settlement in all the taluks except the old Uppinangady (present Puttur) taluk. There a fourth group was added owing to the climatic and other difficulties experienced by the inhabitants. Wet lands in the coastal villages to the north of the Chandragiri river were placed in a special group. The grouping was left unaltered except in the case of the villages mentioned below where conditions approximated to those in villages of the next lower group and Government decided as a measure of relief to reduce the grouping of such villages.

Taluk.	No.and Name of villages.	The group in which the village was placed at the last settlement.	The group in which the village is placed at the present resettlemen
1	2	3	4
Coondapur.	18.Yelajita		
	20.Golihole		
	77.Hengavalli		
	78.Belve		
	89.Hebbige		
	90.Koteshiruru		
	91.Nagodi		
	19.Kolluru		
	21.Jadkal		
	22.Muduru		
	80.Madamakki		
	83.Ameshabailu		
	84.Machchattu		

1	2	3	4
Conndapur (Contd)			
	85.Hosangadi 86.Edamoge 87.Kamalashile 88. Hallihole.	II	IV
Karkal.	27.Jarkala 89.Peradi 90.Kashipatna 1.Marodi	II	III
	2.Kuchchuru 8.Kabbinale 9.Nadapala 31.Mala 73.Nuralvettu 74.Idu 97.Sulkerimogaru 98.Shirlalu	III	IV
Kasaragod	87.Pullur	I	II
Mangalore	157.Barimaru	I	II
Puttur	60 Punachapadi 145.Nyayatappu	II	III
	8.Belala 9.Ujre 10.Kalmanje 11.Dharmasthala 12.Mundaje 102.Nekkiladi 103.Kodimbala 146.Savanalu	III	
Udipi	28.Haladi 82.Kudigrama 83.Pernankila		

In the villages in the Puttur taluk placed in the fourth group at the last settlement, the wet rates were reduced at resettlement by one taram in 44 villages and by two tarams in 11 villages as shown below, in order to make an allowance for the severe conditions of life in those villages and to concede to the ryots a large margin of profit.

A. Villages in which the wet rates were reduced by one taram.

Serial No.	No.& Name of village.	Serial No.	No.& Name of village.
1.	1. Navuru	23.	92.Renjaladi
2.	2.Nada	24.	93.Konaje
3.	3.Kanyadi	25.	94.Shirivagilu
4.	4.Layla	26.	95.Kombaru
5.	13.Kadirudyavara	27.	96.Bilinele
6.	14.Indabettu	28.	97.Subrahmanya
7.	15.Mittabagilu	29.	98.Ainakidu
8.	17.Charmadi	30.	99.Enekallu
9.	18.Chibidre	31.	100.Aituru
10.	19.Tottatadi	32.	101.Bantra
11.	22.Neriya	33.	104.Kadaba
12.	27.Kokkada	34.	105.Balpa
13.	28.Patrane	35.	113.Kenya
14.	82.Konalu	36.	114.Nalkuru
15.	84.Nelyadi	37.	115.Guttigaru
16.	85.Balya	38.	118.Devachalla
17.	86.Ichlampa	39.	123.Madapadi
18.	87.Nujibaltila	40.	124.Sampaje
19.	88.Kankradi	41.	125.Todikana
20.	89.Rekya	42.	126.Arantodu
21.	90.Shiradi	43.	127.Markanja
22.	91.Kutrupad	44.	128.Nallurukemarje

B. Villages in which the wet rates were reduced by two tarams.

1. 16. Malvantige
2. 20. Niddle
3. 21.Puduvettu

4. 23.Kalanja
5. 24.Shishila
6. 25. Shibaje
7. 26.Hatyadka
8. 119.Hariharapall
9. 120. Kollamogaru
10. 121.Balagodu
11. 122.Kalmakaru

A further concession was allowed in respect of all 4th group villages and those transferred from 3rd to 4th group by reducing the 4th dry taram bearing an assessment of Re.1 to 5th taram bearing an assessment of annas twelve

C. Occupied dry.

Occupied dry lands converted to garden or wet were reclassified as such, the appropriate garden or wet rates being levied. The rule regarding the kind and number of trees required to constitute a garden viz., ~~land's containing~~ 5 bearing jacks, 10 bearing cocos, 120 arecas, 40 pepper vines or 5 bearing tamarind trees to the acre was followed at resettlement. ~~The~~ Mangoes and Palmyrahs in all the groups and ~~the~~ jack trees in the 3rd and 4th groups were excluded from the list of garden trees at resettlement. The rate adopted was that of the adjoining old garden or where there were more such rates than one, the lowest of such rates and where there were no registered gardens adjoining, the lowest garden rate in the villages. This rule was however subject to the following exceptions:-

(i) All new arecanut gardens were assessed on their own merits irrespective of the rates of the adjoining gardens.

For new gardens which are not areca gardens and which adjoin old arecanut gardens the adjoining rate was waived in favour of a more suitable rate.

(iii) the rate imposed on any piece of land which contained

the case of areca trees was one rate lower than would otherwise have been imposed under the above rule. The lower rate imposed for the 2 Rs.rate was one rupee, raised to Rs.1-2-0 at resettlement (i.e.) including percentage enhancement. But when the application of these rules resulted in a rate lower than the existing dry rate on the land, the next higher garden rate was adopted.

(iv) Where however the application of these rules produced a rate which was definitely higher than what, on its merits, the new garden would deserve the lowest adjoining garden rate was waived in favour of a more suitable rate.

(v) dry coconut plantations were not classified as garden but were left as dry if the trees were not mature and productive though possibly bearing (G. O.No.351 Revenue dated 20.2.1934) and

(vi) When a portion of an occupied dry field contained garden trees, the entire field was transferred to garden if the number of bearing trees was sufficient to justify such a transfer, otherwise the entire field was retained as dry.

Occupied dry lands converted to wet were classified as Wet I, (Single crop or Double crop) and III, according to the nature of cultivation and appropriate rates of assessment imposed. When a portion of a dry field was converted to wet, the appropriate wet rate was levied without subdivision, on the actual extent converted, provided such area was more than 20 cents.

On the whole, 34199 acres of occupied dry lands were reclassified; 7976 acres as wet and 26223 as garden.

(D) Garden lands. There was no reclassification of garden lands and their existing tarams were generally retained. On individu applications, however, extinct gardens rendered permanently unfit for garden cultivation for reasons beyond the ryots' control, were after inspection, transferred to dry. Where portions of old garden

Non-resurveyed tracts.

In 1930, Miscellaneous accounts inspection was taken up first in Mangalore taluk when all porambokes were inspected for purposes of correct classification. In October 1931, Resettlement operations were ordered to be suspended (G.O.No .2214 Revenue dated 21.10.1931) owing to the financial stringency and when they were resumed in 1933, the work was started on the old lines in the villages of Puttur and Mangalore taluks. Subsequently in accordance with the further simplification of resettlement procedure ordered in G.O.No.Ms.494 Revenue dated 9.3.34 the inspection of porambokes was stopped in all the other villages of the District.

(G) Kumaki and Assessed Waste lands.

Resurveyed tracts:- Kumaki lands are Government waste lands within 100 yards of old wargs land (i.e.wargs found prior to fasli 1276) and over which the wargdars enjoy privileges of grazing cattle, cutting leaves, firewood and timber for their own agricultural and domestic purposes. During the final check of resurvey records, all Kumakis and assessed wastes were inspected and all cases of occupations including Kumaki lands enclosed by walls merely for the purposes of facilitating the exercise of normal Kumaki privileges, were assigned to the actual occupants at dry rates except the occupations of Kumaki lands by house sites and garden trees, which were assigned at the appropriate garden rates. In the case of long standing occupations, back assessment was also collected. Subsequently, the Government in their order Ms.No.661 dated 27.3.1929, decided that Kumaki land should be deemed to have been effectively occupied only when

brought under cultivation, or occupied as a house-site or planted with trees classed at the resettlement as garden products or otherwise reduced into exclusive possession, but that land around which walls were built merely for the purpose of facilitating the exercise of the normal Kumaki privileges should not be deemed to have been effectively occupied.

Accordingly a notification inviting applications within 3 months from the date of publication of the notice from those persons to whom such assignments were made in all the resurveyed villages of Kasaragod (excluding Kumari villages) 25 of Mangalore and 31 of Puttur taluks was published in the District Gazette dated 6.5.1929. As no applications were received within the time fixed the treatment of such walled enclosures as ryotwari holdings was allowed to continue. All back assessment and land value levied on account of the assignment of Kumaki lands were refunded as in the case of poramboke lands following the orders contained in paragraph 4(3) of G.O.No.661 Mis.dated 27.3.29.

The total area of assessed waste lands assigned in all the resurveyed villages was 7406 acres (5812 as dry 448 acres as wet and 1146 acres as garden).

Non-resurveyed tracts:- In areas where no resurvey was m the Special Settlement Officer was asked to obtain from the Village Officers lists of unauthorised occupations of Kumakis and assessed waste lands in all the villages and submit them to Government with an estimate of their area and the assessment (the rate appropriate to their condition being assumed) that would be on them. Please see paragraph 4(4) of G.O.No.661/Mis.dated 27.3.29. On a reference made rom this office the Board in its proceedings Mis.No.2620 dated 2.9.1929 decided that as the lists were intended for estimating the work involved in and the revenue likely to be realised by the assignment of unauthorised occupation of Kumakis

and assessed waste lands in areas where there was no resurvey it would be sufficient if the lists were prepared for the taluks of Mangalore and Puttur after overcheck by the Settlement staff. Lists were accordingly furnished for Mangalore and Puttur taluks. Shortly after, the resettlement operations in South Kanara were stopped and the lists were therefore returned to the Tahsildars concerned for action in due course. On resumption of the operations in 1933, all assessed waste lands were inspected in the taluks of Mangalore, Puttur and Kasaragod for purposes of reclassification. But as a result of the further simplification of resettlement procedure ordered in G.O.No.494 Ms.Revenue dated 9.3.1934 this work was stopped. In villages where inspection had already been completed transfers of entire assessed waste lands occupied were given effect to in the resettlement accounts while only lists of partial occupations, showing the particulars of extent, soil classification and rate were furnished to the Revenue staff along with Resettlement fair accounts, for the purpose of collecting the assessment due on them.(B.P.No.Mis. 1839 dated 6.6.34).

(H) Unassessed lands.

ands were classed as 'unassessed' at the last settlement. Subsequently the Revenue Department transferred to 'unassessed' certain lands which were registered as poramboke at the last settlement, in accordance with the instructions contained in G.O.No.1368 Revenue dated 9.5.1911. This registry was left unaltered at resettlement, except in Karkal where an extent of 1672 acres of reserved forest classed as unassessed was treated as forest poramboke.

(I) Mulpattas.

Mulpattas are lands granted by Revenue Officers during the early years of British rule or by former Native Governments. At the last settlement all unreclaimed waste forest

lands included in Mulpattas were treated as occupied dry and assessed at an uniform favourable rate of four annas an acre. At the resettlement reclaimed areas were assessed at the ordinary dry, wet or garden rates, the four anna rate on unreclaimed lands being left alone. Only entire cases of reclaimed Mulpatta lands were given effect to in the resettlement accounts while lists of partial cases of reclamation were furnished to the Revenue Department for charging assessment without subdivision. The extents of Mulpatta lands thus transferred by the Settlement Party were:-

		Extent. a. c	Assessment. Rs. a. p
Dry	...	25.48	20-12-0
Garden	...	12.52	32-11-0
Wet	...	16.52	44-0-0
		54.52	97-7-0

(J) Kans.

Kans are forest lands in which the assessee is at liberty to collect and cultivate without restriction forest produce of a specified kind in consideration of the payment of a small fixed annual payment, ordinarily known as Peppershist or Cardamomshist. They exist in 22 villages of Puttur taluk. At the last Settlement, they were registered as assessed waste with the remark 'Kan' in the remarks column but separate Kan pattas were issued and the assessment credited to Forest Revenue. Kan lands brought under effective occupation were assessed at the appropriate dry, wet or garden rates at the Resettlement. Those which were not brought under effective occupation were classed as unoccupied dry under the ordinary soil classification, and taram with the remark 'Kan' noted against them. In these cases the existing rate of annas four was allowed to continue.

(K) Banes.

Bane lands which exist only in parts of the Puttur

	Extent.		Kumari Assessment.			Assessment at resetment.		
	Acs.	Cts.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Dry ..	1094	52	140	7	0	724	4	0
Garden.	6202	31	976	13	0	20,886	11	0
Wet ..	481	46	72	11	0	1,337	12	0
Total.	7778	29	1189	15	0	22,948	11	0

(N) Inam lands.

No land was registered as inam at the last settlement. Subsequently certain inams belonging to Roman Catholic Churches in Mangalore, Udipi, Karkal and Coondapur taluks were recognised as such and title deeds issued following the orders contained in G.O.No.2545 Revenue dated 22.8.1913. But in the Revenue accounts they have all been shown as ryotwari, grants being treated as money allowances. The question of their treatment at resettlement (i.e.) either as inam or ryotwari, is under the consideration of the Board (Board's ref.F.618-36-1 dat 22.2.36)

7. Rough pattas and reclassification notices.

In the 178 resurveyed villages excluding Kumari villages Kasaragod taluk, rough pattas were issued in advance of resettlement on the basis of resurvey Land Registers and objections theret were heard by Special Deputy Tahsildars in selected camps. On receipt of orders on the scheme report, notices were issued to the registered holders both in resurveyed and non resurveyed villages in respect of alterations caused by reclassification of dry lands. Objections to these notices were received and disposed of by post by Settlement Tahsildars, after inspection wherever necessary. The total number of objection petitions received for each taluk,

ames of aluks.	Objection petitions received at Rough Patta Objection Hearing.						Objection petitions receiv by post on reclassificatio				
	Re gis try.	Sur vey.	Assess ment.	Recla ssifi cation	Misce llane ous	To tal.	Re gis try.	Sur vey.	Assess ment	Recla ssifi cation	Mis.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mangalore	1390	2168	..	25	121	3704	13	2	15	609	11 680
Karkal	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	13	382	10 408
Kasaragod	23231	8622	..	20	111	31984	5	..	189	2033	69.2296
Udipi	232	77	..	..	2	311	5	..	332	106	14.457
Coondapur	120	22	..	..	3	145	1	..	49	146	10.206
Puttur	1239	2309	14	68	47	3677	..	..	329	610	26.965
Total.	26212.	13198.	14	113	284.	39821	27	2.	957.	3336.	140.5012

8. Appeals to the Special Assistant Settlement Officer in charge, to the Collector and to the Board.

The following statement shows the number of appeals preferred to the Special Assistant Settlement Officer in charge, to the Collector, to the Board of Revenue and the results thereof and also the number of suit notices received. (Vide statement enclosed)

9. Supplemental Survey.

The number of supplemental subdivisions effected in the resurveyed villages as a result of the orders passed on final check of resurvey records, miscellaneous accounts and reclassification

inspection and Rough Patta Objection Hearing is shown below:-

Serial No.	Name of taluk.	Total No. of villages.	Number of subdivisions measured. By Survey.	By Special Survey staff.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Kasaragod	114	13292	5701	18993
2.	Mangalore	27	2619	1481	4100
3.	Puttur	33	3514	1883	5397
4.	Udipi	2	236	265	501
5.	Coondapur	2	110	46	156
	Total.	178	19771	9376	29147

The number of supplemental subdivisions measured in 94 non-resurveyed villages of Mangalore taluk is 3247.

10. Increment remissions.

Increment remissions (both ordinary and special) were granted and given effect to from the year of introduction of resettlement in each taluk concerned. The following statement shows the increment remissions granted in the first four fas of the resettlement period.

Name of taluk.	Year of introduction.	Increment remission for the first four faslis. 1344.	1345.	1346	1347.
• Mangalore.	1934-35	50423- 5-0	33,652.12.0	18073.1	2154-12-0
• Karkal	,,	28711- 7-0	19,224.9.0.	10508.0	1676- 3-0
• Kasaragod	,,	59598- 8-0	41,714.8.0	25718.5	9248- 6-0
• Udipi	,,	43722- 4-0	28,928.6.0	15394.7	1352- 7-0
• Coondapur	,,	29361-12-0	19,770.10.0	10443.11.	647- 6-0
• Puttur	,,	36150- 7-0	24,382. 5.0	13507.13.	2329-4-0
		248467-11-0	167673.2. 0	93,645.5.	17408-6-0

Note:- Particulars of ordinary increment remission have not been furnished for the 5th and succeeding faslis.

Issue of fair accounts to the Tahsildars.

Resurveyed villages.

Fair adangals and Chittas on the basis of resurvey rec s were handed over to the Tahsildars in advance of resettlement. On receipt of the orders of Government on the scheme report, the fair accounts already issued were got back from the Tahsildars and returned to them with the reclassification changes and revised rates of assessmen duly incorporated in them. Along with the fair accounts were giver the increment remission accounts in the form approved in B.P.Mis. No.151 dated 15.1.1935.

Non-resurveyed villages.

In Mangalore and Puttur Taluks, Land Registers and Chittas were prepared by the Settlement staff while in the taluks of Karkal, Udipi and Coondapur they were prepared by the Shanbhogues and checked by the Settlement staff . As soon as orders on the scheme report were received, the reclassification changes and the enhanced rates were incorporated in them and handed over to the Revenue Department along with the increment remission accounts. The following statement shows the dates on which the first and last batch of fair accounts were sent to the Tahsildars.

Serial No.	Name of taluk.	No. of villages.	Date of despatch of fair accounts on the basis of resurvey.		No.of villages.	Date of despatch of fair accounts at resettlement.	
			First batch.	Last batch		First batch.	Last batch.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Mangalore.	27	31.7.28	20.1.30	178	2.3.35	31.5.35
2.	Kasaragod.	97 17 (Kumaa villages)	20.7.27 26-9.31	6.5.29 5.7.32	114	1.3.35	31.5.35
3.	Puttur	33	31.12.28.	17.4.30	184	4.3.35	30.5.35
4.	Coondapur	2	21.3.30.	..	103	7.3.35	31.5.35
5.	Udipi	2	7.5.30	..	115	4.3.35	31.5.35
6.	Karkal			..	105	7.3.35	31.5.35
		178			799		

12. Issue of Survey Notices.

Notices under section 9 (2) of the Survey and Boundaries Act VIII of 1923 were prepared and issued wherever necessary. The issue of section 13 notification has been completed in all the areas.

13. Results of the Resettlement.

Appendix I shows the area under the several descriptions of land according to Revenue accounts and according to resurvey and resettlement. For purposes of comparison it has not been found possible to adopt the figures according to the Revenue accounts of the year just previous to the introduction of resettlement (1343) in the case of resurveyed villages as survey areas had already been adopted in the revenue accounts in different faslis in different taluks. Hence in the case of these villages the figures of the fasli prior to the introduction of resurvey areas have been adopted. In respect of the non-resurveyed villages the revenue figures of fasli 1343 have been taken into account.

A portion of the southern boundary of the District was changed from the bank of the Kavvayi river to the mid river line in accordance with G.O.No.Mis.2437 Revenue dated 20.12.1930. (B.P.Mis.No.26 dated 6.1.1931). This resulted in the transfer of 881 acres from Malabar to South Kanara. Besides, an extent of 4800 acres of unsurveyed area was surveyed for the first time and brought to account In spite of this increase, the total area of the District has decreased by 17333 acres. This decrease is due to an extent of 22592 acres in the taluks of Kasaragod and Puttur having been excluded from the village boundaries and included in the Reserved Forest and also to the correct computation of areas at resurvey. Under the head 'unoccupied dry' there is a large decrease of 49779 acres. This is due to (1) the transfer of an extent of 27797 acres from unoccupied dry to poramboke in Kasaragod and Puttur taluks(2) the transfer of 7406 acres to the head of occupied dry, wet or garden and (3) the

exclusion of the areas from the village boundaries which really formed part of reserved forest. The decrease of 2742 acres under the head 'unassessed' is due to the transfer of 1672 acres to the head of reserved forest poramooke in Karkal taluk and to the exclusion of 1113 acres from the village limits in Kasaragod and Puttur taluks Under the head 'poramboke' there is an increase of 29469 acres. As already explained, this is due to the transfer of 27797 acres from unoccupied dry and to the transfer of 1672 acres from unassessed to 'Poramboke'. Under the heads'garden and'wet' there is an increase of 36185 acres while there is a decrease of 30599 acres under dry. This is due to the reclassification of dry lands to wet or garden at resettlement, the revenue staff not having been authorised to effect such transfers during the currency of settlement and also to the transfer of 7406 acres of assessed waste to dry, wet or garden (Dry, 5312 acres, Garden 1146 and wet 448 acres).

(2) Financial results. Appendix II shows the financial results of the resettlement in each taluk. An abstract of it showing the percentage increase in assessment in each taluk is given below:-

Name of taluk.	Dry.	Garden.	Wet.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.Mangalore	..	12.97	12.43	11.57
2.Karkal	..	12.45	12.64	11.05
3.Kasaragod	..	12.88	13.82	11.88
4. Udipi	..	12.23	12.16	10.93
5.Coondapur	..	12.41	12.52	11.65
6.Puttur	..	12.61	12.73	11.93
	TOTAL plus.	12.67	12.65	11.40

The sanctioned percentage of enhancement in the rates of wet and garden lands is 12.50 while no enhancement was ordered in the rates for dry lands. The slight variations in the percentage shown in columns 3 and 4 are due to rounding of annas (1) in calculating some of the new money rates with reference to the percentage enhancement (ii) in working out the average assessment of clubbed fields in

resurveyed areas and (iii) in applying the revised rates to individual fields. The total increase in assessment for the whole district amounts to Rs.286486 or 11.40 % as against 319985 or 12.59 estimated in the scheme report. This deficit is due to the various concessions allowed in the matter of Reclassification of dry lands to garden at resettlement.

Appendix III shows the area of occupied and unoccupied dry garden and wet lands under each resettlement money rates.

14. (i) Mulgeni holdings.

At the last settlement a separate patta was issued for each Mulgeni leasehold (i.e. lands given on permanent lease) showing the name of the Mulgar as pattadar and the Mulgenidar as Mulgeni tenant in accordance with the orders issued in G.O.No. 757 Revenue dated 25.8.1902. This procedure was adopted in order to facilitate the prompt collection of the assessment by the attachment of the land in cases in which the terms of the lease did not provide for an enhancement of the rent consequent on the increase of assessment at resettlement as the Mulgar might refuse to pay the enhanced assessment if he could not make some satisfactory arrangement with the Mulgenidar. But as under the Mulgeni rent enhancement Act of 1920 the Mulgar could obtain an order for the enhancement of the rent in consequence of an increase in the assessment. the reason for issuing a separate patta for each Mulgeni leasehold ceased to exist and the Government accordingly ordered its discontinuance (Vide G.O.No.1498 Revenue dated 26.7.1929) The separate pattas issued for Mulgeni leaseholders were accordingly cancelled at Resettlement and all the lands belonging to one and the same Mulgar were included in one patta. Please see B.P.Mis.163 dated 22.1.26 and G.O.No. 1498 Revenue dated 26.7.29 communicated with B.P.No.Mis.2228 dated 1.8.1929.

2) Grant and Free hold lands. Grant lands exist in Mangalore and Free hold lands exist in Mangalore and Puttur taluks. Their extents and assessments are given below:-

	Extent.		Assessment.		
	Acs.	Cts.	Rs.	As.	Ps
Grant lands. ...	83	54	237	5	
Free hold lands ...					
Mangalore. ...	82	38	114	7	6
Puttur ...	13	27	15	14	0

*****

They were not interfered with at resettlement and were exhibited as Grant or Free hold lands as the case may be.

15. Ground rent.

There are eight towns in the District. Mangalore, Buntwal, Moolky, Kasaragod, Karkal, Udipi Coondapur and Puttur. The first six were towns even at the last settlement and the last two were declared as towns only in 1927 and 31 respectively. Mangalore is t only Municipality in the District. Udipi has been constituted a Municip recently. The rates of ground rent consisted of special rates of Rs.12 and 6 and ground rent ranging from Rs.3-2-0 to Rs.300 an acre. In their order No.1059 Rs. Revenue dated 6.5.35 the Government decided that in respect of ground rent lands in the District, the existing rate of assumed agricultural assessment of Rs.6-4-0 an acre should be raised by 80% (i.e.) Rs.11-4-0 an acre. The effect of this order was that the previous rates of ground rent (Rs.6 and 6-4-0) were raised to Rs.11-4-0 an acre and the other rates by Rs.5 an acre. In respect, however, of the sites assigned to the Depressed classes in the town of Udipi, the existing rate of Rs.3-2-0 was left unaltered. No separate patta were issued for the ground rent cases. The term 'special rate' was abolished altogether and only the term 'Ground rent' was retained as there was no difference between ground rent and special

rate. All lands assessed to Ground rent were continued to be shown in the adangal and 10(1) Chittas as before with the 'Ground rent' in the remarks column, the columns intended for description, soil classification and taram being left blank. The financial effect of the revision of ground rent is given below:-

Name of town.	According to Revenue Assessment.	According to Resettlement. Assessment.
	R A P	
(1) Mangalore (2) Buntwal (3) Moolky	8000-3-0	10315- 1-0
(4) Kasaragod	239- 4-0	451- 2-0
(5) Karkal	792- 2-0	1367-5-0
(6) Udipi	866- 8-0	1717-10-0
(7) Coondapur	..	48- 4-0
(8) Puttur	..	5- 5-0
Total.	9898- 1-0	13904-11-0

It will thus be seen that the increase of ground rent was Rs.4006-10-0.

16. Resettlement Register and Descriptive Memoir.

The form of resettlement register was approved in Board's ref.Mi.sNo.405 dated 29.1.1935 and that of the Descriptive Memoir in G.O.No.Ms.2064 Revenue dated 31.8.1935 communicated with the Board's resolution Mis.No.3349 dated 5.9.35. Registers and Memoirs have been prepared and checked for the villages noted below:-

	Prepared.	Checked
Registers ...	690	572
Descriptive Memoirs. .	296	244

and those of 149

17. Cost of operations.

Particulars under the head are given below:-

	Amount. Rs.
(1) Survey	7,58,573
(2) Resettlement including special survey staff.	7,21,056

18. Memorandum for the guidance of the Revenue Staff.

A Memorandum is appended.

19. Conclusion.

Mr.W.R.S.Sathianathan was in charge of the Party from 1930 to 1931 and the scheme report which is to a large extent the result of his work was subsequently submitted by Mr.E.W.Bouchier on 1st January 1934. M.R.Ry.K.P.Krishnan Nayar Avargal introduced the resettlement rates in all the six taluks. The following statement gives the names of the various officers who conducted the resettlement operations.

Officers in charge of the Party.

Serial No.	Names.	Period of charge. From	To	Remarks.
1		3	4	5
1.	A.R.Mac Ewen Esq., M.C.,I.C.S.	24th March 25.	31st March.26	On Leave from 1.4.26 to 12.12.26.
		13th December 26.	8th April.30	
2.	G.S.Bozman Esq., I.C.S.	st April 26.	12th December 26	
3.	W.R.S.Sathianathan Esq., I.C.S.	9th April.30	6th December 31.	
4.	D.I.R.Muir Esq., I.C.S.	7th December..	31st December 32.	Operation in South Kanara suspended.
		1st. January 33	19th March 33.	
		3.10.35	22.11.35	

1	2	3	4	5.
5.	E.W.Bouchier Esq., I.C.S.	20th March.33	6th March 34.	
6.	W.H.Mitchell Esq., B.A.	7th March 34	31st March 34 A.N.	
7.	M.R.Ry.K.P.Krishnan Nayar Avl., B.A.	31st March 34 A.N.	2nd October 35	
8.	S.Bhoothalingam Esq., I.C.S.	23rd November 35		

(ii) Special Assistant Settlement Officers.

Serial Number & Name.	Period. From		Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
.G.S.Bozman Esq., I.C.S.	28-2-25	7-12-25	Leave from 8.12.25 to 6-1-26
	7-1-26	31-3-26	In charge from 1.4.26 to 12.12.26
	13-12-26	24-3-27	
2.M.R.Ry.C.S.Krishna Ayyar Avl., B.A.	February 1926.	13-12-26	
3.,, R.Subramania Ayyar Avl., B.A.	-8-26	21-12-29	
4.W.R.S.Sathianathan Esq., I.C.S.	9-2-29	8-4-30	Thereafter in charge till 6-12-31
5.W.H.Mitchell Esq., B.A	27-3-29	6-3-34	Do. till 31.3.34
6.M.R.Ry.J.Balaji Rao Avl., B.A.	20-10-30	21-11-31	
	1-2-32	9-5-32	
7.,, K.P.Krishnan Nayar Avl., B.A.	8-8-32	31-3-34	Thereafter in charge till 2-10.35
8.E.W.Bouchier Esq., I.C.S.	14-9-32	19-3-33	till 6-3-34
9.M.R.Ry.Rao Sahib M.Rengappa Bangara Avl., B.A.	6-3-33	31-12-33	
10. M.R.Ry.G.Dattatreya Rao Avl., B.A.	17-5-33	31-3-34	

(iii) Settlement Tahsildars.

	From	To
1.M.R.Ry.J.S.Suvarna B.A	3.4.34	31.10.34
2.,, J.L.D'Souza B.A	1.4.34	26.5.34
3.,, U.Kumarayya B.A	2.4.34	30.4.35
4.,, T.V.Ramunni Nayar	27.5.34	27.7.34
	25.2.35	31.5.35
5.,, V.Govindan L.A	23.7.34	31.10.34
6.,,B.Ganapathi B.A.	25.2.35	31.5.35

*****

Note:- The Special Assistant Settlement Officers were replaced by the Settlement Tahsildars from the District Revenue Establishment for reclassification and introduction of resettlement rates (G.O. No.494 Rs.Revenue dated 9.3.34)

The orders of Government on the scheme report were received in January 1935 and within a short period of 4 months the new rates had to be introduced in all the six taluks. This could be done only after issue of reclassification notices and disposal of objections to them. Besides, the increment remission accounts first prepared had to be revised under the Collector's instructions owing to the suspension of a portion of land revenue in fasli 1344. The large amount of work involved by all this was completed in time thanks to the hard and diligent work of the subordinates of the Part-V and the co-operation of the Revenue Officers.

S.A.15.6.3

ial Settlement Officer.

15-6-36

DESPATCHED
18 JUN 1936

Board of Revenue, Madras

Proceedings No. 120, Press, 11th September 1936

Settlement—Resettlement—(South Kanara)—Introduction report—Recorded.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur N. GOPALASWAMI AYYANGAR, C.I.E.,
Commissioner of Land Revenue and Settlement.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter from S. BHOOTHALINGAM, Esq., I.C.S., Special Settlement Officer, Party No. III, Cuddapah, to the Secretary, Board of Revenue (through the Collector of South Kanara), dated the 14th June 1936, R.O.C. No. A-2-301/35.

[Settlement—Resettlement—(South Kanara district)—Introduction report—Submitted.]

I submit the following final report on the resettlement operations in the South Kanara district.

2. *Resettled tract.*—The district consists of six taluks, viz., Mangalore, Karkal, Kasaragod, Udipi, Coondapoor and Puttur. This report deals with all these six taluks except the Amin Divi Islands which are excluded from the scope of the operation because the revenue derived from the coir monopoly in them forms a suitable substitute for a land tax. The subjoined statement shows the year in which the resettlement was due in each taluk and the year in which the revised rates were actually introduced :—

Name of taluk.		which the taluks were due for resettlement.		The fasli in which the revised rates were introduced.
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)
Mangalore	178	1341 (1931–32)	..	1344 (1934–35) (*e*).
Karkal	63 (*a*)	1341 (1931–32)	..	
	42 (*b*)	1342 (1932–33)	..	
Kasaragod	114	1342 (1932–33)	..	
Udipi	115	1342 (1932–33)	..	
Coondapoor	103	1342 (1932–33)	..	
Puttur	182 (*c*)	1343 (1933–34)	..	
	2 (*d*)	1341 (1931–32)	..	

Note.—(*a*) These 63 villages formed part of the Mangalore taluk at the last settlement and were settled in 1902–03 along with that taluk.

(*b*) These 42 villages formed part of the Udipi taluk at the last settlement and were settled in 1903–04 along with that taluk.

(*c*) The Neriya Cardamom forest in the Neriya village of the Puttur taluk was settled in fasli 1318 (1908–09) and the resettlement rates were introduced in fasli 1344 (1934–35) along with the rest of the taluk.

(*d*) These two villages were recently transferred from Mangalore to Puttur.

(*e*) The Government in their Order No. 2214, Revenue, dated 21st October 1931, directed the postponement of the introduction of resettlement in the portions of the district due for resettlement before fasli 1344 to that fasli. The revised rates were accordingly introduced in fasli 1344 in accordance with the orders conveyed in G.O. No. 42, Revenue, dated 5th January 1935.

3. *Survey operations preliminary to resettlement.*—A resurvey preliminary to resettlement was carried out by Old Survey Party No. VI in 178 villages of the district (viz., 114 of Kasaragod, 27 of Mangalore, 33 of Puttur and 2 in each of Coondapoor and Udipi taluks). In the rest of the villages resurvey was considered unnecessary. Please see G.O. Ms. No. 2237, Revenue, dated 26th September 1928, communicated with B.P. Mis. No. 3289, dated 4th October 1928, and G.O. Ms. No. 1853, Revenue, dated 11th August 1928, communicated with B.P. Mis. No. 2755, dated 20th August 1928.

The following statement gives the dates of commencement and the completion of survey operations in the resurveyed villages of the several taluks :—

Name of taluk.	Number of villages dealt with.	Date of commencement of survey.	te of completion of survey (i.e., date of issue of Final Notification under section 13 of the Survey and Boundaries Act.)	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	4)	(5)
Kasaragod	97	December 1924	October 1933.	..
	17 (Kumari villages).	..	August 1935	
Mangalore	27	June 1926 ..	January 1932.	..
Puttur	33	September 1926	December 1931.	..
Coondapoor	2	..	October 1931.	..
Udipi	2	..	December 1931.	..

4. *Operations connected with the resettlement*—(1) *Resurveyed tracts.*—The Government in their Order No. 873, Revenue, dated 12th June 1925, communicated with B.P. Mis. No. 1275, dated 16th June 1925, directed that the work connected with the resettlement of Malabar and South Kanara should be taken up by this Party. In G.O. No. 1711, Revenue, dated 4th November 1925, the Government directed the adoption of the following simplified procedure as a tentative measure which was subsequently confirmed in G.O. No. 2188, Revenue, dated 2nd November 1927 :—

(i) that rough pattas should be issued on the basis of the land registers prepared by the Survey department;

(ii) that objections to rough pattas need no longer be heard by Special Assistant Settlement Officers but might be heard and disposed of by Special Deputy Tahsildars; and

(iii) that the work of the special staff employed in South Kanara be stopped.

Accordingly a branch office was opened at Kasaragod in October 1925 and rough pattas were issued on the basis of the resurvey land registers for all the resurveyed villages, excepting 17 Kumari villages. After the disposal of objections to rough pattas, miscellaneous accounts inspection was taken up.

Subsequently in G.O. No. 182, Revenue, dated 1st February 1927, the Government directed the Settlement staff to inspect all porambokes, to classify them correctly, and to assign unobjectionable encroachments and lands held under effective sivayi-jama occupations. The inspection required for these purposes was to be carried out before the hearing of objections to rough pattas. By another order, G.O. Ms. No. 428, Revenue. dated 24th February 1928, the Government directed that the miscellaneous accounts inspection should be made by the Settlement staff together with the inspection of porambokes and sivayi-jama lands before rough patta objection hearing. Thus rough patta objection hearing preceded the miscellaneous accounts inspection in Kasaragod taluk (excluding Kumari villages) while in other taluks it was done after the miscellaneous accounts inspection was completed. Please see the correspondence ending with the Board's Reference No. F. 8226/27-5, dated 21st December 1927.

The work of delimitation of roads, paths, etc., vested in local bodies was first ordered to be done by the Settlement Party. Please see G.O. No. 1600, Press, dated 6th August 1929. But this item of work was stopped owing to further simplification of resettlement procedure in South Kanara (G.O. Ms. No. 494, Revenue, dated 9th March 1934).

A statement showing when the first and the last batch of the survey records were received from the Survey department for final check and when they were returned to that department for supplemental survey after final check is furnished below :—

Name of taluk.	Transmission of survey records.		Receipt back of records for supplemental survey.		Date of return of records after supplemental survey.	
	First batch.	Last batch.	First batch.	Last batch.	First batch.	Last batch.
(1)	(2)		(3)		(4)	
Kasaragod ..	October 25.	August 28...	August 26	July 29	..	October 29.
Mangalore ..	May 27	August 27 ..	February 28.	December 28.	May 28 ..	January 29.
Puttur	August 27	March 28 ..	September 28.	July 29	November 28.	October 29.
Coondapoor ..	May 29	..	December 29.	..	January 30.	..
Udipi	May 29	..	January 30.	February 30.	February 30.	March 30.

(2) *Non-resurveyed tracts.*—(A) The main items of survey work originally sanctioned were—

(i) subdivisions of occupied or cultivated portions in waste blocks;

(ii) subdivisions of portions of dry fields converted to wet or garden and of rtions of Kan, Bane, Kumaki and Mulpatta lands brought under occupa-n; and

(iii) delimitation of roads.

In order to deal with the above items of work, the following temporary staff was sanctioned in G.O. No. 58, Revenue, dated 10th January 1933, communicated with B.P. Mis. No. 304, dated 27th January 1933, for a period of two years :—

One Special Deputy Tahsildar on Rs. 150—5—200.
Twenty field surveyors on Rs. 22½.
Three deputy surveyors on Rs. 35 each.
Three draughtsman on Rs. 25 each.

The work was started in Mangalore taluk and completed in 94 villages. Owing to financial stringency the Government then considered it necessary to keep down the cost of resettlement and to exclude from the operations such parts of the work as were not likely to bring in any return. They accordingly decided to stop all supplemental survey work in non-resurveyed tracts. Thus the special survey staff organized for the work was disbanded in April 1934 after attending to the subdivisions arising out of the clubbing of fields or parts of fields of different descriptions in resurveyed tracts. Please see the correspondence ending with the Board's (Confdl.) Reference No. F. 2625/33-2, dated 19th December 1933, and G.O. Ms. No. 494, Revenue, dated 9th March 1934, communicated with B.P. Mis. No. 873, dated 15th March 1934.

(B) *Merging of small fields.*—In G.O. No. 989, Revenue, dated 17th May 1934, the Government sanctioned the employment of a special staff to demarcate fair sized fields created by the Revenue staff in waste blocks and to merge such of the small fields as were contiguous and could be merged. This staff worked under the control of the Collector and furnished lists of alterations to the branch offices and the changes were incorporated in the resettlement accounts.

(C) *Renumbering of clumsy notations.*—In its proceedings Reference No. G. 4564/34/2, dated 2nd October 1934, the Board ordered that the Settlement staff should prepare lists of subdivisions of long and clumsy notations (more than three notations being considered as long) to be renumbered and forward them to the Tahsildars concerned for correcting the field measurement books. Lists were accordingly sent to the Tahsildars. After they were returned with certificates that the subdivisions were duly renumbered in the field measurement books, corrections were carried out in the resettlement accounts.

5. *Scheme report.*—Proposals for the resettlement of the tract in question were submitted by Mr. E. W. Bouchier with this office R. Dis. No. 3171/33, dated 1st January 1934, and the Board submitted it to Government with its remarks with B.P. No. 85, Press, dated 3rd July 1934. The report together with the notification inviting representations on it was published both in English and in Kanarese in the *South Kanara District Gazette*, dated 20th April 1934. In G.O. Ms. No. 1162, Revenue, dated 3rd July 1933, the usual period of three months was allowed for making representations from the date of the publication of the report in the District Gazette. But at the request of the South Kanara Landholders' Association, the period was afterwards extended up to 1st September 1934 in G.O. No. 1513, Revenue, dated 31st July 1934. Altogether 116 representations were received 97 up to 1st September 1934 and the rest after that date. A report on the representations was submitted to the Board through the Collector with this office No. A-1-2165/34-3, dated 26th September 1934. Orders on the scheme report were passed in G.O. No. 42, Revenue, dated 5th January 1935. A general enhancement of assessment by 12½ per cent was sanctioned on wet and garden lands while in the case of dry lands the rates were left unchanged.

6. *Chief features of resettlement—(a) Classification of soils.*—There was no general reclassification of soils in the district, but the original soil classification was altered, where necessary, in respect of dry lands transferred to wet or *vice versa*, the classification of similar neighbouring wet or dry lands of the same village being then adopted. Porambokes or unassessed lands transferred to assessed during resettlement were also suitably reclassified.

(*b*) *Grouping and tarams.*—Villages were divided into three groups for purposes of 'wet' and 'dry' assessment at the last settlement in all the taluks except the old Uppinangady (present Puttur) taluk. There a fourth group was added owing to the climatic and other difficulties experienced by the inhabitants. Wet lands in the coastal

villages to the north of the Chandragiri river were placed in a special group. The grouping was left unaltered except in the case of the villages mentioned below where conditions approximated to those in villages of the next lower group and Government decided as a measure of relief to reduce the grouping of such villages.

Taluk.	Number and name of villages.	The group in which the village was placed at the last settlement.	The group in which the village is placed at the present resettlement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	)
Coondapoor	18. Yelajita		
	20. Golihole		
	77. Hengavalli		
	78. Belve	II	III
	89. Hebbige		
	90. Koteshiruru		
	91. Nagodi		
	19. Kolluru		
	21. Jadkal		
	22. Muduru		
	80. Madamakki		
	83. Ameshabailu		
	84. Machchattu		
	85. Hosangadi		
	86. Edamoge		
	87. Kamalashile		
	88. Hallihole		
Karkal	27. Jarkala		
	89. Peradi		
	90. Kashipatna	II	III
	91. Marodi		
	2. Kuchchuru		
	8. Kabbinale		
	9. Nadapala		
	31. Mala		
	73. Nuralvettu	III	IV
	74. Idu		
	97. Sulkerimogaru		
	98. Shirlalu		
Kasaragod	87. Pullur	I	II
Mangalore	157. Barimaru		
Puttur	60. Punachapadi	II	III
	145. Nyayatarpu		
	8. Belala		
	9. Ujre		
	10. Kalmanja		
	11. Dharmasthala	III	IV
	12. Mundaje		
	102. Nekkiladi		
	103. Kodimbala		
	146. Savanalu		
Udipi	28. Haladi		
	82. Kudigrama	I	
	83. Pernankila		

In the villages in the Puttur taluk placed in the fourth group at the last settlement, the wet rates were reduced at resettlement by one taram in 44 villages and by two tarams in 11 villages as shown below, in order to make an allowance for the severe conditions of life in those villages and to concede to the ryots a large margin of profit.

A. *Villages in which the wet rates were reduced by one taram.*

Serial number.	Number and name of village.
1	1. Navuru.
2	2. Nada.
3	3. Kanyadi.
4	4 Layla.
5	13. Kadirudyavar
6	14. Indabettu.
7	15. Mittabagilu
8	17. Charmadi.
9	18. Chibidre.
10	19. Tottatadi.
11	22. Neriya.
12	27. Kokkada.
13	28. Patrame.
14	82. Konalu.

A. *Villages in which the wet rates were reduced by one taram*—cont.

Serial number.	Number and name of village.	Serial number.	Number and name of village.
15	84. Nelyadi.	30	99. Enekullu.
16	85. Balya.	31	100. Aituru.
17	86. Ichlampadi.	32	101. Bantra.
18	87. Nujibaltila.	33	104. Kadaba.
19	88. Kankradi.	34	105. Balpa.
20	89. Rekya.	35	113. Kenya.
21	90. Shiradi.	36	114. Nalkuru.
22	91. Kutrupadi	37	115. Guttigaru.
23	92. Renjaladi.	38	118. Devachalla.
24	93. Konaje.	39	123. Madapadi.
25	94. Shirivagilu.	40	124. Sampaje.
26	95. Kombaru.	41	125. Todikana.
27	96. Bilinele.	42	126. Arantodu.
28	97. Subrahmanya.	43	127. Markanja.
29	98. Ainakidu.	44	128. Nallurukemaraje.

B. *Villages in which the wet rates were reduced by two taram*

1	16. Malvantige.	7	26. Hatyadka.
2	20. Niddle.	8	119. Hariharapallatadka.
3	21. Puduvettu.	9	120. Kollamogaru.
4	23. Kalanja.	10	121. Balagodu.
5	24. Shishila.	11	122. Kalmakaru.
6	25. Shibaje.		

A further concession was allowed in respect of all fourth group villages and those transferred from third to fourth group by reducing the fourth dry taram bearing an assessment of Re. 1 to fifth taram bearing an assessment of twelve annas.

(*c*) *Occupied dry.*—Occupied dry lands converted to garden or wet were reclassified as such, the appropriate garden or wet rates being levied. The rule regarding the kind and number of trees required to constitute a garden, viz., 5 bearing jacks, 10 bearing cocos, 120 arecas, 40 pepper vines or 5 bearing tamarind trees to the acre was followed at resettlement. The mangoes and palmyras in all the groups and jack trees in the third and fourth groups were excluded from the list of garden trees at resettlement. The rate adopted was that of the adjoining old garden or where there were more such rates than one, the lowest of such rates and where there were no registered gardens adjoining, the lowest garden rate in the villages. This rule was however subject to the following exceptions :—

(i) All new arecanut gardens were assessed on their own merits irrespective of the rates of the adjoining gardens.

(ii) For new gardens which were not areca gardens and which adjoin old arecanut gardens the adjoining rate was waived in favour of a more suitable rate.

(iii) The rate imposed on any piece of land which contained no coco or areca trees was one rate lower than would otherwise have been imposed under the above rule. The lower rate imposed for the Rs. 2 rate was one rupee, raised to Re. 1-2-0 at resettlement (i.e.), including percentage enhancement. But when the application of these rules resulted in a rate lower than the existing dry rate on the land, the next higher garden rate was adopted.

(iv) Where however the application of these rules produced a rate which was definitely higher than what, on its merits, the new garden would deserve the lowest adjoining garden rate was waived in favour of a more suitable rate.

(v) Dry coconut plantations were not classified as garden but were left as dry if the trees were not mature and productive though possibly bearing (G.O. No. 351, Revenue, dated 20th February 1934).

(vi) When a portion of an occupied dry field contained garden trees the entire field was transferred to garden if the number of bearing trees was sufficient to justify such a transfer, otherwise the entire field was retained as dry.

Occupied dry lands converted to wet were classified as wet I, II (single crop or double crop) and III, according to the nature of cultivation and appropriate rates of assessment imposed. When a portion of a dry field was converted to wet the appropriate wet rate was levied without subdivision, on the actual extent converted, provided such area was more than 20 cents.

On the whole, 34,199 acres of occupied dry lands were reclassified; 7,976 acres as wet and 26,223 as garden.

(*d*) *Garden lands.*—There was no reclassification of garden lands and their existing tarams were generally retained. On individual applications, however, extinct gardens rendered permanently unfit for garden cultivation for reasons beyond the ryots' control, were after inspection, transferred to dry. Where portions of old garden and dry were clubbed at resurvey, and it was not found possible either to separate them or to register the entire resurvey field as garden, the description 'dry' was adopted for the whole field and an average rate of assessment worked out. Where the resultant rate did not exceed Rs. 2, the entry "old garden and dry clubbed" was made in the remarks column of the adangal.

(*e*) *Wet lands.*—No general reclassification of the existing wet lands was made but fields which were found fit only for dry cultivation owing to causes beyond the ryots' control were on individual applications transferred to dry.

Transfer of wet single-crop lands to double crop or vice versa was not allowed at resettlement.

The areas transferred from wet and garden to dry are insignificant being only 16 and 23 acres respectively.

(*f*) *Porambokes*—(*a*) *Resurveyed tracts.*—All porambokes were inspected and their correct description as per state of ground was adopted in the resettlement accounts. All unobjectionable occupations in porambokes were assigned in consultation with the departments concerned. In the case of valuable encroachments, land value, tree value and back assessment were first collected following the district practice. As a result of the memorial presented by the Honorary Secretary, Kanarese Landholders' Association, dated 7th May 1928, the Government decided that no attempt should be made to treat any occupation of land at the disposal of Government as an encroachment unless the occupation was the subject of public representation (i.e.), by the ryots in general or local bodies and was found definitely to prejudice the utility of the poramboke. They accordingly ordered that no back assessment, land value or tree value should be collected on such encroachments and that amounts already collected should be refunded. An exception was however made in the case of river accretion where the collection of back assessment was limited to ten years but even this charge was ordered to be waived when the land gained by accretion was balanced by land lost by erosion in the same holding—Please see paragraph 1 (*b*) of G.O. Ms. No. 2044, dated 3rd September 1928, and G.O. Ms. No. 173, Revenue, dated 25th January 1929. Following these orders the amount already collected in 78 villages of Kasaragod taluk and 12 villages of Mangalore taluk were refunded to the parties concerned.

Another objection of the Landholders' Association was in regard to the inclusion of Kattapunis (channel bunds) with the trees standing thereon within the limits of channel porambokes. The Government considered that the survey of such bunds as parts of the channels was erroneous but that the demarcation of the fields need not be revised on that account as the extra assessment realizable would not be so considerable as to justify the expenditure and trouble involved. It was, however, ordered that certificates should be issued to the ryots concerned recognizing their rights of ownership in the channel bunds adjoining their holdings and to the trees standing thereon except in cases where the bunds contained trees held subject to the payment of tree tax—Please see paragraph 1 (*a*) of G.O. No. 2044, Revenue, dated 3rd September 1928, and G.O. Ms. No. 1038, Revenue, dated 25th May 1929 as amplified by G.O. Ms. No. 143, dated 29th January 1930. Accordingly such certificates were issued to the registered holders concerned by the settlement staff.

An extent of 240 acres of poramboke lands was transferred to the head of assessed 45 acres to dry, 113 acres to wet and 82 acres to garden.

(*b*) *Non-resurveyed tracts.*—In 1930, miscellaneous accounts inspection was taken up first in Mangalore taluk when all porambokes were inspected for purposes of correct classification. In October 1931, resettlement operations were ordered to be suspended (G.O. No. 2214, Revenue, dated 21st October 1931), owing to the financial stringency and when they were resumed in 1933, the work was started on the old lines in the villages of Puttur and Mangalore taluks. Subsequently in accordance with the further simplification of resettlement procedure ordered in G.O. Ms. No. 494, Revenue, dated 9th March 1934, the inspection of porambokes was stopped in all the other villages of the district.

(*g*) *Kumaki and assessed waste lands—Resurveyed tracts.*—Kumaki lands are Government waste lands within 100 yards of old wargs land (i.e., wargs found prior to fasli 1276) and over which the wargdars enjoy privileges of grazing cattle, cutting leaves, firewood and timber for their own agricultural and domestic purposes. During the final check of resurvey records all kumakis and assessed wastes were inspected

and all cases of occupations including Kumaki lands enclosed by walls merely for the purposes of facilitating the exercise of normal Kumaki privileges, were assigned to the actual occupants at dry rates except the occupations of Kumaki lands by house-sites and garden trees, which were assigned at the appropriate garden rates. In the case of long-standing occupations, back assessment was also collected. Subsequently the Government in their Order Ms. No. 661, dated 27th March 1929, decided that Kumaki land should be deemed to have been effectively occupied only when brought under cultivation, or occupied as a house-site or planted with trees classed at the resettlement as garden products or otherwise reduced into exclusive possession, but that land around which walls were built merely for the purpose of facilitating the exercise of the normal Kumaki privileges should not be deemed to have been effectively occupied.

Accordingly a notification inviting applications within three months from the date of publication of the notice from those persons to whom such assignments were made in all the resurveyed villages of Kasaragod (excluding Kumari villages) 25 of Mangalore and 31 of Puttur taluks was published in the district gazette, dated 6th May 1929. As no applications were received within the time fixed the treatment of such walled enclosures as ryotwari holdings was allowed to continue. All back assessment and land value levied on account of the assignment of Kumaki lands were refunded as in the case of poramboke lands following the orders contained in paragraph 4 (3) of G.O. Ms. No. 661, dated 27th March 1929.

The total area of assessed waste lands assigned in all the resurveyed villages was 7,406 acres (5,812 as dry 448 acres as wet and 1,146 acres as garden).

Non-resurveyed tracts.—In areas where no resurvey was made the Special Settlement Officer was asked to obtain from the village officers lists of unauthorized occupations of Kumakis and assessed waste lands in all the villages and submit them to Government with an estimate of their area and the assessment (the rate appropriate to their condition being assumed) that would be on them—please see paragraph 4 (4) of G.O. Ms. No. 661, dated 27th March 1929. On a reference made from this office the Board in its Proceedings Mis. No. 2620, dated 2nd September 1929, decided that as the lists were intended for estimating the work involved in and the revenue likely to be realized by the assignment of unauthorized occupation of Kumakis and assessed waste lands in areas where there was no resurvey, it would be sufficient if the lists were prepared for the taluks of Mangalore and Puttur after overcheck by the settlement staff. Lists were accordingly furnished for Mangalore and Puttur taluks. Shortly after, the resettlement operations in South Kanara were stopped and the lists were therefore returned to the Tahsildars concerned for action in due course. On resumption of the operations in 1933, all assessed waste lands were inspected in the taluks of Mangalore, Puttur and Kasaragod for purposes of reclassification. But as a result of the further simplification of resettlement procedure ordered in G.O. Ms. No. 494, Revenue, dated 9th March 1934, this work was stopped. In villages where inspection had already been completed transfers of entire assessed waste lands occupied were given effect to in the resettlement accounts while only lists of partial occupations, showing the particulars of extent, soil classification and rate were furnished to the revenue staff along with resettlement fair accounts, for the purpose of collecting the assessment due on them. (B.P. No. 1839, Mis., dated 6th June 1934.)

(*h*) *Unassessed lands.*—No lands were classed as unassessed at the last settlement. Subsequently the Revenue Department transferred to ' unassessed ' certain lands which were registered as poramboke at the last settlement, in accordance with the instructions contained in G.O. No. 1368, Revenue, dated 9th May 1911. *This registry was left unaltered at resettlement,* except in Karkal where an extent of 1,672 acres of reserved forest classed as unassessed was treated as forest poramboke.

(*i*) *Mulpattas.*—Mulpattas are lands granted by Revenue Officers during the early years of British rule or by former Native Governments. At the last settlement all unreclaimed waste forest lands included in Mulpattas were treated as occupied dry and assessed at an uniform favourable rate of four annas an acre. At the resettlement reclaimed areas were assessed at the ordinary dry, wet or garden rates, the four anna rate on unreclaimed lands being left alone. Only entire cases of reclaimed Mulpatta lands were given effect to in the resettlement accounts while lists of partial cases of reclamation were furnished to the Revenue Department for charging assessment without subdivision. The extents of Mulpatta lands thus transferred by the settlement party were—

	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS. A. P.
Dry	25·48	20 12 0
Garden	12·52	32 11 0
Wet	16·52	44 0 0
Total ..	**54·52**	**97 7 0**

(*j*) *Kans.*—Kans are forest lands in which the assessee is at liberty to collect and cultivate without restriction forest produce of a specified kind in consideration of the payment of a small fixed annual payment, ordinarily known as peppershist or cardamomshist. They exist in 22 villages of Puttur taluk. At the last settlement, they were registered as assessed waste with the remark ' Kan ' in the remarks column but separate kan pattas were issued and the assessment credited to Forest revenue. Kan lands brought under effective occupation were assessed at the appropriate dry, wet or garden rates at the resettlement. Those which were not brought under effective occupation were classed as unoccupied under dry the ordinary soil classification, and taram with the remark ' Kan ' noted against them. In these cases the existing rate of annas four was allowed to continue.

(*k*) *Banes.*—Bane lands which exist only in parts of the Puttur taluk are lands which carry the same privileges to the wargs to which they are attached as Kumakis in the rest of the district. The only difference between Kumakis and banes is that while the former are limited to within 100 yards of a warg, the latter need not necessarily be so. They exist in 21 out of 22 villages in which kan lands also exist. The bane privileges were allowed to continue at resettlement subject to the provision that bane lands brought under effective occupation were assessed at the ordinary dry, wet or garden rates according to their description. The bane lands have been shown in the resettlement accounts as assessed waste with remark ' bane ' noted against them.

(*l*) *Neriya cardamom forest.*—The area known as Neriya cardamom forest lies in Neriya village of the Puttur taluk bordering Mysore territory. It is made up of dense jungle and was first settled in fasli 1318. It comprised an extent of 19,413 acres made up of 146·72 acres of cardamom cultivation, 1,900·19 acres of Kumari cultivation and 17,366·09 acres of Kumaki cultivation and assessed at Re. 1, As. 3, As. 2, respectively, per acre. These rates of assessment have been allowed to continue. In the resettlement accounts soil classification and taram have not been noted against these lands but only the rate and assessment entered with the remark ' Special cardamom rate, special Kumari rate or special Kumaki rate ' as the case may be. (B.P. No. 919, Mis., dated 1st March 1935.)

(*m*) *Kumaris.*—Kumaris are shifting cultivations in forests and they exist in 21 villages of the Kasaragod taluk. They were settled at the last settlement under a separate notification and flat rates of annas 3, 2 and 1 per acre were adopted for warg Kumaris placed in the first, second and third groups, respectively. These rates ceased to apply to so much of the Kumari land as was permanently reclaimed and converted to dry, wet, or garden in which case, it was classified as such and assessed at the appropriate rates—please see the notification contained in G.O. No. 391, Revenue, dated 17th April 1903, printed in B.P. No. 140, Press, dated 27th April 1903.

The experimental resurvey carried out at first in two Kumari villages of the Kasaragod taluk showed that the frame work of the survey was unworkable for the purpose of revenue records and the Government therefore sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 2082, Revenue, dated 20th October 1927, a resurvey of all the Kumari villages. During the final check of the resurvey records the settlement staff attended also to the reclassification of the warg Kumaris that were permanently converted to dry, wet or garden. As directed in B.P. No. 388, Mis., dated 4th February 1931, rough pattas were not issued for such changes but lists of cases of conversions were sent to the Revenue Divisional Officer for confirmation and on their return the changes were given effect to in the accounts. Fair adangals on the basis of resurvey so far as survey and subdivision numbers and their extents were concerned (the previous revenue registry being adopted as regards registered holders) were prepared and handed over to the Revenue Department for maintenance. At resettlement the productivity of the Kumaris was taken as the chief factor for grouping. The Kumari villages near the coast were accordingly placed in the third group, those in the extreme east in the first group, and those in the middle in the second group.

Eleven out of the 21 villages were affected by regrouping.

As a result of this, there was an increase of revenue of Rs. 2,391–3–0 or 12·55 per cent on the total assessment of Kumari lands. The previous Kumari rates of annas three, two and one per acre for the first, second and third groups (as revised) were retained. The extent and assessment of reclaimed Kumaris reclassified as dry, wet or garden are as shown below :—

	Extent.	Kumari assessment.	Assessment at resettlement.
	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Dry	1,094·52	140 7 0	724 4 0
Garden	6,202·31	976 13 0	20,886 11 0
Vet	481·46	72 11 0	1,337 12 0
Total ..	**7,778·29**	**1,189 15 0**	**22,948 11 0**

(*n*) *Inam lands.*—No land was registered as inam at the last settlement. Subsequently, certain inams belonging to Roman Catholic Churches in Mangalore, Udipi, Karkal and Coondapoor taluks were recognized as such and title-deeds issued following the orders contained in G.O. No. 2545, Revenue, dated 22nd August 1913. But in the revenue accounts they have all been shown as ryotwari, the grants being treated as money allowances. The question of their treatment at resettlement, i.e., either as inam or ryotwari, is under the consideration of the Board (Board's Reference No. F. 618/36-1, dated 22nd February 1936.

7. *Rough pattas and reclassification notices.*—In the 178 resurveyed villages excluding Kumari villages of Kasaragod taluk, rough pattas were issued in advance of resettlement on the basis of resurvey land registers and objections thereto were heard by Special Deputy Tahsildars in selected camps. On receipt of orders on the scheme report, notices were issued to the registered holders both in resurveyed and non-resurveyed villages in respect of alterations caused by reclassification of dry lands. Objections to these notices were received and disposed of by post by Settlement Tahsildars, after inspection wherever necessary. The total number of objection petitions received for each taluk is as shown below :—

Names of taluks.	Objection petitions received at rough patta objection hearing.						Objection petitions received by post on reclassification.					
	Registry.	Survey.	Assessment.	Reclassification.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Registry.	Survey.	Assessment.	Reclassification.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Mangalore ..	1,390	2,168	..	25	121	3,704	13	2	45	609	11	680
Karkal	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	13	382	10	408
Kasaragod ..	23,231	8,622	..	20	111	31,984	5	..	189	2,033	69	2,296
Udipi	232	77	..	..	2	311	5	..	332	106	14	457
Coondapoor ..	120	22	..	..	3	145	1	..	49	146	10	206
Puttur	1,239	2,309	14	68	47	3,677	..	..	329	610	26	965
Total ..	**26,212**	**13,198**	**14**	**113**	**284**	**39,821**	**27**	**2**	**957**	**3,886**	**140**	**5,012**

8. *Appeals to the Special Assistant Settlement Officer in charge, to the Collector and to the Board.*—The following statement shows the number of appeals preferred to the Special Assistant Settlement Officer in charge, to the Collector, to the Board of Revenue and the results thereof and also the number of suit notices received.

Serial number and name of taluk.	Appeals to the Special Settlement Officer.							Appeals to the Collector.						
	Registration.	Assignment.	Reclassification.	Others.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Registration.	Assignment.	Reclassification.	Others.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1 Kasaragod ..	..	..	34	..	34	22	12*	8	57	..	1	66	53	13
2 Mangalore ..	..	..	21	..	21	8	13*	1	6	..	..	7	7	..
3 Puttur ..	..	..	4	..	4	2	2	3	2	..	..	5	5	..
4 Udipi ..	..	..	3	..	3†	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..
5 Coondapoor ..	..	..	5	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Karkal ..	..	..	10	..	10	6	4‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	77	..	77	44	32	12	66	..	1	79	66	13

REMARKS—* Of these, six were partly revised.
† Board's orders are awaited in respect of one petition.
‡ Of these two were partly revised.

Serial number and name of taluk.	Suit notices to the Collector.							Appeals to the Board.						
	Registration.	Survey Demarcation.	Reclassification.	Others.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Registration.	Assignment.	Reclassification.	Assessment.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.
	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1 Kasaragod ..	6	20	..	4	30	24	6	..	..	2	1	3	3	..
2 Mangalore ..	..	3	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	2	1	3	1	2
3 Puttur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
4 Udipi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Coondapoor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Karkal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	6	23	..	4	33	27	6	..	..	5	2	7	5	2

9. *Supplemental survey.*—The number of supplemental subdivisions effected in the resurveyed villages as a result of the orders passed on final check of resurvey records, miscellaneous accounts and reclassification, inspection and rough patta objection hearing is shown below :—

Serial number and name of taluk.	Total number of villages.	Number of sub-divisions measured.		Total.
		By survey.	By special survey staff.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Kasaragod	114	13,292	5,701	18,993
2 Mangalore	27	2,619	1,481	4,100
3 Puttur	33	3,514	1,883	5,397
4 Udipi	2	236	265	501
5 Coondapoor	2	110	46	156
Total ..	**178**	**19,771**	**9,376**	**29,147**

The number of supplemental subdivisions measured in 94 non-resurveyed villages of Mangalore taluk is 3,247.

10. *Increment remissions.*—Increment remissions (both ordinary and special) were granted and given effect to from the year of introduction of resettlement in each taluk concerned. The following statement shows the increment remissions granted in the first four faslis of the resettlement period.

Name of taluks.	Year of introduction.	Increment remission for the first four faslis.											
		1344.			1345.			1346.			1347.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1 Mangalore	1934-35.	50,423	5	0	33,652	12	0	18,073	1	0	2,154	12	0
2 Karkal	Do.	28,711	7	0	19,224	9	0	10,508	0	0	1,676	3	0
3 Kasaragod	Do.	59,598	8	0	41,714	8	0	25,718	5	0	9,248	6	0
4 Udipi	Do.	43,722	4	0	28,928	6	0	15,394	7	0	1,352	7	0
5 Coondapoor	Do.	29,861	12	0	19,770	10	0	10,443	11	0	647	6	0
6 Puttur	Do.	36,150	7	0	24,382	5	0	13,507	13	0	2,329	4	0
Total ..		**2,48,467**	**11**	**0**	**1,67,673**	**2**	**0**	**93,645**	**5**	**0**	**17,408**	**6**	**0**

NOTE.—Particulars of ordinary increment remission have not been furnished for the fifth and succeeding faslis.

11. *Issue of fair accounts to the Tahsildars—Resurveyed villages.*—Fair adangals and chittahs on the basis of resurvey records were handed over to the Tahsildars in advance of resettlement. On receipt of the orders of Government on the scheme report, the fair accounts already issued were got back from the Tahsildars and returned to them with the reclassification changes and revised rates of assessment duly incorporated in them. Along with the fair accounts were given the increment remission accounts in the form approved in B.P. Mis. No. 151, dated 15th January 1935.

Non-resurveyed villages.—In Mangalore and Puttur taluks, land registers and chittas were prepared by the Settlement staff while in the taluks of Karkal, Udipi and Coondapoor they were prepared by the shanbhogues and checked by the Settlement staff. As soon as orders on the scheme report were received, the reclassification changes and the enhanced rates were incorporated in them and handed over to the Revenue Department along with the increment remission accounts. The following statement shows the dates on which the first and the last batch of fair accounts were sent to the Tahsildars :—

Serial number and name of taluk.	Number of villages.	Date of despatch of fair accounts on the basis of resurvey.		Number of villages.	Date of despatch of fair accounts at resettlement.	
		First batch.	Last batch.		First batch.	Last batch.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Mangalore ..	27	31—7—1928.	20—1—1930.	178	2—3—1935.	31—5—1935
2 Kasaragod ..	97	20—7—1927.	6—5—1929.			
	17 (Kumari villages).	26—9—1931.	5—7—1932.	114	4—3—1935.	31—5—1935
3 Puttur	33	31—12—1928.	17—4—1930.	184	4—3—1935.	30—5—1935.
4 Coondapoor ..	2	21—3—1930.	..	103	7—3—1935.	31—5—1935.
5 Udipi	2	27—5—1930.	..	115	4—3—1935.	31—5—1935.
6 Karkal	..	..	..	105	7—3—1935.	31—5—1935.
Total ..	**178**	..	..	**799**	..	..

12. *Issue of survey notices.*—Notices under section 9 (2) of the Survey and Boundaries Act VIII of 1923, were prepared and issued wherever necessary. The issue of section 13 notification has been completed in all the areas.

13. *Results of the resettlement.*—Appendix I shows the area under the several descriptions of land according to Revenue accounts and according to resurvey and resettlement. For purposes of comparison, it has not been found possible to adopt the

figures according to the revenue accounts of the year just previous to the introduction of resettlement (1343) in the case of resurveyed villages as resurvey areas had already been adopted in the revenue accounts in different faslis in different taluks. Hence in the case of these villages, the figures of the fasli prior to the introduction of resurvey areas have been adopted. In respect of the non-resurveyed villages, the revenue figures of fasli 1343, have been taken into account.

A portion of the southern boundary of the district was changed from the bank of the Kavvayi river to the mid-river line in accordance with G.O. Mis. No. 2437, Revenue, dated 20th December 1930 (B.P. Mis. No. 26, dated 6th January 1931). This resulted in the transfer of 881 acres from Malabar to South Kanara. Besides, an extent of 4,800 acres of unsurveyed area was surveyed for the first time and brought to account. In spite of this increase, the total area of the district has decreased by 17,333 acres. This decrease is due to an extent of 22,592 acres in the taluks of Kasaragod and Puttur having been excluded from the village boundaries and included in the Reserved Forest and also to the correct computation of areas at resurvey. Under the head ' unoccupied dry ' there is a large decrease of 49,779 acres. This is due to (1) the transfer of an extent of 27,797 acres from unoccupied dry to poramboke in Kasaragod and Puttur taluks, (2) the transfer of 7,406 acres to the head of occupied dry, wet or garden and (3) the exclusion of the areas from the village boundaries which really formed part of reserved forest. The decrease of 2,742 acres under the head ' unassessed ' is due to the transfer of 1,672 acres to the head of reserved forest poramboke in Karkal taluk and to the exclusion of 1,113 acres from the village limits in Kasaragod and Puttur taluks. Under the head ' poramboke ' there is an increase of 29,469 acres. As already explained, this is due to the transfer of 27,797 acres from unoccupied dry and to the transfer of 1,672 acres from unassessed to ' poramboke '. Under the heads ' garden and wet ' there is an increase of 36,185 acres, while there is a decrease of 30,599 acres under dry. This is due to the reclassification of dry lands to wet or garden at resettlement, the revenue staff not having been authorized to effect such transfers during the currency of settlement and also to the transfer of 7,406 acres of assessed waste to dry, wet or garden (dry, 5,812 acres, garden, 1,146 and wet 448 acres).

(2) *Financial results.*—Appendix II shows the financial results of the resettlement in each taluk. An abstract of it showing the percentage increase in assessment in each taluk is given below :—

Name of taluk. (1)	Dry. (2)	Garden. (3)	Wet. (4)	Total. (5)
Mangalore	..	12·97	12·43	11·57
Karkal	..	12·45	12·64	11·05
Kasaragod	..	12·88	13·82	11·88
Udipi	..	12·23	12·16	10·93
Coondapur	..	12·41	12·52	11·65
Puttur	..	12·61	12·73	11·93
Total—Plus.	.. ..	**12·67**	**12·65**	**11·40**

The sanctioned percentage of enhancement in the rates of wet and garden lands is 12·50, while no enhancement was ordered in the rates for dry lands. The slight variations in the percentage shown in columns 3 and 4 are due to rounding of annas (i) in calculating some of the new money rates with reference to the percentage enhancement (ii) in working out the average assessment of clubbed fields in resurveyed areas and (iii) in applying the revised rates to individual fields. The total increase in assessment for the whole district, amounts to Rs. 2,86,486 or 11·40 per cent as against Rs. 3,19,985 or 12·59 per cent estimated in the scheme report. This deficit is due to the various concessions allowed in the matter of reclassification of dry lands to garden at resettlement.

Appendix III shows the area of occupied and unoccupied dry garden and wet lands under each resettlement money rates.

14. (i) *Mulgeni holdings.*—At the last settlement, a separate patta was issued for each mulgeni leasehold (i.e., lands given on permanent lease) showing the name of the mulgar as pattadar and the mulgenidar as mulgeni tenant in accordance with the orders issued in G.O. No. 757, Revenue, dated 25th August 1902. This procedure was adopted in order to facilitate the prompt collection of the assessment by the attachment of the land in cases in which the terms of the lease did not provide for an enhancement of the rent consequent on the increase of assessment at resettlement as the mulgar might refuse to pay the enhanced assessment if he could not make some satisfactory arrangement with the mulgenidar. But as under the Mulgeni Rent Enhancement Act of 1920, the mulgar could obtain an order for the enhancement of the rent in consequence of an increase in the assessment, the reason for issuing a separate patta for each mulgeni leasehold ceased to exist and the Government accordingly ordered its discontinuance (vide G.O. No. 1498, Revenue, dated 26th July 1929). The separate pattas issued for mulgeni leaseholders were accordingly cancelled at resettlement and all the lands belonging to one

and the same mulgar were included in one patta. Please see Board's Proceedings Mis. No. 163, dated 22nd January 1926, and G.O. No. 1498, Revenue, dated 26th July 1929, communicated with Board's Proceedings Mis No. 2228, dated 1st August 1929.

(2) *Grant and free-hold lands.*—Grant lands exist in Mangalore and free-hold lands exist in Mangalore and Puttur taluks. Their extents and assessments are given below :—

	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS. A. P.
Grant lands	83.54	237 5 0
Free hold lands—		
Mangalore	82·38	114 7 6
Puttur	18·27	15 14 0

They are not interfered with at resettlement and were exhibited as grant or free-hold lands as the case may be.

15. Ground rent.—There are eight towns in this District Mangalore, Puttur Moolky, Kasaragod, Karkal, Udipi, Coondapur and Puttur. The first six were towns even at the last settlement and the last two were declared as towns only in 1927 and 1931. respectively. Mangalore is the only municipality in the district. Udipi has been constituted a municipality recently. The rates of ground rent consisted of special rates of Rs. 12 and 6 and ground rent ranging from Rs. 3–2–0 to Rs. 300 an acre. In their order Ms. No. 1059, Revenue, dated 6th May 1935, the Government decided that in respect of ground rent lands in the district, the existing rate of assumed agricultural assessment of Rs. 6–4–0 an acre should be raised by 80 per cent, i.e., Rs. 11–4–0 an acre. The effect of this order was that the previous rates of ground rent (Rs. 6 and Rs. 6–4–0) were raised to Rs. 11–4–0 an acre and the other rates by Rs. 5 an acre. In respect, however, of the sites assigned to the depressed classes in the town of Udipi, the existing rate of Rs. 3–2–0 was left unaltered. No separate pattas were issued for the ground rent cases. The term ' special rate ' was abolished altogether and only the term ' ground rent ' was retained as there was no difference between ground rent and special rate. All lands assessed to ground rent were continued to be shown in the adangal and 10 (1) chittas as before with the entry ' ground rent ' in the remarks column, the columns intended for description, soil classification and taram being left blank. The financial effect of the revision of ground rent is given below :—

Name of town.	According to Revenue—Assessment.	According to Resettlement—Assessment.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Mangalore	8,000 3 0	10,315 1 0
Buntwal		
Moolky		
Kasaragod	239 4 0	451 2 0
Karkal	792 2 0	1,367 5 0
Udipi	866 8 0	1,717 10 0
Coondapur	..	48 4 0
Puttur	..	5 5 0
Total ..	9,898 1 0	13,904 11 0

It will thus be seen that the increase of ground rent was Rs. 4,006–10–0.

16. *Resettlement register and descriptive memoir.*—The form of resettlement register was approved in B.P. Mis. No. 405, dated 29th January 1935, and that of the Descriptive Memoir in G.O. Ms. No. 2064, Revenue, dated 31st August 1935, communicated with the Board's Resolution Mis. No. 3349, dated 5th September 1935. Registers and memoirs have been prepared and checked for the villages noted below :—

	Prepared.	Checked.
Registers	690	372
Descriptive Memoirs	296	244

and those of 149 villages so far scrutinized and signed by me.

17. *Cost of operations.*—Particulars under the head are given below :—

	Amount
	RS.
(1) Survey	7,58,573
(2) Resettlement including special survey staff	7,21,056

Memorandum for the guidance of the Revenue staff.—A memorandum is appended.

19. *Conclusion.*—Mr. W. R. S. Sathianathan was in charge of the Party from 1930 to 1931 and the scheme report, which is to a large extent, the result of his work, was subsequently submitted by Mr. E. W. Bouchier on 1st January 1934. M.R.Ry. K. P. Krishnan Nayar Avargal, introduced the resettlement rates in all the six taluks. The following statement gives the names of the various officers who conducted the resettlement operations.

(i) Officers in charge of the party.

Serial number and names.	Period of charge. From.	To.	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 A. R. MacEwen Esq., M.C., I.C.S.	24th March 1925. 13th December 1926.	31st March 1926. 8th April 1930.	On leave from 1st April 1926 to 12th December 1926.
2 G. S. Bozman Esq., I.C.S.	1st April 1926 ..	12th December 1926.	
3 W. R. S. Sathianathan Esq., I.C.S.	9th April 1930 ..	6th December 1931	
4 D. I. R. Muir Esq., I.C.S.	*7th December 1931. 1st January 1933, 3rd October 1935.	31st December 1932, 19th March 1933, 22nd November 1935.	Operation in South Kanara suspended.
5 E. W. Bouchier Esq., I.C.S.	20th March 1933.	6th March 1934	
6 W. H. Mitchell Esq., B.A. ..	7th March 1934.	31st March 1934, *a.n.*	
7 M.R.Ry. K. P. Krishnan Nayar Avargal, B.A.	31st March 1934, *a.n.*	2nd October 1935, *a.n.*	
8 S. Bhoothalingam Esq., I.C.S.	23rd November 1935.		

(ii) Special Assistant Settlement Officers.

Serial number and name.	Period. From	To	Remarks.
)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 G. S. Bozman Esq., I.C.S.	28th February 1925.	7th December 1925.	Leave from 8th December 1925 to 6th January 1926.
	7th January 1926.	31st March 1926	In charge from 1st April 1926 to 12th December 1926.
	13th December 1926.	24th March 1927.	
2 M.R.Ry. C. S. Krishna Ayyar Avargal, B.A.	February 1926 ..	13th December 1926.	
3 M.R.Ry. R. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, B.A.	7th August 1926 ..	21st December 1929.	
4 W. R. S. Sathianathan Esq., I.C.S.	9th February 1929.	8th April 1930 ..	Thereafter in charge till 6th December 1931.
5 W. H. Mitchell Esq., B.A.	27th March 1929 ..	6th March 1934 ..	Thereafter in charge till 31st March 1934.
6 M.R.Ry. J. Balaji Rao Avargal, B.A.	20th October 1930. 1st February 1932.	21st November 1931. 9th May 1932.	
7 M.R.Ry. K. P. Krishnan Nayar Avargal, B.A.	8th August 1932.	31st March 1934 ..	Thereafter in charge till 2nd October 1935.
8 E. W. Bouchier Esq., I.C.S.	14th September 1932.	19th March 1933 ..	Thereafter in charge till 6th March 1934.
9 M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib M. Rengappa Bangara Avargal, B.A.	6th March 1933 ..	31st December 1933.	
10 M.R.Ry. G. Dattatreya Rao Avargal, B.A.	17th May 1933 ..	31st March 1934.	

(iii) Settlement Tahsildars.

Serial number and name.	Period.	
	From	To
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 M.R.Ry. J. S. Suvarna, B.A.	3rd April 1934 ..	31st October 1934.
2 ,, J. L. D'Souza, B.A.	1st April 1934 ..	26th May 1934.
3 ,, U. Kumarayya, B.A.	2nd April 1934 ..	30th April 1935.
4 ,, T. V. Ramunni Nayar	27th May 1934	27th July 1934.
	25th February 1935 ..	31st May 1935.
5 ,, V. Govindan, B.A.	28th July 1934 ..	31st October 1934.
6 ,, B. Ganapathi, B.A.	25th February 1935 ..	31st May 1935.

NOTE.—The Special Assistant Settlement Officers were replaced by the Settlement Tahsildars from the District Revenue Establishment for reclassification and introduction of resettlement rates (G.O. Ms. No. 494, Revenue, dated 9th March 1934).

The orders of Government on the scheme report were received in January 1935, and within a short period of four months, the new rates had to be introduced in all the six taluks. This could be done only after issue of reclassification notices and disposal of objections to them. Besides, the increment remission accounts first prepared had to be revised under the Collector's instructions owing to the suspension of a portion of land revenue in fasli 1344. The large amount of work involved by all this was completed in time; thanks to the hard and diligent work of the subordinates of the Party and the Co-operation of the Revenue Officers.

APPENDIX I.

Comparative statement of areas of the several taluks of the South Kanara district.

Particulars.		Area according to the revenue accounts.	Area according to resettlement.	Difference (increase +, decrease —) between columns (2) and (3).	Percentage of column (4) over column (2).
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		AC. CT.	AC. CT.	AC. CT.	
Occupied	Dry ..	515,039 47	484,440 11	— 30,599 36	— 5·94
	Garden ..	77,155 90	104,768 74	+ 27,612 84	+ 35·79
	Wet ..	424,430 71	433,003 15	+ 8,572 44	+ 2·02
	Total ..	1,016,626 08	1,022,212 00	+ 5,585 92	+ 0·55
Unoccupied	Dry ..	1,200,236 14	1,150,457 17	— 49,778 97	— 4·15
	Garden ..	259 90	321 08	+ 61 18	+ 23·46
	Wet ..	1,048 33	1,120 13	+ 71 80	+ 6·87
	Total ..	1,201,544 37	1,151,898 38	— 49,645 99	— 4·13
Unassessed		3,911 06	1,168 83	— 2,742 23	— 70·11
Poramboke		341,661 24	371,130 24	+ 29,469 00	+ 8·63
	Grand Total ..	2,563,742 75	2,546,409 45	— 17,333 30	— 0·68

APPENDIX II.

Comparative financial statement for the six taluks of the South Kanara district.

Taluk.	Particulars.	Description.	Assessment according to the revenue accounts.	Assessment according to resettlement.	Difference (increase +, decrease —) between columns (3) and (4).	Percentage of column (5) over column (3) (increase +, decrease —).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	
Coondapoor ..	.... ..	Dry ..	22,598 1	20,723 10	— 1,874 7	- 8·29
		Garden ..	43,119 14	50,505 12	+ 7,385 14	+17·13
		Wet ..	2,76,275 3	3,05,601 14	+29,326 11	+10·62
		Total ..	3,41,993 2	3,76,831 4	+ 34,838 2	+10·02
	Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	— 1,874 7	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+ 2,033 12	..	..
		Wet ..		— 5,262 11	..	..
	Net assessment ..	Dry ..	22,598 1	22,598 1	..	..
		Garden ..	43,119 14	48,472 0	+ 5,352 2	+12·41
		Wet ..	2,76,275 3	3,10,864 9	+ 34,589 6	+12·52
		Total ..	3,41,993 2	3,81,934 10	+ 39,941 8	+11·65
Karkal ..	.... ..	Dry ..	38,532 5	36,140 13	— 2,391 8	— 6·21
		Garden ..	23,539 11	30,760 10	+ 7,220 15	+30·68
		Wet ..	2,47,476 4	2,74,912 3	+ 27,435 15	+11·09
		Total ..	3,09,548 4	3,41,813 10	+ 32,265 6	+10·42
	Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	— 2,391 8	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+ 4,290 11	..	..
		Wet ..	..	— 3,850 2	..	..
	Net assessment ..	Dry ..	38,532 5	38,532 5	..	..
		Garden ..	23,539 11	26,469 15	+ 2,930 4	+12·45
		Wet ..	2,47,476 4	2,78,762 5	+31,286 1	+12·64
		Total ..	3,09,548 4	3,43,764 9	+34,216 5	+11·05
Kasaragod ..	.... ..	Dry ..	53,313 4	51,125 12	— 2,187 8	— 4·10
		Garden ..	1,29,138 4	1,99,710 3	+70 571 15	+54·64
		Wet ..	2,64,986 7	3,08,476 5	+43,489 14	+16·41
		Total ..	4,47,437 15	5,59,312 4	+1,11,874 5	+25·00
	Increase or decrease due to transfer from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	—2,187 8	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+53,935 5	..	..
		Wet ..	..	+6,866 5	..	..
	Net assessment ..	Dry ..	53,313 4	53,313 4	..	..
		Garden ..	1,29,138 4	1,45,774 14	+16,636 10	+12·88
		Wet ..	2,64,986 7	3,01,610 0	+36,623 9	+13·82
		Total ..	4,47,437 15	5,00,698 2	+53,260 3	+11·88
Mangalore ..	.... ..	Dry ..	60,525 11	58,809 0	— 1,716 11	— 2·84
		Garden ..	50,568 2	64,784 0	+14,215 14	+28·11
		Wet ..	4,17,854 8	4,75,952 3	+58,097 11	+13·90
		Total ..	5,28,948 5	5,99,545 3	+70,596 14	+13·35
	Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	—1,716 11	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+7,653 10	..	..
		Wet ..	..	+6,174 15	..	..
	Net assessment ..	Dry ..	60,525 11	60,525 11	..	..
		Garden ..	50,568 2	57,130 6	+ 6,562 4	+12·97
		Wet ..	4,17,854 8	4,69,777 4	+51,922 12	+12·43
		Total ..	5,28,948 5	5,87,433 5	+58,485 0	+11·57
Puttur ..	.... ..	Dry ..	25,915 12	25,584 0	— 331 12	— 1·28
		Garden ..	57,355 7	72,429 7	+15,074 0	26·28
		Wet ..	3,34,179 3	3,55,315 4	+21,136 1	6 32
		Total ..	4,17,450 6	4,53,328 11	+35,878 5	+ 8·59

Comparative financial statement for the six taluks of the South Kanara district—*cont.*

Taluk.	Particulars.	Description.	Assessment according to the revenue accounts	Assessment according to resettlement.	Difference (increase +, decrease —) between columns (4) and (5).	Percentage of column (5) over column (3) (increase +, decrease —).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	
Puttur—*cont.*..	Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	— 331 12	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+7,840 14	..	..
		Wet ..	..	— 21,418 5	..	..
	Net assessment	Dry ..	25,915 12	25,915 12	..	..
		Garden ..	57,355 7	64,588 9	+ 7,233 2	+12·61
		Wet ..	3,34,179 3	3,76,733 9	+42,554 6	+12·73
		Total ..	4,17,450 6	4,67,237 14	+49,787 8	+11·93
Udipi	.... ..	Dry ..	47,525 12	44,431 2	— 3,094 10	— 6·51
		Garden ..	53,223 12	65,501 5	+12,277 9	+23·07
		Wet ..	3,65,972 11	4,12,493 14	+46,521 3	+12·71
		Total ..	4,66,722 3	5,22,426 5	+55,704 2	+11·94
	Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	— 3,094 10	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+5,766 2	..	..
		Wet ..	..	+2,037 2	..	..
	Net assessment	Dry ..	47,525 12	47,525 12	..	..
		Garden ..	53,223 12	59,735 3	+6,511 7	+12·23
		Wet ..	3,65,972 11	4,10,456 12	+44,484 1	+12·16
		Total ..	4,66,722 3	5,17,717 11	+50,995 8	+10·93
Total for the six taluks.	.... ..	Dry ..	2,48,410 13	2,36,814 5	— 11,596 8	— 4·67
		Garden ..	3,56,945 2	4,83,691 5	+1,26,746 3	+35·51
		Wet ..	19,06,744 4	21,32,751 11	+2,26,007 7	+11·85
		Total ..	25,12,100 3	28,53,257 5	+3,41,157 2	+13·59
	Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	— 11,596 8	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+81,520 6	..	..
		Wet ..	..	+ 2,772 14	..	..
	Net assessment ..	Dry ..	2,48,410 13	2,48,410 13	..	..
		Garden ..	3,56,945 2	4,02,170 15	+45,225 13	+12·67
		Wet ..	19,06,744 4	21,48,004 7	+2,41,260 3	+12·65
		Total ..	25,12,100 3	27,98,586 3	+2,86,486 0	+11·40

APPENDIX III.

Statement of areas under dry, garden and wet money rates in the six taluks of the South Kanara district.

Particulars.	Rate per acre.	Extent. Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Total.	Percentage on the total of all the money rates.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	RS. A.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
Dry	2 0	680·28	40·80	721·08	0·05
	1 8	2,105·72	446·28	2,552.00	0·18
	1 4	17,786·97	7,490·25	25,277·22	1·73
	1 0	95,123·10	149,667·38	244,790·48	16·80
	0 12	97,503·66	276,767·56	374,271·22	25·69
	0 8	61,878·29	282,071·66	343,949·95	23·61
	0 6	24,419·19	269,462·22	293,881·41	20·17
	0 4	6,755·55	160,497·36	167,252·91	11·48
	0 2	392·11	3,898·86	4,290·97	0·29
Total ..	..	306,644·87	1,150,342·37	1,456,987·24	100·00
Garden	9 0	10,877·31	31·81	10,909·12	10·38
	7 14	8,489·40	19·86	8,509·26	8·10
	6 12	11,285·66	34·43	11,320·09	10·77
	5 10	10,601·38	32.00	10,633·38	10·12
	4 8	12,571·91	34·20	12,606·11	12·00
	3 6	13,873·63	20·05	13,893.68	13·23
	2 4	33,470·25	111·27	33,581·52	31·96
	1 2	3,572·89	37·46	3,610.35	3·44
Total ..	..	104,742·43	321·08	105,063·51	100·00
Wet I class	11 4	3,417·30	0·47	3,417·77	2·37
	9 14	30,180·88	7·65	30,188·53	20·89
	8 7	44,857·36	7·00	44,864·36	31·05
	7 1	32,732·02	16·16	32,748·18	22·67
	5 10	13,680·28	10·15	13,690·43	9·47
	4 4	11,096·26	58·42	11,154·68	7·72
	2 13	6,002·74	32·62	6,035·36	4·18
	2 2	1,814·93	7.70	1,822·63	1·26
	1 7	507·86	8.56	516·42	0·36
	1 1	47·25	..	47·25	0·03
Total ..	..	144,336·88	148.73	144,485·61	100·00
Wet II class—Double crop	9 14	649·60	..	649·60	5·55
	8 7	4,216·95	0·98	4,217·93	36·03
	7 1	4,720·35	3·87	4,724·22	40·34
	5 10	1,804·18	2·16	1,806·34	15·43
	4 4	227.73	..	227·73	1.95
	3 6	0·37	..	0·37	..
	2 13	46·18	..	46·18	0·39
	2 2	29·80	..	29·80	0·26
	1 7	6·05	..	6·05	0·05
	1 1	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	11,701·21	7.01	11,708·22	100·00
Wet II class—Single crop ..	7 14	4,171·23	5·91	4,177·14	3·97
	6 12	26,508·40	19·77	26,528·17	25·24
	5 10	25,402·28	43·27	25,445·55	24·21
	4 8	18,703·99	46·79	18,750·78	17·84
	3 6	11,708·50	36·72	11,745·22	11·17
	2 13	155·71	19·96	175·67	0·17
	2 4	6,590·30	20·76	6,611·06	6·29
	1 11	4,826·48	108·10	4,934·58	4·69
	1 2	3,636·90	33·26	3,670·16	3·49
	0 14	3,013·59	65·68	3,079·27	2·93
Total ..	..	104,717·38	400·22	105,117·60	100·00
Wet III class	6 12	264·33	..	264·33	0·15
	5 10	2,268·22	0·07	2,268·29	1·31
	4 8	14,964·82	27·36	14,992·18	8·67
	3 6	47,415·85	26·92	47,442·77	27·45
	2 13	1,202·37	2·97	1,205·34	0·70
	2 4	58,397·03	77·20	58,474·23	33·84
	1 11	29,214·62	69·21	29,283·83	16·95
	1 2	12,062·24	182·25	12,244·49	7·09
	0 14	6,456·22	178·19	6,634·41	3·84
Total ..	..	172,245·70	564·17	172,809·87	100·00
Total, wet ..	..	433,001·17	1,120·13	434,121·30	..
Total, dry, garden and wet ..	..	844,388·47	1,151,783·58	1,996,172·05	..

Particulars of area not included in the statement—

	ACS.
Occupied wet—Cowle land	1·98
,, garden—Grant and freehold lands	26·31
,, dry—Mulpatta, ground-rent, Neriya cardamom forest grant, freehold, etc.	33,471·70
Kumari	144,323·54
Total ..	177,795·24
Unoccupied dry, grant, quit-rent and sites available for grant on ground-rent	114·80

Endorsement No. R. Dis. 2976/36, dated 4th July 1936.

Forwarded.

2. *Paragraph 15 of the Special Settlement Officer's report.*—The boundaries of the Coondapur town were revised after the resettlement, with the result that certain holdings which had been charged ground rent at the rate of Rs. 11-4-0 an acre, at the resettlement, now fall outside the town limits. In the case of these holdings assessment was not collected for fasli 1344 at the enhanced rate.

3. *Memorandum for the guidance of the Revenue Department.*—The principles on which the re-classification of dry to wet should be made, during the currency of the resettlement, are being examined by the Board in consultation with the Collector of Malabar—please see Board's Ref. No. F 4241/35/3, dated 12th May 1936.

UMAYUN,
Collector.

To the Secretary, Board of Revenue.

II

Letter from Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HUMAYUN Saheb Bahadur, B.A., Collector of South Kanara, to the Secretary, Board of Revenue, dated Mangalore, the 21st August 1936, D. Dis. No. 4234/36.

[Settlement—Re-settlement (South Kanara)—Introduction report—*Reference.*—Board's Ref. F. No. 2202/36-2, dated 11th August 1936.]

The holdings referred to in paragraph 2 of my report R. Dis. No. 2976/36, dated 4th July 1936 are being treated as ordinary agricultural dry lands and assessment at the ordinary dry rates is being collected on them. They are not treated as ground rent lands.

Resolution—No. 120, Press, dated 11th September 1936.

Recorded.

2. The memorandum for the guidance of the Revenue Department will be issued separately.

(True extract)

D. I. R. MUIR,
Joint Secretary

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Collector of South Kanara.
" Special Settlement Officer, Party No. III.
Copy to Special Assistant Settlement Officers in charge of Party Nos. I and II.

Board of Revenue, Madras

Proceedings No. 120, Press, 11th September 1936

Settlement—Resettlement—(South Kanara)—Introduction report—Recorded.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur N. GOPALASWAMI AYYANGAR, C.I.E.,

Commissioner of Land Revenue and Settlement.

READ—the following papers :—

Letter from S. BHOOTHALINGAM, Esq., I.C.S., Special Settlement Officer, Party No. III, Cuddapah, to the Secretary, Board of Revenue (through the Collector of South Kanara), dated the 14th June 1936, R.O.C. No. A-2-301/35.

[Settlement—Resettlement—(South Kanara district)—Introduction report—Submitted.]

I submit the following final report on the resettlement operations in the South Kanara district.

2. *Resettled tract.*—The district consists of six taluks, viz., Mangalore, Karkal, Kasaragod, Udipi, Coondapoor and Puttur. This report deals with all these six taluks except the Amin Divi Islands which are excluded from the scope of the operation because the revenue derived from the coir monopoly in them forms a suitable substitute for a land tax. The subjoined statement shows the year in which the resettlement was due in each taluk and the year in which the revised rates were actually introduced :—

Name of taluk.	Number of villages.	The fasli in which the taluks were due for resettlement.	The fasli in which the revised rates were introduced.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Mangalore	178	1341 (1931–32)	1344 (1934–35) (*e*).
Karkal	63 (*a*)	1341 (1931–32)	
	42 (*b*)	1342 (1932–33)	
Kasaragod	114	1342 (1932–33)	
Udipi	115	1342 (1932–33)	
Coondapoor	103	1342 (1932–33)	
Puttur	32 (*c*)	1343 (1933–34)	
	2 (*d*)	1341 (1931–32)	

Note.—(*a*) These 63 villages formed part of the Mangalore taluk at the last settlement and were settled in 1902–03 along with that taluk.

(*b*) These 42 villages formed part of the Udipi taluk at the last settlement and were settled in 1903–04 along with that taluk.

(*c*) The Neriya Cardamom forest in the Neriya village of the Puttur taluk was settled in fasli 1318 (1908–09) and the resettlement rates were introduced in fasli 1344 (1934–35) along with the rest of the taluk.

(*d*) These two villages were recently transferred from Mangalore to Puttur.

(*e*) The Government in their Order No. 2214, Revenue, dated 21st October 1931, directed the postponement of the introduction of resettlement in the portions of the district due for resettlement before fasli 1344 to that fasli. The revised rates were accordingly introduced in fasli 1344 in accordance with the orders conveyed in G.O. No. 42, Revenue, dated 5th January 1935.

3. *Survey operations preliminary to resettlement.*—A resurvey preliminary to resettlement was carried out by Old Survey Party No. VI in 178 villages of the district (viz., 114 of Kasaragod, 27 of Mangalore, 33 of Puttur and 2 in each of Coondapoor and Udipi taluks). In the rest of the villages resurvey was considered unnecessary. Please see G.O. Ms. No. 2237, Revenue, dated 26th September 1928, communicated with B.P. Mis. No. 3289, dated 4th October 1928, and G.O. Ms. No. 1853, Revenue, dated 11th August 1928, communicated with B.P. Mis. No. 2755, dated 20th August 1928.

The following statement gives the dates of commencement and the completion of survey operations in the resurveyed villages of the several taluks :—

Name of tal	Number of villages dealt with.	Date of commencement of survey.	Date of completion of survey (i.e., date of issue of Final Notification under section 13 of the Survey and Boundaries Act.)	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Kasaragod	97	December 192	October 1933.	..
	17 (Kumari villages).	..	August 1935.	
Mangalore	27	June 1926	January 1932.	..
Puttur	33	September 1926 ..	December 1931.	..
Coondapoor	2	..	October 1931.	..
Udipi	2	..	December 1931.	..

4. *Operations connected with the resettlement*—(1) *Resurveyed tracts.*—The Government in their Order No. 873, Revenue, dated 12th June 1925, communicated with B.P. Mis. No. 1275, dated 16th June 1925, directed that the work connected with the resettlement of Malabar and South Kanara should be taken up by this Party. In G.O. No. 1711, Revenue, dated 4th November 1925, the Government directed the adoption of the following simplified procedure as a tentative measure which was subsequently confirmed in G.O. No. 2188, Revenue, dated 2nd November 1927 :—

(i) that rough pattas should be issued on the basis of the land registers prepared by the Survey department;

(ii) that objections to rough pattas need no longer be heard by Special Assistant Settlement Officers but might be heard and disposed of by Special Deputy Tahsildars; and

(iii) that the work of the special staff employed in South Kanara be stopped.

Accordingly a branch office was opened at Kasaragod in October 1925 and rough pattas were issued on the basis of the resurvey land registers for all the resurveyed villages, excepting 17 Kumari villages. After the disposal of objections to rough pattas, miscellaneous accounts inspection was taken up.

Subsequently in G.O. No. 182, Revenue, dated 1st February 1927, the Government directed the Settlement staff to inspect all porambokes, to classify them correctly, and to assign unobjectionable encroachments and lands held under effective sivayi-jama occupations. The inspection required for these purposes was to be carried out before the hearing of objections to rough pattas. By another order, G.O. Ms. No. 428, Revenue, dated 24th February 1928, the Government directed that the miscellaneous accounts inspection should be made by the Settlement staff together with the inspection of porambokes and sivayi-jama lands before rough patta objection hearing. Thus rough patta objection hearing preceded the miscellaneous accounts inspection in Kasaragod taluk (excluding Kumari villages) while in other taluks it was done after the miscellaneous accounts inspection was completed. Please see the correspondence ending with the Board's Reference No. F. 8226/27-5, dated 21st December 1927.

The work of delimitation of roads, paths, et sted in local bodies was first ordered to be done by the Settlement Party. Please see G.O. No. 1600, Press, dated 6th August 1929. But this item of work was stopped owing to further simplification of resettlement procedure in South Kanara (G.O. Ms. No. 494, Revenue, dated 9th March 1934).

A statement showing when the first and the last batch of the survey records were received from the Survey department for final check and when they were returned to that department for supplemental survey after final check is furnished below :—

Name of taluk.	Transmission of survey records.		Receipt back of records for supplemental survey.		Date of return of reco after supplemental survey.	
	First batch.	Last batch.	First batch.	Last batch.	First batch.	Last batch.
(1)	(2)		(3)		(4)	
Kasaragod ..	October 25.	August 28...	August 26	July 29	..	October 29.
Mangalore ..	May 27	August 27 ..	February 28.	December 28.	May 28 ..	January 29.
Puttur	August 27	March 28 ..	September 28.	July 29	November 28.	October 29.
Coondapoor ..	May 29	..	December 29.	..	January 30.	
Udipi	May 29	..	January 30.	February 30.	February 30.	March 3(

(2) *Non-resurveyed tracts.*—(A) The main items of survey work originally sanctioned were—

(i) subdivisions of occupied or cultivated portions in waste blocks;

(ii) subdivisions of portions of dry fields converted to wet or garden and of portions of Kan, Bane, Kumaki and Mulpatta lands brought under occupation; and

(iii) delimitation of roads.

In order to deal with the above items of work, the following temporary staff was sanctioned in G.O. No. 58, Revenue, dated 10th January 1933, communicated with B.P. Mis. No. 304, dated 27th January 1933, for a period of two years:—

One Special Deputy Tahsildar on Rs. 150—5—200.
Twenty field surveyors on Rs. 22½.
Three deputy surveyors on Rs. 35 eacl
Three draughtsman on Rs. 25 each.

The work was started in Mangalore taluk and completed in 94 villages. Owing to financial stringency the Government then considered it necessary to keep down the cost of resettlement and to exclude from the operations such parts of the work as were not likely to bring in any return. They accordingly decided to stop all supplemental survey work in non-resurveyed tracts. Thus the special survey staff organized for the work was disbanded in April 1934 after attending to the subdivisions arising out of the clubbing of fields or parts of fields of different descriptions in resurveyed tracts. Please see the correspondence ending with the Board's (Confdl.) Reference No. F. 2625/33-2, dated 19th December 1933, and G.O. Ms. No. 494, Revenue, dated 9th March 1934, communicated with B.P. Mis. No. 873, dated 15th March 1934.

(B) *Merging of small fields.*—In G.O. No. 989, Revenue, dated 17th May 1934, the Government sanctioned the employment of a special staff to demarcate fair sized fields created by the Revenue staff in waste blocks and to merge such of the small fields as were contiguous and could be merged. This staff worked under the control of the Collector and furnished lists of alterations to the branch offices and the changes were incorporated in the resettlement accounts.

(C) *Renumbering of clumsy notations.*—In its proceedings Reference No. G. 4564/34/2, dated 2nd October 1934, the Board ordered that the Settlement staff should prepare lists of subdivisions of long and clumsy notations (more than three notations being considered as long) to be renumbered and forward them to the Tahsildars concerned for correcting the field measurement books. Lists were accordingly sent to the Tahsildars. After they were returned with certificates that the subdivisions were duly renumbered in the field measurement books, corrections were carried out in the resettlement accounts.

5. *Scheme report.*—Proposals for the resettlement of the tract in question were submitted by Mr. E. W. Bouchier with this office R. Dis. No. 3171/33, dated 1st January 1934, and the Board submitted it to Government with its remarks with B.P. No. 85, Press, dated 3rd July 1934. The report together with the notification inviting representations on it was published both in English and in Kanarese in the *South Kanara District Gazette*, dated 20th April 1934. In G.O. Ms. No. 1162, Revenue, dated 3rd July 1933, the usual period of three months was allowed for making representations from the date of the publication of the report in the District Gazette. But at the request of the South Kanara Landholders' Association, the period was afterwards extended up to 1st September 1934 in G.O. No. 1513, Revenue, dated 31st July 1934. Altogether 116 representations were received 97 up to 1st September 1934 and the rest after that date. A report on the representations was submitted to the Board through the Collector with this office No. A-1-2165/34-3, dated 26th September 1934. Orders on the scheme report were passed in G.O. No. 42, Revenue, dated 5th January 1935. A general enhancement of assessment by 12½ per cent was sanctioned on wet and garden lands while in the case of dry lands the rates were left unchanged.

6. *Chief features of resettlement—(a) Classification of soils.*—There was no general reclassification of soils in the district, but the original soil classification was altered, where necessary, in respect of dry lands transferred to wet or *vice versa*, the classification of similar neighbouring wet or dry lands of the same village being then adopted. Porambokes or unassessed lands transferred to assessed during resettlement were also suitably reclassified.

(*b*) *Grouping and tarams.*—Villages were divided into three groups for purposes of 'wet' and 'dry' assessment at the last settlement in all the taluks except the old Uppinangady (present Puttur) taluk. There a fourth group was added owing to the climatic and other difficulties experienced by the inhabitants. Wet lands in the coastal

villages to the north of the Chandragiri river were placed in a special group. The grouping was left unaltered except in the case of the villages mentioned below where conditions approximated to those in villages of the next lower group and Government decided as a measure of relief to reduce the grouping of such villages.

Taluk.	Number and name of villages.	The group in which the village was placed at the last settlement.	The group in which the village is placed at the present resettlement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Coondapoor	18. Yelajita	II	III
	20. Golihole		
	77. Hengavalli		
	78. Belve		
	89. Hebbige		
	90. Koteshiruru		
	91. Nagodi		
	19. Kolluru	III	IV
	21. Jadkal		
	22. Muduru		
	80. Madamakki		
	83. Ameshabailu		
	84. Machchattu		
	85. Hosangadi		
	86. Edamoge		
	87. Kamalashile		
	88. Hallihole		
Karkal	27. Jarkala	II	III
	89. Peradi		
	90. Kashipatna		
	91. Marodi		
	2. Kuchchuru	III	IV
	8. Kabbinale		
	9. Nadapala		
	31. Mala		
	73. Nuralvettu		
	74. Idu		
	97. Sulkerimogaru		
	98. Shirlalu		
Kasaragod	87. Pullur	I	II
Mangalore	157. Barimaru		
Puttur	60. Punachapadi	II	III
	145. Nyayatarpu		
	8. Belala	III	IV
	9. Ujre		
	10. Kalmanja		
	11. Dharmasthala		
	12. Mundaje		
	102. Nekkiladi		
	103. Kodimbala		
	146. Savanalu		
Udipi	28. Haladi	I	II
	82. Kudigrama		
	83. Pernankila		

In the villages in the Puttur taluk placed in the fourth group at the last settlement, the wet rates were reduced at resettlement by one taram in 44 villages and by two tarams in 11 villages as shown below, in order to make an allowance for the severe conditions of life in those villages and to concede to the ryots a large margin of profit.

A. *Villages in which the wet rates were reduced by one taram.*

Serial number.	Number and name of village.
1	1. Navuru.
2	2. Nada.
3	3. Kanyadi.
4	4 Layla.
5	13. Kadirudyavara.
6	14. Indabettu.
7	15. Mittabagilu.
8	17. Charmadi.
9	18. Chibidre.
10	19. Tottatadi.
11	22. Neriya.
12	27. Kokkada.
13	28. Patrame.
14	82. Konalu.

A. *Villages in which the wet rates were reduced by one taram*—cont.

Serial number.	Number nad name of village.	Serial number.	Number and name of village.
15	84. Nelyadi.	30	99. Enekullu.
16	85. Balya.	31	100. Aituru.
17	86. Ichlampa	32	101. Bantra.
18	87. Nujibaltila.	33	104. Kadaba.
19	88. Kankradi.	34	105. Balpa.
20	89. Rekya.	35	113. Kenya.
21	90. Shiradi.	36	114. Naikuru.
22	91. Kutrupadi.	37	115. Guttigaru.
23	92. Renjaladi.	38	118. Devachalla.
24	93. Konaje.	39	123. Madapadi.
25	94. Shirivagilu.	40	124. Sampaje.
26	95. Kombaru.	41	125. Todikana.
27	6. Bilinele.	42	126. Arantodu.
28	7. Subrahmanya.	43	127. Markanja.
29	8. Ainakidu.	44	128. Nallurukemaraje.

B. *Villages in which the wet rates were reduced by two tarams.*

1	16. Malvantige.	7	26. Hatyadka.
2	20. Niddle.	8	119. Hariharapallatadka.
3	21. Puduvettu.	9	120. Kollamogaru
4	23. Kalanja.	10	121. Balagodu.
5	24. Shishila.	11	122. Kalmakaru
6	25. Shibaje.		

A further concession was allowed in respect of all fourth group villages and those transferred from third to fourth group by reducing the fourth dry taram bearing an assessment of Re. 1 to fifth taram bearing an assessment of twelve annas.

(*c*) *Occupied dry.*—Occupied dry lands converted to garden or wet were reclassified as such, the appropriate garden or wet rates being levied. The rule regarding the kind and number of trees required to constitute a garden, viz., 5 bearing jacks, 10 bearing cocos, 120 arecas, 40 pepper vines or 5 bearing tamarind trees to the acre was followed at resettlement. The mangoes and palmyras in all the groups and jack trees in the third and fourth groups were excluded from the list of garden trees at resettlement. The rate adopted was that of the adjoining old garden or where there were more such rates than one, the lowest of such rates and where there were no registered gardens adjoining, the lowest garden rate in the villages. This rule was however subject to the following exceptions :—

(i) All new arecanut gardens were assessed on their own merits irrespective of the rates of the adjoining gardens.

(ii) For new gardens which were not areca gardens and which adjoin old arecanut gardens the adjoining rate was waived in favour of a more suitable rate.

(iii) The rate imposed on any piece of land which contained no coco or areca trees was one rate lower than would otherwise have been imposed under the above rule.. The lower rate imposed for the Rs. 2 rate was one rupee, raised to Re. 1–2–0 at resettlement (i.e.), including percentage enhancement. But when the application of these rules resulted in a rate lower than the existing dry rate on the land, the next higher garden rate was adopted.

(iv) Where however the application of these rules produced a rate which was definitely higher than what, on its merits, the new garden would deserve the lowest adjoining garden rate was waived in favour of a more suitable rate.

(v) Dry coconut plantations were not classified as garden but were left as dry if the trees were not mature and productive though possibly bearing (G.O. No. 351, Revenue, dated 20th February 1934).

(vi) When a portion of an occupied dry field contained garden trees the entire field was transferred to garden if the number of bearing trees was sufficient to justify such a transfer, otherwise the entire field was retained as dry.

Occupied dry lands converted to wet were classified as wet I, II (single crop or double crop) and III, according to the nature of cultivation and appropriate rates of assessment imposed. When a portion of a dry field was converted to wet the appropriate wet rate was levied without subdivision, on the actual extent converted, provided such area was more than 20 cents.

On the whole, 34,199 acres of occupied dry lands were reclassified; 7,976 acres as wet and 26,223 as garden.

(*d*) *Garden lands.*—There was no reclassification of garden lands and their existing tarams were generally retained. On individual applications, however, extinct gardens rendered permanently unfit for garden cultivation for reasons beyond the ryots' control, were after inspection, transferred to dry. Where portions of old garden and dry were clubbed at resurvey, and it was not found possible either to separate them or to register the entire resurvey field as garden, the description 'dry' was adopted for the whole field and an average rate of assessment worked out. Where the resultant rate did not exceed Rs. 2, the entry "old garden and dry clubbed" was made in the remarks column of the adangal.

(*e*) *Wet lands.*—No general reclassification of the existing wet lands was made but fields which were found fit only for dry cultivation owing to causes beyond the ryots' control were on individual applications transferred to dry.

Transfer of wet single-crop lands to double crop or vice versa was not allowed at resettlement.

The areas transferred from wet and garden to dry are insignificant being only 16 and 23 acres respectively.

(*f*) *Porambokes*—(*a*) *Resurveyed tracts.*—All porambokes were inspected and their correct description as per state of ground was adopted in the resettlement accounts. All unobjectionable occupations in porambokes were assigned in consultation with the departments concerned. In the case of valuable encroachments, land value, tree value and back assessment were first collected following the district practice. As a result of the memorial presented by the Honorary Secretary, Kanarese Landholders' Association, dated 7th May 1928, the Government decided that no attempt should be made to treat any occupation of land at the disposal of Government as an encroachment unless the occupation was the subject of public representation (i.e.), by the ryots in general or local bodies and was found definitely to prejudice the utility of the poramboke. They accordingly ordered that no back assessment, land value or tree value should be collected on such encroachments and that amounts already collected should be refunded. An exception was however made in the case of river accretion where the collection of back assessment was limited to ten years but even this charge was ordered to be waived when the land gained by accretion was balanced by land lost by erosion in the same holding—Please see paragraph 1 (*b*) of G.O. Ms. No. 2044, dated 3rd September 1928, and G.O. Ms. No. 173, Revenue, dated 25th January 1929. Following these orders the amount already collected in 78 villages of Kasaragod taluk and 12 villages of Mangalore taluk were refunded to the parties concerned.

Another objection of the Landholders' Association was in regard to the inclusion of Kattapunis (channel bunds) with the trees standing thereon within the limits of channel porambokes. The Government considered that the survey of such bunds as parts of the channels was erroneous but that the demarcation of the fields need not be revised on that account as the extra assessment realizable would not be so considerable as to justify the expenditure and trouble involved. It was, however, ordered that certificates should be issued to the ryots concerned recognizing their rights of ownership in the channel bunds adjoining their holdings and to the trees standing thereon except in cases where the bunds contained trees held subject to the payment of tree tax—Please see paragraph 1 (*a*) of G.O. No. 2044, Revenue, dated 3rd September 1928, and G.O. Ms. No. 1038, Revenue, dated 25th May 1929 as amplified by G.O. Ms. No. 143, dated 29th January 1930. Accordingly such certificates were issued to the registered holders concerned by the settlement staff.

An extent of 240 acres of poramboke lands was transferred to the head of assessed 45 acres to dry, 113 acres to wet and 82 acres to garden.

(*b*) *Non-resurveyed tracts.*—In 1930, miscellaneous accounts inspection was taken up first in Mangalore taluk when all porambokes were inspected for purposes of correct classification. In October 1931, resettlement operations were ordered to be suspended (G.O. No. 2214, Revenue, dated 21st October 1931), owing to the financial stringency and when they were resumed in 1933, the work was started on the old lines in the villages of Puttur and Mangalore taluks. Subsequently in accordance with the further simplification of resettlement procedure ordered in G.O. Ms. No. 494, Revenue, dated 9th March 1934, the inspection of porambokes was stopped in all the other villages of the district.

(*g*) *Kumaki and assessed waste lands—Resurveyed tracts.*—Kumaki lands are Government waste lands within 100 yards of old wargs land (i.e., wargs found prior to fasli 1276) and over which the wargdars enjoy privileges of grazing cattle, cutting leaves, firewood and timber for their own agricultural and domestic purposes. During the final check of resurvey records all kumakis and assessed wastes were inspected

and all cases of occupations including Kumaki lands enclosed by walls merely for the purposes of facilitating the exercise of normal Kumaki privileges, were assigned to the actual occupants at dry rates except the occupations of Kumaki lands by house-sites and garden trees, which were assigned at the appropriate garden rates. In the case of long-standing occupations, back assessment was also collected. Subsequently the Government in their Order Ms. No. 661, dated 27th March 1929, decided that Kumaki land should be deemed to have been effectively occupied only when brought under cultivation, or occupied as a house-site or planted with trees classed at the resettlement as garden products or otherwise reduced into exclusive possession, but that land around which walls were built merely for the purpose of facilitating the exercise of the normal Kumaki privileges should not be deemed to have been effectively occupied.

Accordingly a notification inviting applications within three months from the date of publication of the notice from those persons to whom such assignments were made in all the resurveyed villages of Kasaragod (excluding Kumari villages) 25 of Mangalore and 31 of Puttur taluks was published in the district gazette, dated 6th May 1929. As no applications were received within the time fixed the treatment of such walled enclosures as ryotwari holdings was allowed to continue. All back assessment and land value levied on account of the assignment of Kumaki lands were refunded as in the case of poramboke lands following the orders contained in paragraph 4 (3) of G.O. Ms. No. 661, dated 27th March 1929.

The total area of assessed waste lands assigned in all the resurveyed villages was 7,406 acres (5,812 as dry 448 acres as wet and 1,146 acres as garden).

Non-resurveyed tracts.—In areas where no resurvey was made the Special Settlement Officer was asked to obtain from the village officers lists of unauthorized occupations of Kumakis and assessed waste lands in all the villages and submit them to Government with an estimate of their area and the assessment (the rate appropriate to their condition being assumed) that would be on them—please see paragraph 4 (4) of G.O. Ms. No. 661, dated 27th March 1929. On a reference made from this office the Board in its Proceedings Mis. No. 2620, dated 2nd September 1929, decided that as the lists were intended for estimating the work involved in and the revenue likely to be realized by the assignment of unauthorized occupation of Kumakis and assessed waste lands in areas where there was no resurvey, it would be sufficient if the lists were prepared for the taluks of Mangalore and Puttur after overcheck by the settlement staff. Lists were accordingly furnished for Mangalore and Puttur taluks. Shortly after, the resettlement operations in South Kanara were stopped and the lists were therefore returned to the Tahsildars concerned for action in due course. On resumption of the operations in 1933, all assessed waste lands were inspected in the taluks of Mangalore, Puttur and Kasaragod for purposes of reclassification. But as a result of the further simplification of resettlement procedure ordered in G.O. Ms. No. 494, Revenue, dated 9th March 1934, this work was stopped. In villages where inspection had already been completed transfers of entire assessed waste lands occupied were given effect to in the resettlement accounts while only lists of partial occupations, showing the particulars of extent, soil classification and rate were furnished to the revenue staff along with resettlement fair accounts, for the purpose of collecting the assessment due on them. (B.P. No. 1839, Mis., dated 6th June 1934.)

(*h*) *Unassessed lands.*—No lands were classed as unassessed at the last settlement. Subsequently the Revenue Department transferred to ' unassessed ' certain lands which were registered as poramboke at the last settlement, in accordance with the instructions contained in G.O. No. 1368, Revenue, dated 9th May 1911. *This registry was left unaltered at resettlement,* except in Karkal where an extent of 1,672 acres of reserved forest classed as unassessed was treated as forest poramboke.

(*i*) *Mulpattas.*—Mulpattas are lands granted by Revenue Officers during the early years of British rule or by former Native Governments. At the last settlement all unreclaimed waste forest lands included in Mulpattas were treated as occupied dry and assessed at an uniform favourable rate of four annas an acre. At the resettlement reclaimed areas were assessed at the ordinary dry, wet or garden rates, the four anna rate on unreclaimed lands being left alone. Only entire cases of reclaimed Mulpatta lands were given effect to in the resettlement accounts while lists of partial cases of reclamation were furnished to the Revenue Department for charging assessment without subdivision. The extents of Mulpatta lands thus transferred by the settlement party were—

	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS. A. P.
Dry	25·48	20 12 0
Garden	12·52	32 11 0
Wet	16·52	44 0 0
Total ..	**54·52**	**97 7 0**

(*j*) *Kans.*—Kans are forest lands in which the assessee is at liberty to collect and cultivate without restriction forest produce of a specified kind in consideration of the payment of a small fixed annual payment, ordinarily known as peppershist or cardamomshist. They exist in 22 villages of Puttur taluk. At the last settlement, they were registered as assessed waste with the remark ' Kan ' in the remarks column but separate kan pattas were issued and the assessment credited to Forest revenue. Kan lands brought under effective occupation were assessed at the appropriate dry, wet or garden rates at the resettlement. Those which were not brought under effective occupation were classed as unoccupied under dry the ordinary soil classification, and taram with the remark ' Kan ' noted against them. In these cases the existing rate of annas four was allowed to continue.

(*k*) *Banes.*—Bane lands which exist only in parts of the Puttur taluk are lands which carry the same privileges to the wargs to which they are attached as Kumakis in the rest of the district. The only difference between Kumakis and banes is that while the former are limited to within 100 yards of a warg, the latter need not necessarily be so. They exist in 21 out of 22 villages in which kan lands also exist. The bane privileges were allowed to continue at resettlement subject to the provision that bane lands brought under effective occupation were assessed at the ordinary dry, wet or garden rates according to their description. The bane lands have been shown in the resettlement accounts as assessed waste with remark ' bane ' noted against them.

(*l*) *Neriya cardamom forest.*—The area known as Neriya cardamom forest lies in Neriya village of the Puttur taluk bordering Mysore territory. It is made up of dense jungle and was first settled in fasli 1318. It comprised an extent of 19,413 acres made up of 146·72 acres of cardamom cultivation, 1,900·19 acres of Kumari cultivation and 17,366·09 acres of Kumaki cultivation and assessed at Re. 1, As. 3, As. 2, respectively, per acre. These rates of assessment have been allowed to continue. In the resettlement accounts soil classification and taram have not been noted against these lands but only the rate and assessment entered with the remark ' Special cardamom rate, special Kumari rate or special Kumaki rate ' as the case may be. (B.P. No. 919, Mis., dated 1st March 1935.)

(*m*) *Kumaris.*—Kumaris are shifting cultivations in forests and they exist in 21 villages of the Kasaragod taluk. They were settled at the last settlement under a separate notification and flat rates of annas 3, 2 and 1 per acre were adopted for warg Kumaris placed in the first, second and third groups, respectively. These rates ceased to apply to so much of the Kumari land as was permanently reclaimed and converted to dry, wet, or garden in which case, it was classified as such and assessed at the appropriate rates—please see the notification contained in G.O. No. 391, Revenue, dated 17th April 1903, printed in B.P. No. 140, Press, dated 27th April 1903.

The experimental resurvey carried out at first in two Kumari villages of the Kasaragod taluk showed that the frame work of the survey was unworkable for the purpose of revenue records and the Government therefore sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 2082, Revenue, dated 20th October 1927, a resurvey of all the Kumari villages. During the final check of the resurvey records the settlement staff attended also to the reclassification of the warg Kumaris that were permanently converted to dry, wet or garden. As directed in B.P. No. 388, Mis., dated 4th February 1931, rough pattas were not issued for such changes but lists of cases of conversions were sent to the Revenue Divisional Officer for confirmation and on their return the changes were given effect to in the accounts. Fair adangals on the basis of resurvey so far as survey and subdivision numbers and their extents were concerned (the previous revenue registry being adopted as regards registered holders) were prepared and handed over to the Revenue Department for maintenance. At resettlement the productivity of the Kumaris was taken as the chief factor for grouping. The Kumari villages near the coast were accordingly placed in the third group, those in the extreme east in the first group, and those in the middle in the second group.

Eleven out of the 21 villages were affected by regrouping.

As a result of this, there was an increase of revenue of Rs. 2,391–3–0 or 12·55 per cent on the total assessment of Kumari lands. The previous Kumari rates of annas three, two and one per acre for the first, second and third groups (as revised) were retained. The extent and assessment of reclaimed Kumaris reclassified as dry, wet or garden are as shown below :—

	Extent.	Kumari assessment.	Assessment at resettlement.
	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Dry	1,094·52	140 7 0	724 4 0
Garden	6,202·31	976 13 0	20,886 11 0
Wet	481·46	72 11 0	1,337 12 0
Total ..	**7,778·29**	**1,189 15 0**	**22,948 11 0**

(*n*) *Inam lands.*—No land was registered as inam at the last settlement. Subsequently, certain inams belonging to Roman Catholic Churches in Mangalore, Udipi Karkal and Coondapoor taluks were recognized as such and title-deeds issued following the orders contained in G.O. No. 2545, Revenue, dated 22nd August 1913. But in the revenue accounts they have all been shown as ryotwari, the grants being treated as money allowances. The question of their treatment at resettlement, i.e., either as inam or ryotwari, is under the consideration of the Board (Board's Reference No. F. 618/36-1, dated 22nd February 1936.

7. *Rough pattas and reclassification notices.*—In the 178 resurveyed villages excluding Kumari villages of Kasaragod taluk, rough pattas were issued in advance of resettlement on the basis of resurvey land registers and objections thereto were heard by Special Deputy Tahsildars in selected camps. On receipt of orders on the scheme report, notices were issued to the registered holders both in resurveyed and non-resurveyed villages in respect of alterations caused by reclassification of dry lands. Objections to these notices were received and disposed of by post by Settlement Tahsildars, after inspection wherever necessary. The total number of objection petitions received for each taluk is as shown below :—

Names of taluks.	Objection petitions received at rough patta objection hearing.						Objection petitions received by post on reclassification.					
	Registry.	Survey.	Assessment.	Reclassification.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Regis	Survey.	Assessment.	Reclassification.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Mangalore ..	1,390	2,168	..	25	121	3,704	13	2	45	609	11	680
Karkal	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	13	382	10	408
Kasaragod ..	23,231	8,622	..	20	111	31,984	5	..	189	2,033	69	2,296
Udipi	232	77	..	..	2	311	5	..	332	106	14	457
Coondapoor ..	120	22	..	..	3	145	1	..	49	146	10	206
Puttur	1,239	2,309	14	68	47	3,677	..	..	329	610	26	965
Total .. .	**26,212**	**13,198**	**14**	**113**	**284**	**39,821**	**27**	**2**	**957**	**3,886**	**140**	**5,012**

8. *Appeals to the Special Assistant Settlement Officer in charge, to the Collector and to the Board.*—The following statement shows the number of appeals preferred to the Special Assistant Settlement Officer in charge, to the Collector, to the Board of Revenue and the results thereof and also the number of suit notices received.

Serial number and name of taluk.	Appeals to the Special Settlement Officer.						Appeals to the Collector.						
	Registration.	Assignment.	Reclassification.	Others.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Registration.	Assignment.	Reclassification.	Others.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1 Kasaragod	..	..	34	..	34	22	12*	8	57	..	1	66	53	13
2 Mangalore	..	..	21	..	21	8	13*	1	6	..	..	7	7	..
3 Puttur	..	..	4	..	4	2	2	3	2	..	..	5	5	..
4 Udipi	..	..	3	..	3†	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..
5 Coondapoor	..	..	5	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Karkal	..	..	10	..	10	6	4‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	77	..	77	44	32	12	66	..	1	79	66	13

REMARKS—* Of these, six were partly revised.
† Board's orders are awaited in respect of one petition.
‡ Of these two were partly revised.

Serial number and name of taluk.	Suit notice to the Collector.						Appeals to the Board.						
	Registration.	Survey Demarcation.	Reclassification.	Others.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Registration.	Assignment.	Reclassification.	Assessment.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.
	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1 Kasaragod	6	20	..	4	30	24	6	..	..	2	1	3	3	..
2 Mangalore	..	3	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	2	1	3	1	2
3 Puttur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
4 Udipi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Coondapoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Karkal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	6	23	..	4	33	27	6	..	..	5	2	7	5	2

9. *Supplemental survey.*—The number of supplemental subdivisions effected in the resurveyed villages as a result of the orders passed on final check of resurvey records, miscellaneous accounts and reclassification, inspection and rough patta objection hearing is shown below :—

Serial number and name of taluk.	Total number of villages.	Number of sub-divisions measured.		Total.
		By survey.	By special survey staff.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Kasaragod	114	13,292	5,701	18,993
2 Mangalore	27	2,619	1,481	4,100
3 Puttur	33	3,514	1,883	5,397
4 Udipi	2	236	265	501
5 Coondapoor	2	110	46	156
Total ..	**178**	**19,771**	**9,376**	**29,147**

The number of supplemental subdivisions measured in 94 non-resurveyed villages of Mangalore taluk is 3,247.

10. *Increment remissions.*—Increment remissions (both ordinary and special) were granted and given effect to from the year of introduction of resettlement in each taluk concerned. The following statement shows the increment remissions granted in the first four faslis of the resettlement period.

Name of taluks.	Year of introduction.	Increment remission for the first four faslis.			
		1344.	1345.	1346.	1347.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1 Mangalore	1934-35.	50,423 5 0	33,652 12 0	18,073 1 0	2,154 12 0
2 Karkal	Do.	28,711 7 0	19,224 9 0	10,508 0 0	1,676 3 0
3 Kasaragod	Do.	59,598 8 0	41,714 8 0	25,718 5 0	9,248 6 0
4 Udipi	Do	43,722 4 0	28,928 6 0	15,394 7 6	1,352 7 0
5 Coondapoor	Do.	29,861 12 0	19,770 10 0	10,443 11 0	647 6 0
6 Puttur	Do.	36,150 7 0	24,382 5 0	13,507 13 0	2,329 4 0
Total ..		**2,48,467 11 0**	**1,67,673 2 0**	**93,645 5 0**	**17,408 6 0**

NOTE.—Particulars of ordinary increment remission have not been furnished for the fifth and succeeding faslis.

11. *Issue of fair accounts to the Tahsildars—Resurveyed villages.*—Fair adangals and chittahs on the basis of resurvey records were handed over to the Tahsildars in advance of resettlement. On receipt of the orders of Government on the scheme report, the fair accounts already issued were got back from the Tahsildars and returned to them with the reclassification changes and revised rates of assessment duly incorporated in them. Along with the fair accounts were given the increment remission accounts in the form approved in B.P. Mis. No. 151, dated 15th January 1935.

Non-resurveyed villages.—In Mangalore and Puttur taluks, land registers and chittas were prepared by the Settlement staff while in the taluks of Karkal, Udipi and Coondapoor they were prepared by the shanbhogues and checked by the Settlement staff. As soon as orders on the scheme report were received, the reclassification changes and the enhanced rates were incorporated in them and handed over to the Revenue Department along with the increment remission accounts. The following statement shows the dates on which the first and the last batch of fair accounts were sent to the Tahsildars :—

Serial number and name of taluk.	Number of villages.	Date of despatch of fair accounts on the basis of resurvey.		Number of villages.	Date of despatch of fair accounts at resettlement.	
		First batch.	Last batch.		First batch.	Last batch.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Mangalore ..	27	31—7—1928.	20—1—1930.	178	2—3—1935.	31—5—1935.
2 Kasaragod ..	97	20—7—1927.	6—5—1929.	114	4—3—1935.	31—5—1935.
	17 (Kumari villages).	26—9—1931.	5—7—1932.			
3 Puttur	33	31—12—1928.	17—4—1930.	184	4—3—1935.	30—5—1935.
4 Coondapoor ..	2	21—3—1930.	..	103	7—3—1935.	31—5—1935.
5 Udipi	2	27—5—1930.	..	115	4—3—1935.	31—5—1935.
6 Karkal	..	..	..	105	7—3—1935.	31—5—1935.
Total ..	**178**	..	..	**799**	..	

ssue of survey notices.—Notices under section 9 (2) of the Survey and Boundaries Act VIII of 1923, were prepared and issued wherever necessary. The issue of section 13 notification has been completed in all the areas.

13. *Results of the resettlement.*—Appendix I shows the area under the several descriptions of land according to Revenue accounts and according to resurvey and resettlement. For purposes of comparison, it has not been found possible to adopt the

figures according to the revenue accounts of the year just previous to the introduction of resettlement (1343) in the case of resurveyed villages as resurvey areas had already been adopted in the revenue accounts in different faslis in different taluks. Hence in the case of these villages, the figures of the fasli prior to the introduction of resurvey areas have been adopted. In respect of the non-resurveyed villages, the revenue figures of fasli 1343, have been taken into account.

A portion of the southern boundary of the district was changed from the bank of the Kavvayi river to the mid-river line in accordance with G.O. Mis. No. 2437, Revenue, dated 20th December 1930 (B.P. Mis. No. 26, dated 6th January 1931). This resulted in the transfer of 881 acres from Malabar to South Kanara. Besides, an extent of 4,800 acres of unsurveyed area was surveyed for the first time and brought to account. In spite of this increase, the total area of the district has decreased by 17,333 acres. This decrease is due to an extent of 22,592 acres in the taluks of Kasaragod and Puttur having been excluded from the village boundaries and included in the Reserved Forest and also to the correct computation of areas at resurvey. Under the head ' unoccupied dry ' there is a large decrease of 49,779 acres. This is due to (1) the transfer of an extent of 27,797 acres from unoccupied dry to poramboke in Kasaragod and Puttur taluks, (2) the transfer of 7,406 acres to the head of occupied dry, wet or garden and (3) the exclusion of the areas from the village boundaries which really formed part of reserved forest. The decrease of 2,742 acres under the head ' unassessed ' is due to the transfer of 1,672 acres to the head of reserved forest poramboke in Karkal taluk and to the exclusion of 1,113 acres from the village limits in Kasaragod and Puttur taluks. Under the head ' poramboke ' there is an increase of 29,469 acres. As already explained, this is due to the transfer of 27,797 acres from unoccupied dry and to the transfer of 1,672 acres from unassessed to ' poramboke '. Under the heads ' garden and wet ' there is an increase of 36,185 acres, while there is a decrease of 30,599 acres under dry. This is due to the reclassification of dry lands to wet or garden at resettlement, the revenue staff not having been authorized to effect such transfers during the currency of settlement and also to the transfer of 7,406 acres of assessed waste to dry, wet or garden (dry, 5,812 acres, garden, 1,146 and wet 448 acres).

(2) *Financial results.*—Appendix II shows the financial results of the resettlement in each taluk. An abstract of it showing the percentage increase in assessment in each taluk is given below :—

Name of taluk. (1)	Dry. (2)	Garden. (3)	Wet. (4)	Total. (5)
Mangalore	..	12·97	12·43	11·57
Karkal	..	12·45	12·64	11·05
Kasaragod	..	12·88	13·82	11·88
Udipi	..	12·23	12·16	10·93
Coondapur	..	12·41	12·52	11·65
Puttur	..	12·61	12·73	11·93
Total—Plus. ..	..	**12·67**	**12·65**	**11·40**

The sanctioned percentage of enhancement in the rates of wet and garden lands is 12·50, while no enhancement was ordered in the rates for dry lands. The slight variations in the percentage shown in columns 3 and 4 are due to rounding of annas (i) in calculating some of the new money rates with reference to the percentage enhancement (ii) in working out the average assessment of clubbed fields in resurveyed areas and (iii) in applying the revised rates to individual fields. The total increase in assessment for the whole district, amounts to Rs. 2,86,486 or 11·40 per cent as against Rs. 3,19,985 or 12·59 per cent estimated in the scheme report. This deficit is due to the various concessions allowed in the matter of reclassification of dry lands to garden at resettlement.

Appendix III shows the area of occupied and unoccupied dry garden and wet lands under each resettlement money rates.

14. (i) *Mulgeni holdings.*—At the last settlement, a separate patta was issued for each mulgeni leasehold (i.e., lands given on permanent lease) showing the name of the mulgar as pattadar and the mulgenidar as mulgeni tenant in accordance with the orders issued in G.O. No. 757, Revenue, dated 25th August 1902. This procedure was adopted in order to facilitate the prompt collection of the assessment by the attachment of the land in cases in which the terms of the lease did not provide for an enhancement of the rent consequent on the increase of assessment at resettlement as the mulgar might refuse to pay the enhanced assessment if he could not make some satisfactory arrangement with the mulgenidar. But as under the Mulgeni Rent Enhancement Act of 1920, the mulgar could obtain an order for the enhancement of the rent in consequence of an increase in the assessment, the reason for issuing a separate patta for each mulgeni leasehold ceased to exist and the Government accordingly ordered its discontinuance (vide G.O. No. 1498, Revenue, dated 26th July 1929). The separate pattas issued for mulgeni leaseholders were accordingly cancelled at resettlement and all the lands belonging to one

and the same mulgar were included in one patta. Please see Board's Proceedings Mis. No. 163, dated 22nd January 1926, and G.O. No. 1498, Revenue, dated 26th July 1929, communicated with Board's Proceedings Mis No. 2228, dated 1st August 1929.

(2) *Grant and free-hold lands.*—Grant lands exist in Mangalore and free-hold lands exist in Mangalore and Puttur taluks. Their extents and assessments are given below :-

	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS. A. P.
Grant lands	83.54	237 5 0
Free hold lands—		
Mangalore	82·38	114 7 6
Puttur	18·27	15 14 0

They are not interfered with at resettlement and were exhibited as grant or free-hold lands as the case may be.

15. Ground rent.—There are eight towns in the district, Mangalore, Buntwal, Moolky, Kasaragod, Karkal, Udipi, Coondapur and Puttur. The first six were towns even at the last settlement and the last two were declared as towns only in 1927 and 1931, respectively. Mangalore is the only municipality in the district. Udipi has been constituted a municipality recently. The rates of ground rent consisted of special rates of Rs. 12 and 6 and ground rent ranging from Rs. 3–2–0 to Rs. 300 an acre. In their order Ms. No. 1059, Revenue, dated 6th May 1935, the Government decided that in respect of ground rent lands in the district, the existing rate of assumed agricultural assessment of Rs. 6–4–0 an acre should be raised by 80 per cent, i.e., Rs. 11–4–0 an acre. The effect of this order was that the previous rates of ground rent (Rs. 6 and Rs. 6–4–0) were raised to Rs. 11–4–0 an acre and the other rates by Rs. 5 an acre. In respect, however, of the sites assigned to the depressed classes in the town of Udipi, the existing rate of Rs. 3–2–0 was left unaltered. No separate pattas were issued for the ground rent cases. The term ' special rate ' was abolished altogether and only the term ground rent ' was retained as there was no difference between ground rent and special rate. All lands assessed to ground rent were continued to be shown in the adangal and 10 (1) chittas as before with the entry ' ground rent ' in the remarks column, the columns intended for description, soil classification and taram being left blank. The financial effect of the revision of ground rent is given below :—

Name of town.	According to Revenue—Assessment.	According to Resettlement—Assessment.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Mangalore .. .. Buntwal .. .. Moolky	8,000 3 0	10,315 1 0
Kasaragod	239 4 0	451 2 0
Karkal	792 2 0	1,367 5 0
Udipi	866 8 0	1,717 10 0
Coondapur	..	48 4 0
Puttur	..	5 5 0
Total ..	**9,898 1 0**	**13,904 11 0**

It will thus be seen that the increase of ground rent was Rs. 4,006–10–0.

16. *Resettlement register and descriptive memoir.*—The form of resettlement register was approved in B.P. Mis. No. 405, dated 29th January 1935, and that of the Descriptive Memoir in G.O. Ms. No. 2064, Revenue, dated 31st August 1935, communicated with the Board's Resolution Mis. No. 3349, dated 5th September 1935. Registers and memoirs have been prepared and checked for the villages noted below :—

	Prepared.	Checked.
Registers	690	372
Descriptive Memoirs	296	244

and those of 149 villages so far scrutinized and signed by me.

17. *Cost of operations.*—Particulars under the head are given below :—

	Amount RS.
(1) Survey	7,58,573
(2) Resettlement including special survey staff	7,21,056

18. *Memorandum for the guidance of the Revenue staff.*—A memorandum is appended.

19. *Conclusion.*—Mr. W. R. S. Sathianathan was in charge of the Party from 1930 to 1931 and the scheme report, which is to a large extent, the result of his work, was subsequently submitted by Mr. E. W. Bouchier on 1st January 1934. M.R.Ry. K. P. Krishnan Nayar Avargal, introduced the resettlement rates in all the six taluks. The following statement gives the names of the various officers who conducted the resettlement operations.

(i) Officers in charge of the party.

Serial number and names.	Period of charge. From.	To.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 A. R. MacEwen Esq., M.C., I.C.S.	24th March 1925. 13th December 1926	31st March 1926. 8th April 1930.	On leave from 1st April 1926 to 12th December 1926.
2 G. S. Bozman Esq., I.C.S.	1st April 1926 ..	12th December 1926.	
3 W. R. S. Sathianathan Esq., I.C.S.	9th April 1930 ..	6th December 1931	
4 D. I. R. Muir Esq., I.C.S.	*7th December 1931. 1st January 1933, 3rd October 1935.	31st December 1932, 19th March 1933, 22nd November 1935.	* Operation in South Kanara suspended.
5 E. W. Bouchier Esq., I.C.S.	20th March 1933.	6th March 1934	
6 W. H. Mitchell Esq., B.A. ..	7th March 1934.	31st March 1934, *a.n.*	
7 M.R.Ry. K. P. Krishnan Nayar Avargal, B.A.	31st March 1934, *a.n.*	2nd October 1935, *a.n.*	
8 S. Bhoothalingam Esq., I.C.S.	23rd November 1935.	..	

(ii) Special Assistant Settlement Officers.

Serial number and name.	Period. From	To	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 G. S. Bozman Esq., I.C.S.	28th February 1925.	7th December 1925.	Leave from 8th December 1925 to 6th January 1926.
	7th January 1926.	31st March 1926 ..	In charge from 1st April 1926 to 12th December 1926.
	13th December 1926.	24th March 1927.	
2 M.R.Ry. C. S. Krishna Ayyar Avargal, B.A.	February 1926	13th December 1926.	
3 M.R.Ry. R. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, B.A.	7th August 1926 ..	21st December 1929	
W. R. S. Sathianathan Esq., I.C.S.	9th February 1929.	8th April 1930 ..	Thereafter in charge till 6th December 1931.
W. H. Mitchell Esq., B.A.	27th March 1929 ..	6th March 1934 ..	Thereafter in charge till 31st March 1934.
3 M.R.Ry. J. Balaji Rao Avargal, B.A.	20th October 1930. 1st February 1932.	21st November 1931. 9th May 1932.	
M.R.Ry. K. P. Krishnan Nayar Avargal, B.A.	8th August 1932.	31st March 1934 ..	Thereafter in charge till 2nd October 1935.
E. W. Bouchier Esq., I.C.S.	14th September 1932.	19th March 1933 ..	Thereafter in charge till 6th March 1934.
M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib M. Rengappa Bangara Avargal, B.A.	6th March 1933 ..	31st December 1933.	
M.R.Ry. G. Dattatreya Rao Avargal, B.A.	17th May 1933 ..	31st March 1934.	

(iii) Settlement Tahsildars.

Serial number and name. (1)	Period. From (2)	To (3)
1 M.R.Ry. J. S. Suvarna, B.A.	3rd April 1934 ..	31st October 1934.
2 ,, J. L. D'Souza, B.A.	1st April 1934 ..	26th May 1934.
3 ,, U. Kumarayya, B.A.	2nd April 1934 ..	30th April 1935
4 ,, T. V. Ramunni Nayar	27th May 1934	27th July 1934.
	25th February 1935 ..	31st May 1935.
5 ,, V. Govindan, B.A.	28th July 1934 ..	31st October 1934.
6 ,, B. Ganapathi, B.A.	25th February 1935 ..	31st May 1935.

NOTE.—The Special Assistant Settlement Officers were replaced by the Settlement Tahsildars from the District Revenue Establishment for reclassification and introduction of resettlement rates (G.O. Ms. No. 494 Revenue, dated 9th March 1934).

The orders of Government on the scheme report were received in January 1935, and within a short period of four months, the new rates had to be introduced in all the six taluks. This could be done only after issue of reclassification notices and disposal of objections to them. Besides, the increment remission accounts first prepared had to be revised under the Collector's instructions owing to the suspension of a portion of land revenue in fasli 1344. The large amount of work involved by all this was completed in time; thanks to the hard and diligent work of the subordinates of the Party and the Co-operation of the Revenue Officers.

APPENDIX I.

Comparative statement of areas of the several taluks of the South Kanara district.

Particulars. (1)		Area according to the revenue accounts. (2)	Area according to resettlement. (3).	Difference (increase +, decrease —) between columns (2) and (3). (4)	Percentage of column (4) over column (2). (5)
		AC. CT.	AC. CT.	AC. CT.	
Occupied	Dry ..	515,039 47	484,440 11	— 30,599 36	— 5·94
	Garden ..	77,155 90	104,768 74	+ 27,612 84	+ 35·79
	Wet ..	424,430 71	433,003 15	+ 8,572 44	+ 2·02
	Total ..	1,016,626 08	1,022,212 00	+ 5,585 92	+ 0·55
Unoccupied	Dry ..	1,200,236 14	1,150,457 17	— 49,778 97	— 4·15
	Garden ..	259 90	321 08	+ 61 18	+ 23·46
	Wet ..	1,048 33	1,120 13	+ 71 80	+ 6·87
	Total ..	1,201,544 37	1,151,898 38	— 49,645 99	— 4·13
Unassessed		3,911 06	1,168 83	— 2,742 23	— 70·11
Poramboke		341,661 24	371,130 24	+ 29,469 00	+ 8·63
	Grand Total ..	2,563,742 75	2,546,409 45	— 17,333 30	— 0·68

APPENDIX II.

Comparative financial statement for the six taluks of the South Kanara district.

Taluk.	Particulars.	Description.	Assessment according to the revenue accounts.	Assessment according to resettlement.	Difference (increase +, decrease —) between columns (3) and (4).	Percentage of column (5) over column (3) (increase +, decrease —).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	
Coondapoor	.... ..	Dry .	22,598 1	20,723 10	— 1,874 7	— 8·29
		Garden ..	43,119 14	50,505 12	+ 7,385 14	+17·13
		Wet ..	2,76,275 3	3,05,601 14	+29,326 11	+10·62
		Total ..	3,41,993 2	3,76,831 4	+ 34,838 2	+10·02
	Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	— 1,874 7	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+ 2,033 12	..	..
		Wet ..	..	— 5,262 11	..	
	Net assessment ..	Dry ..	22,598 1	22,598 1	..	..
		Garden ..	43,119 14	48,472 0	+ 5,352 2	+12·41
		Wet ..	2,76,275 3	3,10,864 9	+ 34,589 6	+12·52
		Total ..	3,41,993 2	3,81,934 10	+ 39,941 8	+11·65
Karkal ..	.... ..	Dry ..	38,532 5	36,140 13	— 2,391 8	— 6·21
		Garden ..	23,539 11	30,760 10	+ 7,220 15	+30·68
		Wet ..	2,47,476 4	2,74,912 3	+ 27,435 15	+11·09
		Total ..	3,09,548 4	3,41,813 10	+ 32,265 6	+10·42
	Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	— 2,391 8	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+ 4,290 11	..	..
		Wet ..	..	— 3,850 2	..	..
	Net assessment ..	Dry ..	38,532 5	38,532 5	..	..
		Garden ..	23,539 11	26,469 15	+ 2,930 4	+12·45
		Wet ..	2,47,476 4	2,78,762 5	+31,286 1	+12·64
		Total ..	3,09,548 4	3,43,764 9	+34,216 5	+11·05
Kasaragod ..	.... ..	Dry ..	53,313 4	51,125 12	— 2,187 8	— 4·10
		Garden ..	1,29,138 4	1,99,710 3	+70 571 15	+54·64
		Wet ..	2,64,986 7	3,08,476 5	+43,489 14	+16·41
		Total ..	4,47,437 15	5,59,312 4	+1,11,874 5	+25·00
	Increase or decrease due to transfer from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	—2,187 8	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+53,935 5	..	..
		Wet ..	..	+6,866 5	..	..
	Net assessment ..	Dry ..	53,313 4	53,313 4	..	..
		Garden ..	1,29,138 4	1,45,774 14	+16,636 10	+12·88
		Wet ..	2,64,986 7	3,01,610 0	+36,623 9	+13·82
		Total ..	4,47,437 15	5,00,698 2	+53,260 3	+11·88
Mangalore ..	.... ..	Dry ..	60,525 11	58,809 0	— 1,716 11	— 2·84
		Garden ..	50,568 2	64,784 0	+14,215 14	+28·11
		Wet ..	4,17,854 8	4,75,952 3	+58,097 11	+13·90
		Total ..	5,28,948 5	5,99,545 3	+70,596 14	+13·35
	Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	—1,716 11	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+7,653 10	..	..
		Wet ..	..	+6,174 15	..	..
	Net assessment ..	Dry ..	60,525 11	60,525 1	..	..
		Garden ..	50,568 2	57,130 6	+ 6,562 4	+12·97
		Wet ..	4,17,854 8	4,69,777 4	+51,922 12	+12·43
		Total ..	5,28,948 5	5,87,433 5	+58,485 0	+11·57
Puttur ..	.... ..	Dry ..	25,915 12	25,584 0	— 331 12	— 1·28
		Garden ..	57,355 7	72,429 7	+15,074 0	26·28
		Wet ..	3,34,179 3	3,55,315 4	+21,136 1	6 32
		Total ..	4,17,450 6	4,53,328 11	+35,878 5	+ 8·59

Comparative financial statement for the six taluks of the South Kanara district—*cont.*

Taluk.	Particulars.	Description.	Assessment according to revenue accounts	Assessment according to resettlement.	Difference (increase +, decrease —) between columns (4) and (5).	Percentage of column (5) over column (3) (increase +, decrease —).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
Puttur—*cont.*..	Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	— 331 12	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+7,840 14	..	..
		Wet ..	..	— 21,418 5	..	..
	Net assessment ..	Dry ..	25,915 12	25,915 12	..	..
		Garden ..	57,355 7	64,588 9	+ 7,233 2	+12·61
		Wet ..	3,34,179 3	3,76,733 9	+42,554 6	+12·73
		Total ..	4,17,450 6	4,67,237 14	+49,787 8	+11·93
Udipi	.... ..	Dry ..	47,525 12	44,431 2	— 3,094 10	— 6·51
		Garden ..	53,223 12	65,501 5	+12,277 9	+23·07
		Wet ..	3,65,972 11	4,12,493 14	+46,521 3	+12·71
		Total ..	4,66,722 3	5,22,426 5	+55,704 2	+11·94
	Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	— 3,094 10	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+5,766 2	..	..
		Wet ..	..	+2,037 2	..	..
	Net assessment	Dry ..	47,525 12	47,525 12	..	..
		Garden ..	53,223 12	59,735 3	+6,511 7	+12·23
		Wet ..	3,65,972 11	4,10,456 12	+44,484 1	+12·16
		Total ..	4,66,722 3	5,17,717 11	+50,995 8	+10·93
Total for the six taluks.	.... ..	Dry ..	2,48,410 13	2,36,814 5	— 11,596 8	— 4·67
		Garden ..	3,56,945 2	4,83,691 5	+1,26,746 3	+35·51
		Wet ..	19,06,744 4	21,32,751 11	+2,26,007 7	+11·85
		Total ..	25,12,100 3	28,53,257 5	+3,41,157 2	+13·59
	I or decrease o transfers me head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	— 11,596 8	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+81,520 6	..	..
		Wet ..	..	+ 2,772 14	..	..
	Net assessment ..	Dry ..	2,48,410 13	2,48,410 13	..	..
		Garden ..	3,56,945 2	4,02,170 15	+45,225 13	+12·67
		Wet ..	19,06,744 4	21,48,004 7	+2,41,260 3	+12·65
		..	25,12,100 3	27,98,586 3	+2,86,486 0	+11·40

APPENDIX III.

Statement of areas under dry, garden and wet money rates in the six taluks of the South Kanara district.

Particulars.	Rate per acre.	Extent.			Percentage on the total of all the money rates.
		Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Total.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	RS. A.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
Dry	2 0	680·28	40·80	721·08	0·05
	1 8	2,105·72	446·28	2,552·00	0·18
	1 4	17,786·97	7,490·25	25,277·22	1·73
	1 0	95,123·10	149,667·38	244,790·48	16·80
	0 12	97,503·66	276,767·56	374,271·22	25·69
	0 8	61,878·29	282,071·66	343,949·95	23·61
	0 6	24,419·19	269,462·22	293,881·41	20·17
	0 4	6,755·55	160,497·36	167,252·91	11·48
	0 2	392·11	3,898·86	4,290·97	0·29
Total ..	..	306,644·87	1,150,342·37	1,456,987·24	100·00
Garden	9 0	10,877·31	31·81	10,909·12	10·38
	7 14	8,489·40	19·86	8,509·26	8·10
	6 12	11,285·66	34·43	11,320·09	10·77
	5 10	10,601·38	32·00	10,633·38	10·12
	4 8	12,571·91	34·20	12,606·11	12·00
	3 6	13,873·63	20·05	13,893·68	13·23
	2 4	33,470·25	111·27	33,581·52	31·96
	1 2	3,572·89	37·46	3,610·35	3·44
Total ..	..	104,742·43	321·08	105,063·51	100·00
Wet I class	11 4	3,417·30	0·47	3,417·77	2·37
	9 14	30,180·88	7·65	30,188·53	20·89
	8 7	44,857·36	7·00	44,864·36	31·05
	7 1	32,732·02	16·16	32,748·18	22·67
	5 10	13,680·28	10·15	13,690·43	9·47
	4 4	11,096·26	58·42	11,154·68	7·72
	2 13	6,002·74	32·62	6,035·36	·18
	2 2	1,814·93	7.70	1,822·63	·26
	1 7	507·86	8.56	516·42	0·36
	1 1	47·25	..	47·25	0·03
Total ..	..	144,336·88	148.73	144,485·61	100·00
Wet II class—Double crop	9 14	649·60	..	649·60	5·55
	8 7	4,216·95	0·98	4,217·9	36·03
	7 1	4,720·35	3·87	4,724·2	40·34
	5 10	1,804·18	2·16	1,806·3	15·43
	4 4	227.73	..	227·73	1.95
	3 6	0·37	..	0·37	..
	2 13	46·18	..	46·18	0·39
	2 2	29·80	..	29·80	0·26
	1 7	6·05	..	6·05	0·05
	1 1	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	11,701·21	7.01	11,708·2	100·00
Wet II class—Single crop ..	7 14	4,171·23	5·91	4,177·14	3·97
	6 12	26,508·40	19·77	26,528·17	25·24
	5 10	25,402·28	43·27	25,445·55	24·21
	4 8	18,703·99	46·79	18,750·78	17·84
	3 6	11,708·50	36·72	11,745·22	11·17
	2 13	155·71	19·96	175·67	0·17
	2 4	6,590·30	20·76	6,611·06	6·29
	1 11	4,826·48	108·10	4,934·58	4·69
	1 2	3,636·90	33·26	3,670·16	3·49
	0 14	3,013·59	65·68	3,079·27	2·93
Total ..	..	104,717·38	400·22	105,117·60	100·00
Wet III class	6 12	264·33	..	264·33	0·15
	5 10	2,268·22	0·07	2,268·29	1·31
	4 8	14,964·82	27·36	14,992·18	8·67
	3 6	47,415·85	26·92	47,442·77	27·45
	2 13	1,202·37	2·97	1,205·34	0·70
	2 4	58,397·03	77·20	58,474·23	33·84
	1 11	29,214·62	69·21	29,283·83	16·95
	1 2	12,062·24	182·25	12,244·49	7·09
	0 14	6,456·22	178·19	6,634·41	3·84
Total ..	..	172,245·70	564·17	172,809·87	100·00
Total, wet ..	..	433,001·17	1,120·13	434,121·30	..
Total, dry, garden and wet ..	..	844,388·47	1,151,783·58	1,996,172·05	..

Particulars of area not included in the statement—

	ACS.
Occupied wet—Cowle land	1·98
,, garden—Grant and freehold lands	26·31
,, dry—Mulpatta, ground-rent, Neriya cardamom forest grant, freehold, etc.	33,471·70
Kumari	144,323·54
Total ..	177,795·24
Unoccupied dry, grant, quit-rent and sites available for grant on ground-rent	114·80

Endorsement No. R. Dis. 2976/36, dated 4th July 1936.

Forwarded.

2. *Paragraph 15 of the Special Settlement Officer's report.*—The boundaries of the Coondapur town were revised after the resettlement, with the result that certain holdings which had been charged ground rent at the rate of Rs. 11-4-0 an acre, at the resettlement, now fall outside the town limits. In the case of these holdings assessment was not collected for fasli 1344 at the enhanced rate.

3. *Memorandum for the guidance of the Revenue Department.*—The principles on which the re-classification of dry to wet should be made, during the currency of the resettlement, are being examined by the Board in consultation with the Collector of Malabar—please see Board's Ref. No. F 4241/35/3, dated 12th May 1936.

M. HUMAYUN,
Collector.

To the Secretary, Board of Revenue.

II

Letter from Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HUMAYUN Saheb Bahadur, B.A., Collector of South Kanara, to the Secretary, Board of Revenue, dated Mangalore, the 21st August 1936, D. Dis. No. 4234/36.

[Settlement—Re-settlement (South Kanara)—Introduction report—*Reference.*—Board's Ref. F. No. 2202/36-2, dated 11th August 1936.]

The holdings referred to in paragraph 2 of my report R. Dis. No. 2976/36, dated 4th July 1936 are being treated as ordinary agricultural dry lands and assessment at the ordinary dry rates is being collected on them. They are not treated as ground rent lands.

Resolution—No. 120, Press, dated 11th September 1936.

Recorded.

2. The memorandum for the guidance of the Revenue Department will be issued separately.

(True extract)

D. I. R. MUIR,
Joint Secretary

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
,, Collector of South Kanara.
, Special Settlement Officer, Party No. III.
Copy to Special Assistant Settlement Officers in charge of Party Nos. I and II.

Board of Revenue Madras

Proceedings No. 120. Press. 11th September 1936

Settlement—Resettlement—(South Kanara)—Introduction report—Recorded.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur N. GOPALASWAMY AYYANGAR, C.I.E

Commissioner of Land Revenue and Settlement.

READ—the following papers :—

Letter from S. BHOOTHALINGAM, Esq., I.C.S., Special Settlement Officer, Party No. III, Cuddapah, to the Secretary, Board of Revenue (through the Collector of South Kanara), dated the 14th June 1936, R.O.C. No. A-2-301/35.

[Settlement—Resettlement—(South Kanara district)—Introduction report—Submitted.]

I submit the following final report on the resettlement operations in the South Kanara district.

2. *Resettled tract.*—The district consists of six taluks, viz., Mangalore, Karkal, Kasaragod, Udipi, Coondapoor and Puttur. This report deals with all these six taluks except the Amin Divi Islands which are excluded from the scope of the operation because the revenue derived from the coir monopoly in them forms a suitable substitute for a land tax. The subjoined statement shows the year in which the resettlement was due in each taluk and the year in which the revised rates were actually introduced :—

Name of taluk.	Number of villages.	The fasli in which the taluks were due for resettlement.		The fasli in which the revised rates were introduced.
(1)	(2)	(3)		
Mangalore	178	1341 (1931–32)	..	1344 (1934–35) (*e*).
Karkal	63 (*a*)	1341 (1931–32)	..	
	42 (*b*)	1342 (1932–33)	..	
Kasaragod	114	1342 (1932–33)	..	
Udipi	115	1342 (1932–33)	..	
Coondapoor	103	1342 (1932–33)	..	
Puttur	182 (*c*)	1343 (1933–34)	..	
	2 (*d*)	1341 (1931–32)	..	

Note.—(*a*) These 63 villages formed part of the Mangalore taluk at the last settlement and were settled in 1902–03 along with that taluk.

(*b*) These 42 villages formed part of the Udipi taluk at the last settlement and were settled in 1903–04 along with that taluk.

(*c*) The Neriya Cardamom forest in the Neriya village of the Puttur taluk was settled in fasli 1318 (1908–09) and the resettlement rates were introduced in fasli 1344 (1934–35) along with the rest of the taluk.

(*d*) These two villages were recently transferred from Mangalore to Puttur.

(*e*) The Government in their Order No. 2214, Revenue, dated 21st October 1931, directed the postponement of the introduction of resettlement in the portions of the district due for resettlement before fasli 1344 to that fasli. The revised rates were accordingly introduced in fasli 1344 in accordance with the orders conveyed in G.O. No. 42, Revenue, dated 5th January 1935.

3. *Survey operations preliminary to resettlement.*—A resurvey preliminary to resettlement was carried out by Old Survey Party No. VI in 178 villages of the district (viz., 114 of Kasaragod, 27 of Mangalore, 33 of Puttur and 2 in each of Coondapoor and Udipi taluks). In the rest of the villages resurvey was considered unnecessary. Please see G.O. Ms. No. 2237, Revenue, dated 26th September 1928, communicated with B.P. Mis. No. 3289, dated 4th October 1928, and G.O. Ms. No. 1853; Revenue, dated 11th August 1928, communicated with B.P. Mis. No. 2755, dated 20th August 1928.

The following statement gives the dates of commencement and the completion of survey operations in the resurveyed villages of the several taluks :—

Name of taluk.	Number of villages dealt with.	Date of commencement of survey.	Date of completion of survey (i.e., date of issue of Final Notification under section 13 of the Survey and Boundaries Act.)	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Kasaragod	97	December 1924 ..	October 1933.	..
	17 (Kumari villages).	..	August 1935.	
Mangalore	27	June 1926	January 1932.	..
Puttur	33	September 1926 ..	December 1931.	..
Coondapoor	2	..	October 1931.	..
Udipi	2	..	December 1931.	..

4. *Operations connected with the resettlement*—(1) *Resurveyed tracts.*—The Government in their Order No. 873, Revenue, dated 12th June 1925, communicated with B.P. Mis. No. 1275, dated 16th June 1925, directed that the work connected with the resettlement of Malabar and South Kanara should be taken up by this Party. In G.O. No. 1711, Revenue, dated 4th November 1925, the Government directed the adoption of the following simplified procedure as a tentative measure which was subsequently confirmed in G.O. No. 2188, Revenue, dated 2nd November 1927 :—

(i) that rough pattas should be issued on the basis of the land registers prepared by the Survey department;

(ii) that objections to rough pattas need no longer be heard by Special Assistant Settlement Officers but might be heard and disposed of by Special Deputy Tahsildars; and

(iii) that the work of the special staff employed in South Kanara be stopped.

Accordingly a branch office was opened at Kasaragod in October 1925 and rough pattas were issued on the basis of the resurvey land registers for all the resurveyed villages, excepting 17 Kumari villages. After the disposal of objections to rough pattas, miscellaneous accounts inspection was taken up.

Subsequently in G.O. No. 182, Revenue, dated 1st February 1927, the Government directed the Settlement staff to inspect all porambokes, to classify them correctly, and to assign unobjectionable encroachments and lands held under effective sivayi-jama occupations. The inspection required for these purposes was to be carried out before the hearing of objections to rough pattas. By another order, G.O. Ms. No. 428, Revenue, dated 24th February 1928, the Government directed that the miscellaneous accounts inspection should be made by the Settlement staff together with the inspection of porambokes and sivayi-jama lands before rough patta objection hearing. Thus rough patta objection hearing preceded the miscellaneous accounts inspection in Kasaragod taluk (excluding Kumari villages) while in other taluks it was done after the miscellaneous accounts inspection was completed. Please see the correspondence ending with the Board's Reference No. F. 8226/27-5, dated 21st December 1927.

The work of delimitation of roads, paths, etc., vested in local bodies was first ordered to be done by the Settlement Party. Please see G.O. No. 1600, Press, dated 6th August 1929. But this item of work was stopped owing to further simplification of resettlement procedure in South Kanara (G.O. Ms. No. 494, Revenue, dated 9th March 1934).

A statement showing when the first and the last batch of the survey records were received from the Survey department for final check and when they were returned to that department for supplemental survey after final check is furnished below :-

Name of taluk.	Transmission of survey records.		Receipt back of records for supplemental survey.		Date of return of records after supplemental survey	
	First batch.	Last batch.	First batch.	Last batch	First batch.	Last batch.
(1)	(2)		(3)		(4)	
Kasaragod ..	October 25.	August 28	August 26	July 29		October 29.
Mangalore ..	May 27	August 27	February 28.	December 28.	May 28 ..	January 29.
Puttur	August 27	March 28	September 28.	July 29	November 28.	October 29.
Coondapoor ..	May 29	..	December 29.	..	January 30.	..
Udipi	May 29	..	January 30.	February 30.	February 30	March 30.

(2) *Non-resurveyed tracts.*—(A) The main items of survey work originally sanctioned were—

(i) subdivisions of occupied or cultivated portions in waste blocks;

(ii) subdivisions of portions of dry fields converted to wet or garden and of portions of Kan, Bane, Kumaki and Mulpatta lands brought under occupation; and

(iii) delimitation of roads.

In order to deal with the above items of work, the following temporary staff was sanctioned in G.O. No. 58, Revenue, dated 10th January 1933, communicated with B.P. Mis. No. 304, dated 27th January 1933, for a period of two years :—

One Special Deputy Tahsildar on Rs. 150—5—200.
Twenty field surveyors on Rs. 22½.
Three deputy surveyors on Rs. 35 each.
Three draughtsman on Rs. 25 each.

The work was started in Mangalore taluk and completed in 94 villages. Owing to financial stringency the Government then considered it necessary to keep down the cost of resettlement and to exclude from the operations such parts of the work as were not likely to bring in any return. They accordingly decided to stop all supplemental survey work in non-resurveyed tracts. Thus the special survey staff organized for the work was disbanded in April 1934 after attending to the subdivisions arising out of the clubbing of fields or parts of fields of different descriptions in resurveyed tracts. Please see the correspondence ending with the Board's (Confdl.) Reference No. F. 2625/33-2, dated 19th December 1933, and G.O. Ms. No. 494, Revenue, dated 9th March 1934, communicated with B.P. Mis. No. 873, dated 15th March 1934.

(B) *Merging of small fields.*—In G.O. No. 989, Revenue, dated 17th May 1934, the Government sanctioned the employment of a special staff to demarcate fair sized fields created by the Revenue staff in waste blocks and to merge such of the small fields as were contiguous and could be merged. This staff worked under the control of the Collector and furnished lists of alterations to the branch offices and the changes were incorporated in the resettlement accounts.

(C) *Renumbering of clumsy notations.*—In its proceedings Reference No. G. 4564/34/2, dated 2nd October 1934, the Board ordered that the Settlement staff should prepare lists of subdivisions of long and clumsy notations (more than three notations being considered as long) to be renumbered and forward them to the Tahsildars concerned for correcting the field measurement books. Lists were accordingly sent to the Tahsildars. After they were returned with certificates that the subdivisions were duly renumbered in the field measurement books, corrections were carried out in the resettlement accounts.

5. *Scheme report.*—Proposals for the resettlement of the tract in question were submitted by Mr. E. W. Bouchier with this office R. Dis. No. 3171/33, dated 1st January 1934, and the Board submitted it to Government with its remarks with B.P. No. 85, Press, dated 3rd July 1934. The report together with the notification inviting representations on it was published both in English and in Kanarese in the *South Kanara District Gazette*, dated 20th April 1934. In G.O. Ms. No. 1162, Revenue, dated 3rd July 1933, the usual period of three months was allowed for making representations from the date of the publication of the report in the District Gazette. But at the request of the South Kanara Landholders' Association, the period was afterwards extended up to 1st September 1934 in G.O. No. 1513, Revenue, dated 31st July 1934. Altogether 116 representations were received 97 up to 1st September 1934 and the rest after that date. A report on the representations was submitted to the Board through the Collector with this office No. A-1-2165/34-3, dated 26th September 1934. Orders on the scheme report were passed in G.O. No. 42, Revenue, dated 5th January 1935. A general enhancement of assessment by 12½ per cent was sanctioned on wet and garden lands while in the case of dry lands the rates were left unchanged.

6. *Chief features of resettlement*—(*a*) *Classification of soils.*—There was no general reclassification of soils in the district, but the original soil classification was altered, where necessary, in respect of dry lands transferred to wet or *vice versâ*, the classification of similar neighbouring wet or dry lands of the same village being then adopted. Porambokes or unassessed lands transferred to assessed during resettlement were also suitably reclassified.

(*b*) *Grouping and tarams.*—Villages were divided into three groups for purposes of 'wet' and 'dry' assessment at the last settlement in all the taluks except the old Uppinangady (present Puttur) taluk. There a fourth group was added owing to the climatic and other difficulties experienced by the inhabitants. Wet lands in the coastal

villages to the north of the Chandragiri river were placed in a special group. The grouping was left unaltered except in the case of the villages mentioned below where conditions approximated to those in villages of the next lower group and Government decided as a measure of relief to reduce the grouping of such villages.

Taluk.	Number and name of villages.	The group in which the village was placed at the last settlement.	The group in which the village is placed at the present resettlement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Coondapoor	18. Yelajita		
	20. Golihole		
	77. Hengavalli		
	78. Belve	II	III
	89. Hebbige		
	90. Koteshiruru		
	91. Nagodi		
	19. Kolluru		
	21. Jadkal		
	22. Muduru		
	80. Madamakki		
	83. Ameshabailu	III	IV
	84. Machchattu		
	85. Hosangadi		
	86. Edamoge		
	87. Kamalashile		
	88. Hallihole		
Karkal	27. Jarkala		
	89. Peradi		
	90. Kashipatna	II	III
	91. Marodi		
	2. Kuchchuru		
	8. Kabbinale		
	9. Nadapala		
	31. Mala		
	73. Nuralvettu	III	IV
	74. Idu		
	97. Sulkerimogaru		
	98. Shirlalu		
Kasaragod	87. Pullur	I	II
Mangalore	157. Barimaru		
Puttur	60. Punachapadi	II	III
	145. Nyayatarpu		
	8. Belala		
	9. Ujre		
	10. Kalmanja		
	11. Dharmasthala	III	IV
	12. Mundaje		
	102. Nekkiladi		
	103. Kodimbala		
	146. Savanalu		
Udipi	28. Haladi		
	82. Kudigrama	I	II
	83. Pernankila		

ıe villages in the Puttur taluk placed in the fourth group at the last settlement, the wet rates were reduced at resettlement by one taram in 44 villages and by two tarams in 11 villages as shown below, in order to make an allowance for the severe conditions of life in those villages and to concede to the ryots a large margin of profit.

A. *Villages in which the wet rates were reduced by one taram.*

Serial number.	Number and name of village.	Serial number.	Number and name of village.
1	1. Navuru.	8	17. Charmadi.
2	2. Nada.	9	18. Chibidre.
3	3. Kanyadi	10	19. Tottatadi.
4	4 Layla.	11	22. Neriya.
5	3. Kadirudyavara.	12	27. Kokkada.
6	4. Indabettu.	13	28. Patrame.
7	5. Mittabagilu.	14	82. Konalu.

A. *Villages in which the wet rates were reduced by one taram*—cont.

Serial number.	Number nad name of village.	Serial number.	Number and name of village.
15	84. Nelyadi.	30	99. Enekullu.
16	85. Balya.	31	100. Aituru.
17	86. Ichlampadi.	32	101. Bantra.
18	87. Nujibaltila.	33	104. Kadaba.
19	88. Kankradi.	34	105. Balpa.
20	89. Rekya.	35	113. Kenya.
21	90. Shiradi.	36	114. Nalkuru.
22	91. Kutrupadi.	37	115. Guttigaru
23	92. Renjaladi.	38	118. Devachall
24	93. Konaje.	39	123. Madapadi
25	94. Shirivagilu.	40	124. Sampaje.
26	95. Kombaru.	41	125. Todikana.
27	96. Bilinele.	42	126. Arantodu.
28	97. Subrahmanya.	43	127. Markanja.
29	98. Ainakidu.	44	128. Nallurukemaraje.

B. *Villages in which the wet rates were reduced by two tarams.*

1	16. Malvantige	7	26. Hatyadka.
2	20. Niddle.	8	119. Hariharapallatadka.
3	21. Puduvettu	9	120. Kollamogaru.
4	23. Kalanja.	10	121. Balagodu.
5	24. Shishila.	11	122. Kalmakaru.
6	25. Shibaje.		

A further concession was allowed in respect of all fourth group villages and those transferred from third to fourth group by reducing the fourth dry taram bearing an assessment of Re. 1 to fifth taram bearing an assessment of twelve annas.

(*c*) *Occupied dry.*—Occupied dry lands converted to garden or wet were reclassified as such, the appropriate garden or wet rates being levied. The rule regarding the kind and number of trees required to constitute a garden, viz., 5 bearing jacks, 10 bearing cocos, 120 arecas, 40 pepper vines or 5 bearing tamarind trees to the acre was followed at resettlement. The mangoes and palmyras in all the groups and jack trees in the third and fourth groups were excluded from the list of garden trees at resettlement. The rate adopted was that of the adjoining old garden or where there were more such rates than one, the lowest of such rates and where there were no registered gardens adjoining, the lowest garden rate in the villages. This rule was however subject to the following exceptions :—

(i) All new arecanut gardens were assessed on their own merits irrespective of the rates of the adjoining gardens.

(ii) For new gardens which were not areca gardens and which adjoin old arecanut gardens the adjoining rate was waived in favour of a more suitable rate.

(iii) The rate imposed on any piece of land which contained no coco or areca trees was one rate lower than would otherwise have been imposed under the above rule. The lower rate imposed for the Rs. 2 rate was one rupee, raised to Re. 1–2–0 at resettlement (i.e.), including percentage enhancement. But when the application of these rules resulted in a rate lower than the existing dry rate on the land, the next higher garden rate was adopted.

(iv) Where however the application of these rules produced a rate which was definitely higher than what, on its merits, the new garden would deserve the lowest adjoining garden rate was waived in favour of a more suitable rate.

(v) Dry coconut plantations were not classified as garden but were left as dry if the trees were not mature and productive though possibly bearing (G.O. No. 351, Revenue, dated 20th February 1934).

(vi) When a portion of an occupied dry field contained garden trees the entire field was transferred to garden if the number of bearing trees was sufficient to justify such a transfer, otherwise the entire field was retained as dry.

Occupied dry lands converted to wet were classified as wet I, II (single crop or double crop) and III, according to the nature of cultivation and appropriate rates of assessment imposed. When a portion of a dry field was converted to wet the appropriate wet rate was levied without subdivision, on the actual extent converted, provided such area was more than 20 cents.

On the whole, 34,199 acres of occupied dry lands were reclassified; 7,976 acres as wet and 26,223 as garden.

(*d*) *Garden lands.*—There was no reclassification of garden lands and their existing tarams were generally retained. On individual applications, however, extinct gardens rendered permanently unfit for garden cultivation for reasons beyond the ryots' control, were after inspection, transferred to dry. Where portions of old garden and dry were clubbed at resurvey, and it was not found possible either to separate them or to register the entire resurvey field as garden, the description ' dry ' was adopted for the whole field and an average rate of assessment worked out. Where the resultant rate did not exceed Rs. 2, the entry " old garden and dry clubbed " was made in the remarks column of the adangal.

(*e*) *Wet lands.*—No general reclassification of the existing wet lands was made but fields which were found fit only for dry cultivation owing to causes beyond the ryots' control were on individual applications transferred to dry.

Transfer of wet single-crop lands to double crop or vice versa was not allowed at resettlement.

The areas transferred from wet and garden to dry are insignificant being only 16 and 23 acres respectively.

(*f*) *Porambokes*—(*a*) *Resurveyed tracts.*—All porambokes were inspected and their correct description as per state of ground was adopted in the resettlement accounts. All unobjectionable occupations in porambokes were assigned in consultation with the departments concerned. In the case of valuable encroachments, land value, tree value and back assessment were first collected following the district practice. As a result of the memorial presented by the Honorary Secretary, Kanarese Landholders' Association, dated 7th May 1928, the Government decided that no attempt should be made to treat any occupation of land at the disposal of Government as an encroachment unless the occupation was the subject of public representation (i.e.), by the ryots in general or local bodies and was found definitely to prejudice the utility of the poramboke. They accordingly ordered that no back assessment, land value or tree value should be collected on such encroachments and that amounts already collected should be refunded. An exception was however made in the case of river accretion where the collection of back assessment was limited to ten years but even this charge was ordered to be waived when the land gained by accretion was balanced by land lost by erosion in the same holding—Please see paragraph 1 (*b*) of G.O. Ms. No. 2044, dated 3rd September 1928, and G.O. Ms. No. 173, Revenue, dated 25th January 1929. Following these orders the amount already collected in 78 villages of Kasaragod taluk and 12 villages of Mangalore taluk were refunded to the parties concerned.

Another objection of the Landholders' Association was in regard to the inclusion of Kattapunis (channel bunds) with the trees standing thereon within the limits of channel porambokes. The Government considered that the survey of such bunds as parts of the channels was erroneous but that the demarcation of the fields need not be revised on that account as the extra assessment realizable would not be so considerable as to justify the expenditure and trouble involved. It was, however, ordered that certificates should be issued to the ryots concerned recognizing their rights of ownership in the channel bunds adjoining their holdings and to the trees standing thereon except in cases where the bunds contained trees held subject to the payment of tree tax—Please see paragraph 1 (*a*) of G.O. No. 2044, Revenue, dated 3rd September 1928, and G.O. Ms. No. 1038, Revenue, dated 25th May 1929 as amplified by G.O. Ms. No. 143, dated 29th January 1930. Accordingly such certificates were issued to the registered holders concerned by the settlement staff.

An extent of 240 acres of poramboke lands was transferred to the head of assessed, 45 acres to dry, 113 acres to wet and 82 acres to garden.

(*b*) *Non-resurveyed tracts.*—In 1930, miscellaneous accounts inspection was taken up first in Mangalore taluk when all porambokes were inspected for purposes of correct classification. In October 1931, resettlement operations were ordered to be suspended (G.O. No. 2214, Revenue, dated 21st October 1931), owing to the financial stringency and when they were resumed in 1933, the work was started on the old lines in the villages of Puttur and Mangalore taluks. Subsequently in accordance with the further simplification of resettlement procedure ordered in G.O. Ms. No. 494, Revenue, dated 9th March 1934, the inspection of porambokes was stopped in all the other villages of the district.

(*g*) *Kumaki and assessed waste lands—Resurveyed tracts.*—Kumaki lands are Government waste lands within 100 yards of old wargs land (i.e., wargs found prior to fasli 1276) and over which the wargdars enjoy privileges of grazing cattle, cutting leaves, firewood and timber for their own agricultural and domestic purposes. During the final check of resurvey records all kumakis and assessed wastes were inspected

and all cases of occupations including Kumaki lands enclosed by walls merely for the purposes of facilitating the exercise of normal Kumaki privileges, were assigned to the actual occupants at dry rates except the occupations of Kumaki lands by house-sites and garden trees, which were assigned at the appropriate garden rates. In the case of long-standing occupations, back assessment was also collected. Subsequently the Government in their Order Ms. No. 661, dated 27th March 1929, decided that Kumaki land should be deemed to have been effectively occupied only when brought under cultivation, or occupied as a house-site or planted with trees classed at the resettlement as garden products or otherwise reduced into exclusive possession, but that land around which walls were built merely for the purpose of facilitating the exercise of the normal Kumaki privileges should not be deemed to have been effectively occupied.

Accordingly a notification inviting applications within three months from the date of publication of the notice from those persons to whom such assignments were made in all the resurveyed villages of Kasaragod (excluding Kumari villages) 25 of Mangalore and 31 of Puttur taluks was published in the district gazette, dated 6th May 1929. As no applications were received within the time fixed the treatment of such walled enclosures as ryotwari holdings was allowed to continue. All back assessment and land value levied on account of the assignment of Kumaki lands were refunded as in the case of poramboke lands following the orders contained in paragraph 4 (3) of G.O. Ms. No. 661, dated 27th March 1929.

The total area of assessed waste lands assigned in all the resurveyed villages was 7,406 acres (5,812 as dry 448 acres as wet and 1,146 acres as garden).

Non-resurveyed tracts.—In areas where no resurvey was made the Special Settlement Officer was asked to obtain from the village officers lists of unauthorized occupations of Kumakis and assessed waste lands in all the villages and submit them to Government with an estimate of their area and the assessment (the rate appropriate to their condition being assumed) that would be on them—please see paragraph 4 (4) of G.O. Ms. No. 661, dated 27th March 1929. On a reference made from this office the Board in its Proceedings Mis. No. 2620, dated 2nd September 1929, decided that as the lists were intended for estimating the work involved in and the revenue likely to be realized by the assignment of unauthorized occupation of Kumakis and assessed waste lands in areas where there was no resurvey, it would be sufficient if the lists were prepared for the taluks of Mangalore and Puttur after overcheck by the settlement staff. Lists were accordingly furnished for Mangalore and Puttur taluks. Shortly after, the resettlement operations in South Kanara were stopped and the lists were therefore returned to the Tahsildars concerned for action in due course. On resumption of the operations in 1933, all assessed waste lands were inspected in the taluks of Mangalore, Puttur and Kasaragod for purposes of reclassification. But as a result of the further simplification of resettlement procedure ordered in G.O. Ms. No. 494, Revenue, dated 9th March 1934, this work was stopped. In villages where inspection had already been completed transfers of entire assessed waste lands occupied were given effect to in the resettlement accounts while only lists of partial occupations, showing the particulars of extent, soil classification and rate were furnished to the revenue staff along with resettlement fair accounts, for the purpose of collecting the assessment due on them. (B.P. No. 1839, Mis., dated 6th June 1934.)

(*h*) *Unassessed lands.*—No lands were classed as unassessed at the last settlement. Subsequently the Revenue Department transferred to ' unassessed ' certain lands which were registered as poramboke at the last settlement, in accordance with the instructions contained in G.O. No. 1368, Revenue, dated 9th May 1911. *This registry was left unaltered at resettlement*, except in Karkal where an extent of 1,672 acres of reserved forest classed as unassessed was treated as forest poramboke.

(*i*) *Mulpattas.*—Mulpattas are lands granted by Revenue Officers during the early years of British rule or by former Native Governments. At the last settlement all unreclaimed waste forest lands included in Mulpattas were treated as occupied dry and assessed at an uniform favourable rate of four annas an acre. At the resettlement reclaimed areas were assessed at the ordinary dry, wet or garden rates, the four anna rate on unreclaimed lands being left alone. Only entire cases of reclaimed Mulpatta lands were given effect to in the resettlement accounts while lists of partial cases of reclamation were furnished to the Revenue Department for charging assessment without subdivision. The extents of Mulpatta lands thus transferred by the settlement party were—

	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS. A. P.
Dry	25·48	20 12 0
Garden	12·52	32 11 0
Wet	16·52	44 0 0
Total ..	**54·52**	**97 7 0**

(*j*) *Kans.*—Kans are forest lands in which the assessee is at liberty to collect and cultivate without restriction forest produce of a specified kind in consideration of the payment of a small fixed annual payment, ordinarily known as peppershist or cardamomshist. They exist in 22 villages of Puttur taluk. At the last settlement, they were registered as assessed waste with the remark ' Kan ' in the remarks column but separate kan pattas were issued and the assessment credited to Forest revenue. Kan lands brought under effective occupation were assessed at the appropriate dry, wet or garden rates at the resettlement. Those which were not brought under effective occupation were classed as unoccupied under dry the ordinary soil classification, and taram with the remark ' Kan ' noted against them. In these cases the existing rate of annas four was allowed to continue.

(*k*) *Banes.*—Bane lands which exist only in parts of the Puttur taluk are lands which carry the same privileges to the wargs to which they are attached as Kumakis in the rest of the district. The only difference between Kumakis and banes is that while the former are limited to within 100 yards of a warg, the latter need not necessarily be so. They exist in 21 out of 22 villages in which kan lands also exist. The bane privileges were allowed to continue at resettlement subject to the provision that bane lands brought under effective occupation were assessed at the ordinary dry, wet or garden rates according to their description. The bane lands have been shown in the resettlement accounts as assessed waste with remark ' bane ' noted against them.

(*l*) *Neriya cardamom forest.*—The area known as Neriya cardamom forest lies in Neriya village of the Puttur taluk bordering Mysore territory. It is made up of dense jungle and was first settled in fasli 1318. It comprised an extent of 19,413 acres made up of 146·72 acres of cardamom cultivation, 1,900·19 acres of Kumari cultivation and 17,366·09 acres of Kumaki cultivation and assessed at Re. 1, As. 3, As. 2, respectively, per acre. These rates of assessment have been allowed to continue. In the resettlement accounts soil classification and taram have not been noted against these lands but only the rate and assessment entered with the remark ' Special cardamom rate, special Kumari rate or special Kumaki rate ' as the case may be. (B.P. No. 919, Mis., dated 1st March 1935.)

(*m*) *Kumaris.*—Kumaris are shifting cultivations in forests and they exist in 21 villages of the Kasaragod taluk. They were settled at the last settlement under a separate notification and flat rates of annas 3, 2 and 1 per acre were adopted for warg Kumaris placed in the first, second and third groups, respectively. These rates ceased to apply to so much of the Kumari land as was permanently reclaimed and converted to dry, wet, or garden in which case, it was classified as such and assessed at the appropriate rates—please see the notification contained in G.O. No. 391, Revenue, dated 17th April 1903, printed in B.P. No. 140, Press, dated 27th April 1903.

The experimental resurvey carried out at first in two Kumari villages of the Kasaragod taluk showed that the frame work of the survey was unworkable for the purpose of revenue records and the Government therefore sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 2082, Revenue, dated 20th October 1927, a resurvey of all the Kumari villages. During the final check of the resurvey records the settlement staff attended also to the reclassification of the warg Kumaris that were permanently converted to dry, wet or garden. As directed in B.P. No. 388, Mis., dated 4th February 1931, rough pattas were not issued for such changes but lists of cases of conversions were sent to the Revenue Divisional Officer for confirmation and on their return the changes were given effect to in the accounts. Fair adangals on the basis of resurvey so far as survey and subdivision numbers and their extents were concerned (the previous revenue registry being adopted as regards registered holders) were prepared and handed over to the Revenue Department for maintenance. At resettlement the productivity of the Kumaris was taken as the chief factor for grouping. The Kumari villages near the coast were accordingly placed in the third group, those in the extreme east in the first group, and those in the middle in the second group.

Eleven out of the 21 villages were affected by regrouping.

As a result of this, there was an increase of revenue of Rs. 2,391–3–0 or 12·55 per cent on the total assessment of Kumari lands. The previous Kumari rates of annas three, two and one per acre for the first, second and third groups (as revised) were retained. The extent and assessment of reclaimed Kumaris reclassified as dry, wet or garden are as shown below :—

	Extent.	Kumari assessment.	Assessment at resettlement.
	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Dry	1,094·52	140 7 0	724 4 0
Garden	6,202·31	976 13 0	20,886 11 0
Wet	481·46	72 11 0	1,337 12 0
Total ..	**7,778·29**	**1,189 15 0**	**22,948 11 0**

(*n*) *Inam lands.*—No land was registered as inam at the last settlement. Subsequently, certain inams belonging to Roman Catholic Churches in Mangalore, Udipi, Karkal and Coondapoor taluks were recognized as such and title-deeds issued following the orders contained in G.O. No. 2545, Revenue, dated 22nd August 1913. But in the revenue accounts they have all been shown as ryotwari, the grants being treated as money allowances. The question of their treatment at resettlement, i.e., either as inam or ryotwari, is under the consideration of the Board (Board's Reference No. F. 618/36-1, dated 22nd February 1936.

7. *Rough pattas and reclassification notices.*—In the 178 resurveyed villages excluding Kumari villages of Kasaragod taluk, rough pattas were issued in advance of resettlement on the basis of resurvey land registers and objections thereto were heard by Special Deputy Tahsildars in selected camps. On receipt of orders on the scheme report, notices were issued to the registered holders both in resurveyed and non-resurveyed villages in respect of alterations caused by reclassification of dry lands. Objections to these notices were received and disposed of by post by Settlement Tahsildars, after inspection wherever necessary. The total number of objection petitions received for each taluk is as shown below :—

Names of taluks.	Objection petitions received at roug patta objection hearing.						Objection petitions received by post on reclassification.					
	Registry.	Survey.	Assessment.	Reclassification.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Registry.	Survey.	Assessment.	Reclassification.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Mangalore ..	1,390	2,168	..	25	121	3,704	13	2	45	609	11	680
Karkal	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	13	382	10	408
Kasaragod ..	23,231	8,622	..	20	111	31,984	5	..	189	2,033	69	2,296
Udipi	232	77	..	..	2	311	5	..	332	106	14	457
Coondapoor ..	120	22	..	..	3	145	1	..	49	146	10	206
Puttur	1,239	2,309	14	68	47	3,677	..	..	329	610	26	965
Total ..	**26,212**	**13,198**	**14**	**113**	**284**	**39,821**	**27**	**2**	**957**	**3,886**	**140**	**5,012**

8. *Appeals to the Special Assistant Settlement Officer in charge, to the Collector and to the Board.*—The following statement shows the number of appeals preferred to the Special Assistant Settlement Officer in charge, to the Collector, to the Board of Revenue and the results thereof and also the number of suit notices received.

Serial number and name of taluk.	Appeals to the Special Settlement Officer.						Appeals to the Collector.						
	Registration.	Assignment.	Reclassification.	Others.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Registration.	Assignment.	Reclassification.	Others.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1 Kasaragod	..	..	34	..	34	22	12*	8	57	..	1	66	53	13
2 Mangalore	..	..	21	..	21	8	13*	1	6	..	..	7	7	..
3 Puttur	..	..	4	..	4	2	2	3	2	..	..	5	5	..
4 Udipi	..	..	3	..	3†	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..
5 Coondapoor	..	..	5	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Karkal	..	..	10	..	10	6	4‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	77	..	77	44	32	12	66	..	1	79	66	13

REMARKS—* Of these, six were partly revised.
† Board's orders are awaited in respect of one petition.
‡ Of these two were partly revised.

Serial number and name of taluk.	Suit notice to the Collector.						Appeals to the Board.						
	Registration.	Survey Demarcation.	Reclassification.	Others.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Registration.	Assignment.	Reclassification.	Assessment.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.
	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1 Kasaragod	6	20	..	4	30	24	6	..	..	2	1	3	3	..
2 Mangalore	..	3	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	2	1	3	1	2
3 Puttur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
4 Udipi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Coondapoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Karkal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	6	23	..	4	33	27	6	..	..	5	2	7	5	2

9. *Supplemental survey.*—The number of supplemental subdivisions effected in the resurveyed villages as a result of the orders passed on final check of resurvey records, miscellaneous accounts and reclassification, inspection and rough patta objection hearing is shown below :—

Serial number and name of taluk.	Total number of villages.	Number of sub-divisions measured.		Total.
		By survey.	By special survey staff.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Kasaragod	114	13,292	5,701	18,993
2 Mangalore	27	2,619	1,481	4,100
3 Puttur	33	3,514	1,883	5,397
4 Udipi	2	236	265	501
5 Coondapoor	2	110	46	156
Total ..	178	19,771	9,376	29,147

The number of supplemental subdivisions measured in 94 non-resurveyed villages of Mangalore taluk is 3,247.

10. *Increment remissions.*—Increment remissions (both ordinary and special) were granted and given effect to from the year of introduction of resettlement in each taluk concerned. The following statement shows the increment remissions granted in the first four faslis of the resettlement period.

Name of taluks.	Year of introduction.	Increment remission for the first four faslis.								
		1344.			1345.			1346.			1347.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1 Mangalore	1934–35.	50,423	5	0	33,652	12	0	18,073	1	0	2,154	12	0
2 Karkal	Do.	28,711	7	0	19,224	9	0	10,508	0	0	1,676	3	0
3 Kasaragod	Do.	59,598	8	0	41,714	8	0	25,718	5	0	9,248	6	0
4 Udipi	Do.	43,722	4	0	28,928	6	0	15,394	7	0	1,352	7	0
5 Coondapoor	Do.	29,861	12	0	19,770	10	0	10,443	11	0	647	6	0
6 Puttur	Do.	36,150	7	0	24,382	5	0	13,507	13	0	2,329	4	0
Total ..		2,48,467	11	0	1,67,673	2	0	93,645	5	0	17,408	6	0

NOTE.—Particulars of ordinary increment remission have not been furnished for the fifth and succeeding faslis.

11. *Issue of fair accounts to the Tahsildars—Resurveyed villages.*—Fair adangals and chittahs on the basis of resurvey records were handed over to the Tahsildars in advance of resettlement. On receipt of the orders of Government on the scheme report, the fair accounts already issued were got back from the Tahsildars and returned to them with the reclassification changes and revised rates of assessment duly incorporated in them. Along with the fair accounts were given the increment remission accounts in the form approved in B.P. Mis. No. 151, dated 15th January 1935.

Non-resurveyed villages.—In Mangalore and Puttur taluks, land registers and chittas were prepared by the Settlement staff while in the taluks of Karkal, Udipi and Coondapoor they were prepared by the shanbhogues and checked by the Settlement staff. As soon as orders on the scheme report were received, the reclassification changes and the enhanced rates were incorporated in them and handed over to the Revenue Department along with the increment remission accounts. The following statement shows the dates on which the first and the last batch of fair accounts were sent to the Tahsildars :—

Serial number and name of taluk.	Number of villages.	Date of despatch of fair accounts on the basis of resurvey.		Number of villages.	Date of despatch of fair accounts at resettlement.	
		First batch.	Last batch.		First batch.	Last batch.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Mangalore ..	27	31—7—1928.	20—1—1930.	178	2—3—1935.	31—5—1935.
2 Kasaragod ..	97	20—7—1927.	6—5—1929.	114	4—3—1935.	31—5—1935.
	17 (Kumari villages).	26—9—1931.	5—7—1932.			
3 Puttur ..	33	31—12—1928.	17—4—1930.	184	4—3—1935.	30—5—1935.
4 Coondapoor ..	2	21—3—1930.	..	103	7—3—1935.	31—5—1935.
5 Udipi	2	27—5—1930.	..	115	4—3—1935.	31—5—1935.
6 Karkal	..	..	..	105	7—3—1935.	31—5—1935.
Total ..	178	..	..	799		

12. *Issue of survey notices.*—Notices under section 9 (2) of the Survey and Boundaries Act VIII of 1923, were prepared and issued wherever necessary. The issue of section 13 notification has been completed in all the areas.

13. *Results of the resettlement.*—Appendix I shows the area under the several descriptions of land according to Revenue accounts and according to resurvey and resettlement. For purposes of comparison, it has not been found possible to adopt the

figures according to the revenue accounts of the year just previous to the introduction of resettlement (1343) in the case of resurveyed villages as resurvey areas had already been adopted in the revenue accounts in different faslis in different taluks. Hence in the case of these villages, the figures of the fasli prior to the introduction of resurvey areas have been adopted. In respect of the non-resurveyed villages, the revenue figures of fasli 1343, have been taken into account.

A portion of the southern boundary of the district was changed from the bank of the Kavvayi river to the mid-river line in accordance with G.O. Mis. No. 2437, Revenue, dated 20th December 1930 (B.P. Mis. No. 26, dated 6th January 1931). This resulted in the transfer of 881 acres from Malabar to South Kanara. Besides, an extent of 4,800 acres of unsurveyed area was surveyed for the first time and brought to account. In spite of this increase, the total area of the district has decreased by 17,333 acres. This decrease is due to an extent of 22,592 acres in the taluks of Kasaragod and Puttur having been excluded from the village boundaries and included in the Reserved Forest and also to the correct computation of areas at resurvey. Under the head ' unoccupied dry ' there is a large decrease of 49,779 acres. This is due to (1) the transfer of an extent of 27,797 acres from unoccupied dry to poramboke in Kasaragod and Puttur taluks, (2) the transfer of 7,406 acres to the head of occupied dry, wet or garden and (3) the exclusion of the areas from the village boundaries which really formed part of reserved forest. The decrease of 2,742 acres under the head ' unassessed ' is due to the transfer of 1,672 acres to the head of reserved forest poramboke in Karkal taluk and to the exclusion of 1,113 acres from the village limits in Kasaragod and Puttur taluks. Under the head ' poramboke ' there is an increase of 29,469 acres. As already explained, this is due to the transfer of 27,797 acres from unoccupied dry and to the transfer of 1,672 acres from unassessed to ' poramboke '. Under the heads ' garden and wet ' there is an increase of 36,185 acres, while there is a decrease of 30,599 acres under dry. This is due to the reclassification of dry lands to wet or garden at resettlement, the revenue staff not having been authorized to effect such transfers during the currency of settlement and also to the transfer of 7,406 acres of assessed waste to dry, wet or garden (dry, 5,812 acres, garden, 1,146 and wet 448 acres).

(2) *Financial results.*—Appendix II shows the financial results of the resettlement in each taluk. An abstract of it showing the percentage increase in assessment in each taluk is given below :—

Name of taluk. (1)	Dry. (2)	Garden. (3)	Wet. (4)	Total. (5)
Mangalore	..	12·97	12·43	11·57
Karkal	..	12·45	12·64	11·05
Kasaragod	..	12·88	13·82	11·88
Udipi	..	12·23	12·16	10·93
Coondapur	..	12·41	12·52	11·65
Puttur	..	12·61	12·73	11·93
Total—Plus.	..	**12·67**	**12·65**	**11·40**

The sanctioned percentage of enhancement in the rates of wet and garden lands is 12·50, while no enhancement was ordered in the rates for dry lands. The slight variations in the percentage shown in columns 3 and 4 are due to rounding of annas (i) in calculating some of the new money rates with reference to the percentage enhancement (ii) in working out the average assessment of clubbed fields in resurveyed areas and (iii) in applying the revised rates to individual fields. The total increase in assessment for the whole district, amounts to Rs. 2,86,486 or 11·40 per cent as against Rs. 3,19,985 or 12·59 per cent estimated in the scheme report. This deficit is due to the various concessions allowed in the matter of reclassification of dry lands to garden at resettlement.

Appendix III shows the area of occupied and unoccupied dry garden and wet lands under each resettlement money rates.

14. (i) *Mulgeni holdings.*—At the last settlement, a separate patta was issued for each mulgeni leasehold (i.e., lands given on permanent lease) showing the name of the mulgar as pattadar and the mulgenidar as mulgeni tenant in accordance with the orders issued in G.O. No. 757, Revenue, dated 25th August 1902. This procedure was adopted in order to facilitate the prompt collection of the assessment by the attachment of the land in cases in which the terms of the lease did not provide for an enhancement of the rent consequent on the increase of assessment at resettlement as the mulgar might refuse to pay the enhanced assessment if he could not make some satisfactory arrangement with the mulgenidar. But as under the Mulgeni Rent Enhancement Act of 1920, the mulgar could obtain an order for the enhancement of the rent in consequence of an increase in the assessment, the reason for issuing a separate patta for each mulgeni leasehold ceased to exist and the Government accordingly ordered its discontinuance (vide G.O. No. 1498, Revenue, dated 26th July 1929). The separate pattas issued for mulgeni leaseholders were accordingly cancelled at resettlement and all the lands belonging to one

and the same mulgar were included in one patta. Please see Board's Proceedings Mis. No. 163, dated 22nd January 1926, and G.O. No. 1493, Revenue, dated 26th July 1929, communicated with Board's Proceedings Mis No. 2228, dated 1st August 1929.

(2) *Grant and free-hold lands.*—Grant lands exist in Mangalore and free-hold lands exist in Mangalore and Puttur taluks. Their extents and assessments are given below :—

	Extent.	Assessmont.
	ACS.	RS. A. P.
Grant lands	83.54	237 5 0
Free hold lands—		
Mangalore	82·38	114 7 6
Puttur	18·27	15 14 0

They are not interfered with at resettlement and were exhibited as grant or free-hold lands as the case may be.

15. Ground rent.—There are eight towns in the District, Mangalore, Buntwal Moolky, Kasaragod, Karkal, Udipi, Coondapur and Puttur. The first six were towns even at the last settlement and the last two were declared as towns only in 1927 and 1931, respectively. Mangalore is the only municipality in the district. Udipi has been constituted a municipality recently. The rates of ground rent consisted of special rates of Rs. 12 and 6 and ground rent ranging from Rs. 3–2–0 to Rs. 300 an acre. In their order Ms. No. 1059, Revenue, dated 6th May 1935, the Government decided that in respect of ground rent lands in the district, the existing rate of assumed agricultural assessment of Rs. 6–4–0 an acre should be raised by 80 per cent, i.e., Rs. 11–4–0 an acre. The effect of this order was that the previous rates of ground rent (Rs. 6 and Rs. 6–4–0) were raised to Rs. 11–4–0 an acre and the other rates by Rs. 5 an acre. In respect, however, of the sites assigned to the depressed classes in the town of Udipi, the existing rate of Rs. 3–2–0 was left unaltered. No separate pattas were issued for the ground rent cases. The term 'special rate' was abolished altogether and only the term 'ground rent' was retained as there was no difference between ground rent and special rate. All lands assessed to ground rent were continued to be shown in the adangal and 10 (1) chittas as before with the entry 'ground rent' in the remarks column, the columns intended for description, soil classification and taram being left blank. The financial effect of the revision of ground rent is given below :—

Name of town.	According to Revenue—Assessment.	According to Rosettlement—Assessment.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Mangalore .. .. Buntwal .. .. Moolky	8,000 3 0	10,315 1 0
Kasaragod	239 4 0	451 2 0
Karkal	792 2 0	1,367 5 0
Udipi	866 8 0	1,717 10 0
Coondapur	..	48 4 0
Puttur	..	5 5 0
Total ..	**9,898 1 0**	**13,904 11 0**

It will thus be seen that the increase of ground rent was Rs. 4,006–10–0.

16. *Resettlement register and descriptive memoir.*—The form of resettlement register was approved in B.P. Mis. No. 405, dated 29th January 1935, and that of the Descriptive Memoir in G.O. Ms. No. 2064, Revenue, dated 31st August 1935, communicated with the Board's Resolution Mis. No. 3349, dated 5th September 1935. Registers and memoirs have been prepared and checked for the villages noted below :—

	Prepared.	Checked.
Registers	690	372
Descriptive Memoirs	296	244

and those of 149 villages so far scrutinized and signed by me.

17. *Cost of operations.*—Particulars under the head are given below :—

	Amount RS.
(1) Survey	7,58,573
(2) Resettlement including special survey staff	7,21,056

18. *Memorandum for the guidance of the Revenue staff.*—A memorandum is appended.

19. *Conclusion.*—Mr. W. R. S. Sathianathan was in charge of the Party from 1930 to 1931 and the scheme report, which is to a large extent, the result of his work, was subsequently submitted by Mr. E. W. Bouchier on 1st January 1934. M.R.Ry. K. P. Krishnan Nayar Avargal, introduced the resettlement rates in all the six taluks. The following statement gives the names of the various officers who conducted the resettlement operations.

(i) Officers in charge of the party.

Serial number and names.	Period of charge. From.	To.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 A. R. MacEwen Esq., M.C., I.C.S.	24th March 1925. 13th December 1926.	31st March 1926. 8th April 1930.	On leave from 1st April 1926 to 12th December 1926.
2 G. S. Bozman Esq., I.C.S.	1st April 1926 ..	12th December 1926.	
3 W. R. S. Sathianathan Esq., I.C.S.	9th April 1930 ..	6th December 193[illegible]	
4 D. I. R. Muir Esq., I.C.S.	*7th December 1931. 1st January 1933, 3rd October 1935.	31st December 1932, 19th March 1933, 22nd November 1935.	Operation in South Kanara suspended.
5 E. W. Bouchier Esq., I.C.S.	20th March 1933.	6th March 1934	
6 W. H. Mitchell Esq., B.A. ..	7th March 1934.	31st March 1934, *a.n.*	
7 M.R.Ry. K. P. Krishnan Nayar Avargal, B.A.	31st March 1934, *a.n.*	2nd October 1935, *a.n.*	
8 S. Bhoothalingam Esq., I.C.S.	23rd November 1935.		

(ii) Special Assistant Settlement Officer

Serial number and name.	Period. From	To	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 G. S. Bozman Esq., I.C.S.	28th February 1925.	7th December 1925.	Leave from 8th December 1925 to 6th January 1926.
	7th January 1926.	31st March 1926 ..	In charge from 1st April 1926 to 12th December 1926.
	13th December 1926.	24th March 1927.	
2 M.R.Ry. C. S. Krishna Ayyar Avargal, B.A.	February 1926 ..	13th December 1926.	
3 M.R.Ry. R. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, B.A.	7th August 1926 ..	21st December 1929.	
4 W. R. S. Sathianathan Esq., I.C.S.	9th February 1929.	8th April 1930 ..	Thereafter in charge till 6th December 1931.
5 W. H. Mitchell Esq., B.A.	27th March 1929 ..	6th March 1934 ..	Thereafter in charge till 31st March 1934.
6 M.R.Ry. J. Balaji Rao Avargal, B.A.	20th October 1930. 1st February 1932.	21st November 1931. 9th May 1932.	
7 M.R.Ry. K. P. Krishnan Nayar Avargal, B.A.	8th August 1932.	31st March 1934 ..	Thereafter in charge till 2nd October 1935.
8 E. W. Bouchier Esq., I.C.S.	14th September 1932.	19th March 1933 ..	Thereafter in charge till 6th March 1934.
9 M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib M. Rengappa Bangara Avargal, B.A.	6th March 1933 ..	31st December 1933.	
10 M.R.Ry. G. Dattatreya Rao Avargal, B.A.	17th May 1933 ..	31st March 1934.	

(iii) Settlement Tahsildars.

Serial number and name.	Period.	
	From	To
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 M.R.Ry. J. S. Suvarna, B.A.	3rd April 1934 ..	31st October 1934.
2 ,, J. L. D'Souza, B.A.	1st April 1934 ..	26th May 1934.
3 ,, U. Kumarayya, B.A.	2nd April 1934 ..	30th April 1935.
4 ,, T. V. Ramunni Nayar	27th May 1934	27th July 1934.
	25th February 1935 ..	31st May 1935.
5 ,, V. Govindan, B.A.	28th July 1934 ..	31st October 1934.
6 ,, B. Ganapathi, B.A.	25th February 1935 ..	31st May 1935.

NOTE.—The Special Assistant Settlement Officers were replaced by the Settlement Tahsildars from the District Revenue Establishment for reclassification and introduction of resettlement rates (G.O. Ms. No. 494, Revenue, dated 9th March 1934).

The orders of Government on the scheme report were received in January 1935, and within a short period of four months, the new rates had to be introduced in all the six taluks. This could be done only after issue of reclassification notices and disposal of objections to them. Besides, the increment remission accounts first prepared had to be revised under the Collector's instructions owing to the suspension of a portion of land revenue in fasli 1344. The large amount of work involved by all this was completed in time; thanks to the hard and diligent work of the subordinates of the Party and the Co-operation of the Revenue Officers.

APPENDIX I.

Comparative statement of areas of the several taluks of the South Kanara district.

Particulars.		Area according to the revenue accounts.	Area according to resettlement.	Difference (increase +, decrease —) between columns (2) and (3).	Percentage of column (4) over column (2).
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		AC. CT.	AC. CT.	AC. CT.	
Occupied ..	Dry ..	515,039 47	484,440 11	— 30,599 36	— 5·94
	Garden ..	77,155 90	104,768 74	+ 27,612 84	+ 35·79
	Wet ..	424,430 71	433,003 15	+ 8,572 44	+ 2·02
	Total ..	1,016,626 08	1,022,212 00	+ 5,585 92	+ 0·55
Unoccupied	Dry ..	1,200,236 14	1,150,457 17	— 49,778 97	— 4·15
	Garden ..	259 90	321 08	+ 61 18	+ 23·46
	Wet ..	1,048 33	1,120 13	+ 71 80	+ 6·87
	Total ..	1,201,544 37	1,151,898 38	— 49,645 99	— 4·13
Unassessed		3,911 06	1,168 83	— 2,742 23	— 70·11
Poramboke		341,661 24	371,130 24	+ 29,469 00	+ 8·63
	Grand Total ..	2,563,742 75	2,546,409 45	— 17,333 30	— 0·68

APPENDIX II.

Comparative financial statement for the six taluks of the South Kanara district.

Taluk.	Particulars.	Description.	Assessment according to the revenue accounts.	Assessment according to resettlement.	Difference (increase +, decrease —) between columns (3) and (4).	Percentage of column (5) over column (3) (increase +, decrease
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	
Coondapoor	.. ..	Dry ..	22,598 1	20,723 10	— 1,874 7	— 8·29
		Garden ..	43,119 14	50,505 12	+ 7,385 14	+17·13
		Wet ..	2,76,275 3	3,05,601 14	+29,326 11	+10·62
		Total ..	3,41,993 2	3,76,831 4	+ 34,838 2	+10·02
	Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to duction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	— 1,874 7	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+ 2,033 12	..	..
		Wet ..	..	— 5,262 11	..	..
	Net assessment ...	Dry ..	22,598 1	22,598 1	..	..
		Garden ..	43,119 14	48,472 0	+ 5,352 2	+12·41
		Wet ..	2,76,275 3	3,10,864 9	+ 34,589 6	+12·52
		Total ..	3,41,993 2	3,81,934 10	+ 39,941 8	+11·65
Karkal	.... ..	Dry ..	38,532 5	36,140 13	— 2,391 8	— 6·21
		Garden ..	23,539 11	30,760 10	+ 7,220 15	+30·68
		Wet ..	2,47,476 4	2,74,912 3	+ 27,435 15	+11·09
		Total ..	3,09,548 4	3,41,813 10	+ 32,265 6	+10·42
	Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	— 2,391 8	..	
		Garden ..	..	+ 4,290 11	..	
		Wet ..	..	— 3,850 2	..	
	Net assessment ..	Dry ..	38,532 5	38,532 5	..	..
		Garden ..	23,539 11	26,469 15	+ 2,930 4	+12·45
		Wet ..	2,47,476 4	2,78,762 5	+31,286 1	+12·64
		Total ..	3,09,548 4	3,43,764 9	+34,216 5	+11·05
Kasaragod ..	.... ..	Dry ..	53,313 4	51,125 12	— 2,187 8	— 4·10
		Garden ..	1,29,138 4	1,99,710 3	+70 571 15	+54·64
		Wet ..	2,64,986 7	3,08,476 5	+43,489 14	+16·41
		Total ..	4,47,437 15	5,59,312 4	+1,11,874 5	+25·00
	Increase or decrease due to transfer from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	—2,187 8	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+53,935 5	..	..
		Wet ..	..	+6,866 5	..	..
	Net assessment ..	Dry ..	53,313 4	53,313 4	..	..
		Garden ..	1,29,138 4	1,45,774 14	+16,636 10	+12·88
		Wet ..	2,64,986 7	3,01,610 0	+36,623 9	+13·82
		Total ..	4,47,437 15	5,00,698 2	+53,260 3	+11·88
Mangalore ..	.... ..	Dry ..	60,525 11	58,809 0	— 1,716 11	— 2·84
		Garden ..	50,568 2	64,784 0	+14,215 14	+28·11
		Wet ..	4,17,854 8	4,75,952 3	+58,097 11	+13·90
		Total ..	5,28,948 5	5,99,545 3	+70,596 14	+13·35
	Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	—1,716 11	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+7,653 10	..	..
		Wet ..	..	+6,174 15	..	..
	Net assessment ..	Dry ..	60,525 11	60,525 11	..	..
		Garden ..	50,568 2	57,130 6	+ 6,562 4	+12·97
		Wet ..	4,17,854 8	4,69,777 4	+51,922 12	+12·43
		Total ..	5,28,948 5	5,87,433 5	+58,485 0	+11·57
Puttur ..	.... ..	Dry ..	25,915 12	25,584 0	— 331 12	— 1·28
		Garden ..	57,355 7	72,429 7	+15,074 0	26·28
		Wet ..	3,34,179 3	3,55,315 4	+21,136 1	6 32
		Total ..	4,17,450 6	4,53,328 11	+35,878 5	+ 8·59

Comparative financial statement for the six taluks of the South Kanara district—*cont.*

Taluk.	Particulars.	Description.	Assessment according to the revenue accounts	Assessment according to resettlement.	Difference (increase +, decrease —) between columns (4) and (5).	Percentage of column (5) over column (3) (increase +, decrease —).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
Puttur—*cont.*...	Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	— 331 12	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+7,840 14	..	..
		Wet ..	..	— 21,418 5	..	..
	Net assessment ..	Dry ..	25,915 12	25,915 12	..	..
		Garden ..	57,355 7	64,588 9	+ 7,233 2	+12·61
		Wet ..	3,34,179 3	3,76,733 9	+42,554 6	+12·73
		Total ..	4,17,450 6	4,67,237 14	+49,787 8	+11·93
Udipi ..	.... ..	Dry ..	47,525 12	44,431 2	— 3,094 10	— 6·51
		Garden ..	53,223 12	65,501 5	+12,277 9	+23·07
		Wet ..	3,65,972 11	4,12,493 14	+46,521 3	+12·71
		Total ..	4,66,722 3	5,22,426 5	+55,704 2	+11·94
	Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	— 3,094 10	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+5,766 2	..	..
		Wet ..	..	+2,037 2	..	..
	Net assessment	Dry ..	47,525 12	47,525 12	..	..
		Garden ..	53,223 12	59,735 3	+6,511 7	+12·23
		Wet ..	3,65,972 11	4,10,456 12	+44,484 1	+12·16
		Total ..	4,66,722 3	5,17,717 11	+50,995 8	+10·93
Total for the six taluks.	.... ..	Dry ..	2,48,410 13	2,36,814 5	— 11,596 8	— 4·67
		Garden ..	3,56,945 2	4,83,691 5	+1,26,746 3	+35·51
		Wet ..	19,06,744 4	21,32,751 11	+2,26,007 7	+11·85
		Total ..	25,12,100 3	28,53,257 5	+3,41,157 2	+13·59
	Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	— 11,596 8	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+81,520 6	..	..
		Wet ..	..	+ 2,772 14	..	..
	Net assessment ..	Dry ..	2,48,410 13	2,48,410 13	..	..
		Garden ..	3,56,945 2	4,02,170 15	45,225 13	+12·67
		Wet ..	19,06,744 4	21,48,004 7	+2,41,260 3	+12·65
		Total ..	25,12,100 3	27,98,586 3	+2,86,486 0	+11·40

APPENDIX III.

Statement of areas under dry, garden and wet money rates in the six taluk of the South Kanara district.

Particulars.	Rate per acre.	Extent. Occupied.	Extent. Unoccupied.	Total.	Percentage on the total of all the money rates.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	RS. A.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
Dry	2 0	680·28	40·80	721·08	0·05
	1 8	2,105·72	446·28	2,552.00	0·18
	1 4	17,786·97	7,490·25	25,277·22	1·73
	1 0	95,123·10	149,667·38	244,790·48	16·80
	0 12	97,503·66	276,767.56	374,271·22	25·69
	0 8	61,878·29	282,071·66	343,949·95	23·61
	0 6	24,419·19	269,462·22	293,881·41	20·17
	0 4	6,755·55	160,497·36	167,252·9	11·48
	0 2	392·11	3,898·86	4,290·9	0·29
Total	..	306,644·87	1,150,342·37	1,456,987·24	100·00
Garden	9 0	10,877·31	31·81	10,909·12	10·38
	7 14	8,489·40	19·86	8,509·26	8·10
	6 12	11,285·66	34·43	11,320·09	10·77
	5 10	10,601·38	32.00	10,633·38	10·12
	4 8	12,571·91	34·20	12,606·11	12·00
	3 6	13,873·63	20·05	13,893.68	13·23
	2 4	33,470·25	111·27	33,581·52	31·96
	1 2	3,572·89	37·46	3,610.35	3·44
Total ..	..	104,742·43	321·08	105,063·51	100·00
Wet I class	11 4	3,417·30	0·47	3,417·77	2·37
	9 14	30,180·88	7·65	30,188·53	20·89
	8 7	44,857·36	7·00	44,864·36	31·05
	7 1	32,732·02	16·16	32,748·18	22·67
	5 10	13,680.28	10·15	13,690·43	9·47
	4 4	11,096·26	58·42	11,154·68	7·72
	2 13	6,002·74	32·62	6,035·36	4·18
	2 2	1,814·93	7.70	1,822·63	1·26
	1 7	507·86	8.56	516·42	0·36
	1 1	47·25	..	47·25	0·03
Total ..	..	144,336·88	148.73	144,485·61	100·00
Wet II class—Double crop	9 14	649·60	..	649·60	5·55
	8 7	4,216·95	0·98	4,217·93	36·03
	7 1	4,720·35	3·87	4,724·22	40·34
	5 10	1,804·18	2·16	1,806·34	15·43
	4 4	227.73	..	227·73	1.95
	3 6	0·37	..	0·37	..
	2 13	46·18	..	46·18	0·39
	2 2	29·80	..	29·80	0·26
	1 7	6·05	..	6·05	0·05
	1 1	..	..		..
Total ..	..	11,701·21	7.01	11,708·22	100·00
Wet II class—Single crop ..	7 14	4,171·23	5·91	4,177·14	3·97
	6 12	26,508·40	19·77	26,528·17	25·24
	5 10	25,402·28	43·27	25,445·55	24·21
	4 8	18,703·99	46·79	18,750·78	17·84
	3 6	11,708·50	36·72	11,745·22	11·17
	2 13	155·71	19·96	175·67	0·17
	2 4	6,590·30	20·76	6,611·06	6·29
	1 11	4,826·48	108·10	4,934·58	4·69
	1 2	3,636·90	33·26	3,670·16	3·49
	0 14	3,013·59	65·68	3,079·27	2·93
Total ..	..	104,717·38	400·22	105,117·60	100·00
Wet III class	6 12	264·33	..	264·33	0·15
	5 10	2,268·22	0·07	2,268·29	1·31
	4 8	14,964·82	27·36	14,992·18	8·67
	3 6	47,415·85	26·92	47,442·77	27·45
	2 13	1,202·37	2·97	1,205·34	0·70
	2 4	58,397·03	77·20	58,474·23	33·84
	1 11	29,214·62	69·21	29,283·83	16·95
	1 2	12,062·24	182·25	12,244·49	7·09
	0 14	6,456·22	178·19	6,634·41	3·84
Total ..	..	172,245·70	564·17	172,809·87	100·00
Total, wet ..	..	433,001·17	1,120·13	434,121·30	..
Total, dry, garden and wet..	..	844,388·47	1,151,783·58	1,996,172·05	..

Particulars of area not included in the statement—

	ACS.
Occupied wet—Cowle land	1·98
,, garden—Grant and freehold lands	26·31
,, dry—Mulpatta, ground-rent, Neriya cardamom forest grant, freehold, etc.	33,471·70
Kumari	144,323·54
Total ..	177,795·24
Unoccupied dry, grant, quit-rent and sites available for grant on ground-rent..	114·80

Endorsement No. R. Dis. 2976/36, dated 4th July 1936.

Forwarded.

2. *Paragraph 15 of the Special Settlement Officer's report.*—The boundaries of the Coondapur town were revised after the resettlement, with the result that certain holdings which had been charged ground rent at the rate of Rs. 11-4-0 an acre, at the resettlement, now fall outside the town limits. In the case of these holdings assessment was not collected for fasli 1344 at the enhanced rate.

3. *Memorandum for the guidance of the Revenue Department.*—The principles on which the re-classification of dry to wet should be made, during the currency of the resettlement, are being examined by the Board in consultation with the Collector of Malabar—please see Board's Ref. No. F 4241/35/3, dated 12th May 1936.

M. HUMAYUN,
Collector.

To the Secretary, Board of Revenue.

II

Letter from Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HUMAYUN Saheb Bahadur, B.A., Collector of South Kanara, to the Secretary, Board of Revenue, dated Mangalore, the 21st August 1936, D. Dis. No. 4234/36.

[Settlement—Re-settlement (South Kanara)—Introduction report—*Reference.*—Board's Ref. F. No. 2202/36-2, dated 11th August 1936.]

The holdings referred to in paragraph 2 of my report R. Dis. No. 2976/36, dated 4th July 1936 are being treated as ordinary agricultural dry lands and assessment at the ordinary dry rates is being collected on them. They are not treated as ground rent lands.

Resolution—No. 120, Press, dated 11th September 1936.

Recorded.

2. The memorandum for the guidance of the Revenue Department will be issued separately.

(True extract)

D. I. R. MUIR,
Joint Secretary

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
,, Collector of South Kanara.
,, Special Settlement Officer, Party No. III.
Copy to Special Assistant Settlement Officers in charge of Party Nos. I and II.

Board of Revenue, Madras

Proceedings No. 120. Press. 11th September 1936

Settlement—Resettlement—(South Kanara)—Introduction report—Recorded.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur N. GOPALASWAMI AYYANGAR, C.I.E
Commissioner of Land Revenue and Settlement.

READ—the following papers :—

Letter from S. BHOOTHALINGAM, Esq., I.C.S., Special Settlement Officer, Party No. III, Cuddapah, to the Secretary, Board of Revenue (through the Collector of South Kanara), dated the 14th June 1936, R.O.C. No. A-2-301/35.

[Settlement—Resettlement—(South Kanara district)—Introduction report—Submitted.].

submit the following final report on the resettlement operations in the South Kanara district.

2. *Resettled tract.*—The district consists of six taluks, viz., Mangalore; Karkal Kasaragod, Udipi, Coondapoor and Puttur. This report deals with all these six taluks except the Amin Divi Islands which are excluded from the scope of the operation because the revenue derived from the coir monopoly in them forms a suitable substitute for a land tax. The subjoined statement shows the year in which the resettlement was due in each taluk and the year in which the revised rates were actually introduced :

Name of taluk.	Number of villages.	The fasli in which the taluks were due for resettlement.	The fasli in which the revised rates were introduced
Mangalore	178	1341 (1931–32).	
Karkal	63 (*a*)	1341 (1931–32)	
	42 (*b*)	1342 (1932–33)	
Kasaragod	114	1342 (1932–33)	1344 (1934–35) (*e*).
Udipi	115	1342 (1932–33)	
Coondapoo	103	1342 (1932–33)	
Puttur	182 (*c*, *d*)	1343 (1933–34)	
		1341 (1931–32)	

Note.—(*a*) These 63 villages formed part of the Mangalore taluk at the last settlement and were settled in 1902–03 along with that taluk

(*b*) These 42 villages formed part of the Udipi taluk at the last settlement and were settled in 1903–04 along with that taluk

(*c*) The Neriya Cardamom forest in the Neriya village of the Puttur taluk was settled in fasli 1318 (1908–09) and the resettlement rates were introduced in fasli 1344 (1934–35) along with the rest of the taluk.

(*d*) These two villages were recently transferred from Mangalore to Puttur.

(*e*) The Government in their Order No. 2214, Revenue, dated 21st October 1931, directed the postponement of the introduction of resettlement in the portions of the district due for resettlement before fasli 1344 to that fasli. The revised rates were accordingly introduced in fasli 1344 in accordance with the orders conveyed in G.O. No. 42, Revenue, dated 5th January 1935.

3. *Survey operations preliminary to resettlement.*—A resurvey preliminary to resettlement was carried out by Old Survey Party No. VI in 178 villages of the district (viz., 114 of Kasaragod, 27 of Mangalore, 33 of Puttur and 2 in each of Coondapoor and Udipi taluks). In the rest of the villages resurvey was considered unnecessary. Please see G.O. Ms. No. 2237, Revenue, dated 26th September 1928, communicated with B.P. Mis. No. 3239, dated 4th October 1928, and G.O. Ms. No. 1853, Revenue, dated 11th August 1928, communicated with B.P. Mis. No. 2755, dated 20th August 1928.

The following statement gives the dates of commencement and the completion of survey operations in the resurveyed villages of the several taluks :—

Name of taluk.	Number of villages dealt with.	Date of commencement of survey.	Date of completion of survey (i.e., date of issue of Final Notification under section 13 of the Survey and Boundaries Act.)	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Kasaragod	97	December 1924 ..	October 1933.	..
	17 (Kumari villages).	..	August 1935.	
Mangalore	27	June 1926	January 1932.	..
Puttur	33	September 1926 ..	December 1931	..
Coondapoor	2	..	October 1931.	..
Udipi	2	..	December 1931.	..

4. *Operations connected with the resettlement*—(1) *Resurveyed tracts.*—The Government in their Order No. 873, Revenue, dated 12th June 1925, communicated with B.P. Mis. No. 1275, dated 16th June 1925, directed that the work connected with the resettlement of Malabar and South Kanara should be taken up by this Party. In G.O. No. 1711, Revenue, dated 4th November 1925, the Government directed the adoption of the following simplified procedure as a tentative measure which was subsequently confirmed in G.O. No. 2188, Revenue, dated 2nd November 1927 :—

(i) that rough pattas should be issued on the basis of the land registers prepared by the Survey department ;

(ii) that objections to rough pattas need no longer be heard by Special Assistant Settlement Officers but might be heard and disposed of by Special Deputy Tahsildars ; and

(iii) that the work of the special staff employed in South Kanara be stopped.

Accordingly a branch office was opened at Kasaragod in October 1925 and rough pattas were issued on the basis of the resurvey land registers for all the resurveyed villages, excepting 17 Kumari villages. After the disposal of objections to rough pattas, miscellaneous accounts inspection was taken up.

Subsequently in G.O. No. 182, Revenue, dated 1st February 1927, the Government directed the Settlement staff to inspect all porambokes, to classify them correctly, and to assign unobjectionable encroachments and lands held under effective sivayi-jama occupations. The inspection required for these purposes was to be carried out before the hearing of objections to rough pattas. By another order, G.O. Ms. No. 428, Revenue, dated 24th February 1928, the Government directed that the miscellaneous accounts inspection should be made by the Settlement staff together with the inspection of porambokes and sivayi-jama lands before rough patta objection hearing. Thus rough patta objection hearing preceded the miscellaneous accounts inspection in Kasaragod taluk (excluding Kumari villages) while in other taluks it was done after the miscellaneous accounts inspection was completed. Please see the correspondence ending with the Board's Reference No. F. 8226/27-5, dated 21st December 1927

The work of delimitation of roads, paths, etc., vested in local bodies was first ordered to be done by the Settlement Party. Please see G.O. No. 1600, Press, dated 6th August 1929. But this item of work was stopped owing to further simplification of resettlement procedure in South Kanara (G.O. Ms. No. 494, Revenue, dated 9th March 1934)

A statement showing when the first and the last batch of the survey records were received from the Survey department for final check and when they were returned to that department for supplemental survey after final check is furnished below :-

Name of taluk.	Transmission of survey records.		Receipt back of records for supplemental survey.		Date of return of records after supplemental survey.	
	First batch.	Last batch.	First batch	Last batch.	First batch.	Last batch.
(1)	(2)		(3)			
Kasaragod .	October 25.	August 28...	August 26	July 29	..	October 29.
Mangalore .	May 27	August 27 ..	February 28	December 28.	May 28 ..	January 29.
Puttur .	August 27	March 28 ..	September 28.	July 29	November 28.	October 29.
Coondapoor	May 29		December 29.		January 30.	
Udipi	May 29		January 30.	February 30.	February 30..	March 30.

(2) *Non-resurveyed tracts.*—(A) The main items of survey work originally sanctioned were—

(i) subdivisions of occupied or cultivated portions in waste blocks;

(ii) subdivisions of portions of dry fields converted to wet or garden and of portions of Kan, Bane, Kumaki and Mulpatta lands brought under occupation; and

(iii) delimitation of roads.

In order to deal with the above items of work, the following temporary staff was sanctioned in G.O. No. 58, Revenue, dated 10th January 1933, communicated with B.P. Mis. No. 304, dated 27th January 1933, for a period of two years

One Special Deputy Tahsildar on Rs. 150—5—200.
Twenty field surveyors on Rs. 22½.
Three deputy surveyors on Rs. 35 each.
Three draughtsman on Rs. 25 each.

The work was started in Mangalore taluk and completed in 94 villages. Owing to financial stringency the Government then considered it necessary to keep down the cost of resettlement and to exclude from the operations such parts of the work as were not likely to bring in any return. They accordingly decided to stop all supplemental survey work in non-resurveyed tracts. Thus the special survey staff organized for the work was disbanded in April 1934 after attending to the subdivisions arising out of the clubbing of fields or parts of fields of different descriptions in resurveyed tracts. Please see the correspondence ending with the Board's (Confdl.) Reference No. F. 2625/33-2, dated 19th December 1933, and G.O. Ms. No. 494, Revenue, dated 9th March 1934, communicated with B.P. Mis. No. 873, dated 15th March 1934.

(B) *Merging of small fields.*—In G.O. No. 989, Revenue, dated 17th May 1934, the Government sanctioned the employment of a special staff to demarcate fair sized fields created by the Revenue staff in waste blocks and to merge such of the small fields as were contiguous and could be merged. This staff worked under the control of the Collector and furnished lists of alterations to the branch offices and the changes were incorporated in the resettlement accounts.

C) *Renumbering of clumsy notations.*—In its proceedings Reference No. G. 4564/34/2, dated 2nd October 1934, the Board ordered that the Settlement staff should prepare lists of subdivisions of long and clumsy notations (more than three notations being considered as long) to be renumbered and forward them to the Tahsildars concerned for correcting the field measurement books. Lists were accordingly sent to the Tahsildars. After they were returned with certificates that the subdivisions were duly renumbered in the field measurement books, corrections were carried out in the resettlement accounts.

5. *Scheme report.*—Proposals for the resettlement of the tract in question were submitted by Mr. E. W. Bouchier with this office R. Dis. No. 3171/33, dated 1st January 1934, and the Board submitted it to Government with its remarks with B.P. No. 85, Press, dated 3rd July 1934. The report together with the notification inviting representations on it was published both in English and in Kanarese in the *South Kanara District Gazette*, dated 20th April 1934. In G.O. Ms. No. 1162, Revenue, dated 3rd July 1933, the usual period of three months was allowed for making representations from the date of the publication of the report in the District Gazette. But at the request of the South Kanara Landholders' Association, the period was afterwards extended up to 1st September 1934 in G.O. No. 1513, Revenue, dated 31st July 1934. Altogether 116 representations were received 97 up to 1st September 1934 and the rest after that date. A report on the representations was submitted to the Board through the Collector with this office No. A-1-2165/34-3, dated 26th September 1934. Orders on the scheme report were passed in G.O. No. 42, Revenue, dated 5th January 1935. A general enhancement of assessment by 12½ per cent was sanctioned on wet and garden lands while in the case of dry lands the rates were left unchanged.

6. *Chief features of resettlement—(a) Classification of soils.*—There was no general reclassification of soils in the district, but the original soil classification was altered, where necessary, in respect of dry lands transferred to wet or *vice versa*, the classification of similar neighbouring wet or dry lands of the same village being then adopted. Porambokes or unassessed lands transferred to assessed during resettlement were also suitably reclassified.

(b) Grouping and tarams.—Villages were divided into three groups for purposes of wet and 'dry' assessment at the last settlement in all the taluks except the old Uppinangady (present Puttur) taluk. There a fourth group was added owing to the climatic and other difficulties experienced by the inhabitants. Wet lands in the coasta

villages to the north of the Chandragiri river were placed in a special group. The grouping was left unaltered except in the case of the villages mentioned below where conditions approximated to those in villages of the next lower group and Government decided as a measure of relief to reduce the grouping of such villages.

Taluk.	Number and name of villages.	The group in which the village was placed at the last settlement.	The group in which the village is placed at the present resettlement.
	(1) (2)	(3)	(4)
Coondapoor	18. Yelajita	II	III
	20. Golihole		
	77. Hengavalli		
	78. Belve		
	89. Hebbige		
	90. Koteshiruru		
	91. Nagodi		
	19. Kolluru	III	IV
	21. Jadkal		
	22. Muduru		
	80. Madamakki		
	83. Ameshabailu		
	84. Machchattu		
	85. Hosangadi		
	86. Edamoge		
	87. Kamalashile		
	88. Hallihole		
Karkal	27. Jarkala	II	III
	89. Peradi		
	90. Kashipatna		
	91. Marodi		
	2. Kuchchuru	III	IV
	8. Kabbinale		
	9. Nadapala		
	31. Mala		
	73. Nuralvettu		
	74. Idu		
	97. Sulkerimogaru		
	98. Shirlalu		
Kasaragod	87. Pullur	I	II
Mangalore	157. Barimaru		
Puttur	60. Punachapadi	II	III
	145. Nyayatarpu		
	8. Belala	III	
	9. Ujre		
	10. Kalmanja		
	11. Dharmasthala		
	12. Mundaje		
	102. Nekkiladi		
	103. Kodimbala		
	146. Savanalu		
Udipi	28. Haladi		
	82. Kudigrama		
	83. Pernankila		

In the villages in the Puttur taluk placed in the fourth group at the last settlement, the wet rates were reduced at resettlement by one taram in 44 villages and by two tarams in 11 villages as shown below, in order to make an allowance for the severe conditions of life in those villages and to concede to the ryots a large margin of profit.

A. *Villages in which the wet rates were reduced by one taram.*

Serial number.	Number and name of village.	Serial number.	Number and name of village.
1	1. Navuru.	8	17. Charmadi.
2	2. Nada.	9	18. Chibidre.
3	3. Kanyadi.	10	19. Tottatadi.
4	4 Layla.	11	22. Neriya.
5	13. Kadirudyavara.	12	27. Kokkada.
6	14. Indabettu.	13	28. Patrame.
7	15. Mittabagilu	14	82. Konalu.

A. *Villages in which the wet rates were reduced by one taram*—cont.

Serial number.	Number nad name village.	Serial number.	Number and name of village.
15	84. Nelyadi.	30	99. Enekullu.
16	85. Balya.	31	100. Aituru.
17	86. Ichlampadi.	32	101. Bantra.
18	87. Nujibaltila.	33	104. Kadaba.
19	88. Kankradi.	34	105. Balpa.
20	89. Rekya.	35	113. Kenya.
21	90. Shiradi.	36	114. Nalkuru.
22	91. Kutrupadi.	37	115. Guttigaru.
23	92. Renjaladi.	38	118. Devachalla.
24	93. Konaje.	39	123. Madapadi.
25	94. Shirivagilu	40	124. Sampaje.
26	95. Kombaru.	41	125. Todikana.
27	96. Bilinele.	42	126. Arantodu.
28	97. Subrahmanya.	43	127. Markanja.
29	98. Ainakidu.	44	128. Nallurukemaraje.

B. *Villages in which the wet rates were reduced by two tarams.*

1	16. Malvantige.	7	26. Hatyadka.
2	20. Niddle.	8	119. Hariharapallatadka
3	21. Puduvettu.	9	120. Kollamogaru
4	23. Kalanja.	10	121. Balagodu.
5	24. Shishila.	11	122. Kalmakaru.
6	25. Shibaje.		

A further concession was allowed in respect of all fourth group villages and those transferred from third to fourth group by reducing the fourth dry taram bearing an assessment of Re. 1 to fifth taram bearing an assessment of twelve annas.

(*c*) *Occupied dry.*—Occupied dry lands converted to garden or wet were reclassified as such, the appropriate garden or wet rates being levied. The rule regarding the kind and number of trees required to constitute a garden, viz., 5 bearing jacks, 10 bearing cocos, 120 arecas, 40 pepper vines or 5 bearing tamarind trees to the acre was followed at resettlement. The mangoes and palmyras in all the groups and jack trees in the third and fourth groups were excluded from the list of garden trees at resettlement. The rate adopted was that of the adjoining old garden or where there were more such rates than one, the lowest of such rates and where there were no registered gardens adjoining, the lowest garden rate in the villages. This rule was however subject to the following exceptions :—

(i) All new arecanut gardens were assessed on their own merits irrespective of the rates of the adjoining gardens.

(ii) For new gardens which were not areca gardens and which adjoin old arecanut gardens the adjoining rate was waived in favour of a more suitable rate.

(iii) The rate imposed on any piece of land which contained no coco or areca trees was one rate lower than would otherwise have been imposed under the above rule. The lower rate imposed for the Rs. 2 rate was one rupee, raised to Re. 1–2–0 at resettlement (i.e.), including percentage enhancement. But when the application of these rules resulted in a rate lower than the existing dry rate on the land, the next higher garden rate was adopted.

(iv) Where however the application of these rules produced a rate which was definitely higher than what, on its merits, the new garden would deserve the lowest adjoining garden rate was waived in favour of a more suitable rate.

(v) Dry coconut plantations were not classified as garden but were left as dry if the trees were not mature and productive though possibly bearing (G.O. No. 351, Revenue, dated 20th February 1934).

(vi) When a portion of an occupied dry field contained garden trees the entire field was transferred to garden if the number of bearing trees was sufficient to justify such a transfer, otherwise the entire field was retained as dry.

Occupied dry lands converted to wet were classified as wet I, II (single crop or double crop) and III, according to the nature of cultivation and appropriate rates of assessment imposed. When a portion of a dry field was converted to wet the appropriate wet rate was levied without subdivision, on the actual extent converted, provided such area was more than 20 cents.

On the whole, 34,199 acres of occupied dry lands were reclassified; 7,976 acres as wet and 26,223 as garden.

(*d*) *Garden lands.*—There was no reclassification of garden lands and their existing tarams were generally retained. On individual applications, however, extinct gardens rendered permanently unfit for garden cultivation for reasons beyond the ryots' control, were after inspection, transferred to dry. Where portions of old garden and dry were clubbed at resurvey, and it was not found possible either to separate them or to register the entire resurvey field as garden, the description ' dry ' was adopted for the whole field and an average rate of assessment worked out. Where the resultant rate did not exceed Rs. 2, the entry " old garden and dry clubbed " was made in the remarks column of the adangal.

(*e*) *Wet lands.*—No general reclassification of the existing wet lands was made but fields which were found fit only for dry cultivation owing to causes beyond the ryots' control were on individual applications transferred to dry.

Transfer of wet single-crop lands to double crop or vice versa was not allowed at resettlement.

The areas transferred from wet and garden to dry are insignificant being only 16 and 23 acres respectively.

(*f*) *Porambokes*—(*a*) *Resurveyed tracts.*—All porambokes were inspected and their correct description as per state of ground was adopted in the resettlement accounts. All unobjectionable occupations in porambokes were assigned in consultation with the departments concerned. In the case of valuable encroachments, land value, tree value and back assessment were first collected following the district practice. As a result of the memorial presented by the Honorary Secretary, Kanarese Landholders' Association, dated 7th May 1928, the Government decided that no attempt should be made to treat any occupation of land at the disposal of Government as an encroachment unless the occupation was the subject of public representation (i.e.), by the ryots in general or local bodies and was found definitely to prejudice the utility of the poramboke. They accordingly ordered that no back assessment, land value or tree value should be collected on such encroachments and that amounts already collected should be refunded. An exception was however made in the case of river accretion where the collection of back assessment was limited to ten years but even this charge was ordered to be waived when the land gained by accretion was balanced by land lost by erosion in the same holding—Please see paragraph 1 (*b*) of G.O. Ms. No. 2044, dated 3rd September 1928, and G.O. Ms. No. 173, Revenue, dated 25th January 1929. Following these orders the amount already collected in 78 villages of Kasaragod taluk and 12 villages of Mangalore taluk were refunded to the parties concerned.

Another objection of the Landholders' Association was in regard to the inclusion of Kattapunis (channel bunds) with the trees standing thereon within the limits of channel porambokes. The Government considered that the survey of such bunds as parts of the channels was erroneous but that the demarcation of the fields need not be revised on that account as the extra assessment realizable would not be so considerable as to justify the expenditure and trouble involved. It was, however, ordered that certificates should be issued to the ryots concerned recognizing their rights of ownership in the channel bunds adjoining their holdings and to the trees standing thereon except in cases where the bunds contained trees held subject to the payment of tree tax—Please see paragraph 1 (*a*) of G.O. No. 2044, Revenue, dated 3rd September 1928, and G.O. Ms. No. 1038, Revenue, dated 25th May 1929 as amplified by G.O. Ms. No. 143, dated 29th January 1930. Accordingly such certificates were issued to the registered holders concerned by the settlement staff.

An extent of 240 acres of poramboke lands was transferred to the head of assessed, 45 acres to dry, 113 acres to wet and 82 acres to garden.

(*b*) *Non-resurveyed tracts.*—In 1930, miscellaneous accounts inspection was taken up first in Mangalore taluk when all porambokes were inspected for purposes of correct classification. In October 1931, resettlement operations were ordered to be suspended (G.O. No. 2214, Revenue, dated 21st October 1931), owing to the financial stringency and when they were resumed in 1933, the work was started on the old lines in the villages of Puttur and Mangalore taluks. Subsequently in accordance with the further simplification of resettlement procedure ordered in G.O. Ms. No. 494, Revenue, dated 9th March 1934, the inspection of porambokes was stopped in all the other villages of the district.

(*g*) *Kumaki and assessed waste lands—Resurveyed tracts.*—Kumaki lands are Government waste lands within 100 yards of old wargs land (i.e., wargs found prior to fasli 1276) and over which the wargdars enjoy privileges of grazing cattle, cutting leaves, firewood and timber for their own agricultural and domestic purposes. During the final check of resurvey records all kumakis and assessed wastes were inspected

and all cases of occupations including Kumaki lands enclosed by walls merely for the purposes of facilitating the exercise of normal Kumaki privileges, were assigned to the actual occupants at dry rates except the occupations of Kumaki lands by house-sites and garden trees, which were assigned at the appropriate garden rates. In the case of long-standing occupations, back assessment was also collected. Subsequently the Government in their Order Ms. No. 661, dated 27th March 1929, decided that Kumaki land should be deemed to have been effectively occupied only when brought under cultivation, or occupied as a house-site or planted with trees classed at the resettlement as garden products or otherwise reduced into exclusive possession, but that land around which walls were built merely for the purpose of facilitating the exercise of the normal Kumaki privileges should not be deemed to have been effectively occupied.

Accordingly a notification inviting applications within three months from the date of publication of the notice from those persons to whom such assignments were made in all the resurveyed villages of Kasaragod (excluding Kumari villages) 25 of Mangalore and 31 of Puttur taluks was published in the district gazette, dated 6th May 1929. As no applications were received within the time fixed the treatment of such walled enclosures as ryotwari holdings was allowed to continue. All back assessment and land value levied on account of the assignment of Kumaki lands were refunded as in the case of poramboke lands following the orders contained in paragraph 4 (3) of G.O. Ms. No. 661, dated 27th March 1929.

The total area of assessed waste lands assigned in all the resurveyed villages was 7,406 acres (5,812 as dry 448 acres as wet and 1,146 acres as garden).

Non-resurveyed tracts.—In areas where no resurvey was made the Special Settlement Officer was asked to obtain from the village officers lists of unauthorized occupations of Kumakis and assessed waste lands in all the villages and submit them to Government with an estimate of their area and the assessment (the rate appropriate to their condition being assumed) that would be on them—please see paragraph 4 (4) of G.O. Ms. No. 661, dated 27th March 1929. On a reference made from this office the Board in its Proceedings Mis. No. 2620, dated 2nd September 1929, decided that as the lists were intended for estimating the work involved in and the revenue likely to be realized by the assignment of unauthorized occupation of Kumakis and assessed waste lands in areas where there was no resurvey, it would be sufficient if the lists were prepared for the taluks of Mangalore and Puttur after overcheck by the settlement staff. Lists were accordingly furnished for Mangalore and Puttur taluks. Shortly after, the resettlement operations in South Kanara were stopped and the lists were therefore returned to the Tahsildars concerned for action in due course. On resumption of the operations in 1933, all assessed waste lands were inspected in the taluks of Mangalore, Puttur and Kasaragod for purposes of reclassification. But as a result of the further simplification of resettlement procedure ordered in G.O. Ms. No. 494, Revenue, dated 9th March 1934, this work was stopped. In villages where inspection had already been completed transfers of entire assessed waste lands occupied were given effect to in the resettlement accounts while only lists of partial occupations, showing the particulars of extent, soil classification and rate were furnished to the revenue staff along with resettlement fair accounts, for the purpose of collecting the assessment due on them. (B.P. No. 1839, Mis., dated 6th June 1934.)

(*h*) *Unassessed lands.*—No lands were classed as unassessed at the last settlement. Subsequently the Revenue Department transferred to ' unassessed ' certain lands which were registered as poramboke at the last settlement, in accordance with the instructions contained in G.O. No. 1368, Revenue, dated 9th May 1911. *This registry was left unaltered at resettlement*, except in Karkal where an extent of 1,672 acres of reserved forest classed as unassessed was treated as forest poramboke.

(*i*) *Mulpattas.*—Mulpattas are lands granted by Revenue Officers during the early years of British rule or by former Native Governments. At the last settlement all unreclaimed waste forest lands included in Mulpattas were treated as occupied dry and assessed at an uniform favourable rate of four annas an acre. At the resettlement reclaimed areas were assessed at the ordinary dry, wet or garden rates, the four anna rate on unreclaimed lands being left alone. Only entire cases of reclaimed Mulpatta lands were given effect to in the resettlement accounts while lists of partial cases of reclamation were furnished to the Revenue Department for charging assessment without subdivision. The extents of Mulpatta lands thus transferred by the settlement party were—

	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS. A. P.
Dry	25·48	20 12 0
Garden	12·52	32 11 0
Wet	16·52	44 0 0
Total ..	**54·52**	**97 7 0**

(*j*) *Kans.*—Kans are forest lands in which the assessee is at liberty to collect and cultivate without restriction forest produce of a specified kind in consideration of the payment of a small fixed annual payment, ordinarily known as peppershist or cardamomshist. They exist in 22 villages of Puttur taluk. At the last settlement, they were registered as assessed waste with the remark ' Kan ' in the remarks column but separate kan pattas were issued and the assessment credited to Forest revenue. Kan lands brought under effective occupation were assessed at the appropriate dry, wet or garden rates at the resettlement. Those which were not brought under effective occupation were classed as unoccupied under dry the ordinary soil classification, and taram with the remark ' Kan ' noted against them. In these cases the existing rate of annas four was allowed to continue.

(*k*) *Banes.*—Bane lands which exist only in parts of the Puttur taluk are lands which carry the same privileges to the wargs to which they are attached as Kumakis in the rest of the district. The only difference between Kumakis and banes is that while the former are limited to within 100 yards of a warg, the latter need not necessarily be so. They exist in 21 out of 22 villages in which kan lands also exist. The bane privileges were allowed to continue at resettlement subject to the provision that bane lands brought under effective occupation were assessed at the ordinary dry, wet or garden rates according to their description. The bane lands have been shown in the resettlement accounts as assessed waste with remark ' bane ' noted against them.

(*l*) *Neriya cardamom forest.*—The area known as Neriya cardamom forest lies in Neriya village of the Puttur taluk bordering Mysore territory. It is made up of dense jungle and was first settled in fasli 1318. It comprised an extent of 19,413 acres made up of 146·72 acres of cardamom cultivation, 1,900·19 acres of Kumari cultivation and 17,366·09 acres of Kumaki cultivation and assessed at Re. 1, As. 3, As. 2, respectively, per acre. These rates of assessment have been allowed to continue. In the resettlement accounts soil classification and taram have not been noted against these lands but only the rate and assessment entered with the remark ' Special cardamom rate, special Kumari rate or special Kumaki rate ' as the case may be. (B.P. No. 919, Mis., dated 1st March 1935.)

(*m*) *Kumaris.*—Kumaris are shifting cultivations in forests and they exist in 21 villages of the Kasaragod taluk. They were settled at the last settlement under a separate notification and flat rates of annas 3, 2 and 1 per acre were adopted for warg Kumaris placed in the first, second and third groups, respectively. These rates ceased to apply to so much of the Kumari land as was permanently reclaimed and converted to dry, wet, or garden in which case, it was classified as such and assessed at the appropriate rates—please see the notification contained in G.O. No. 391, Revenue, dated 17th April 1903, printed in B.P. No. 140, Press, dated 27th April 1903.

The experimental resurvey carried out at first in two Kumari villages of the Kasaragod taluk showed that the frame work of the survey was unworkable for the purpose of revenue records and the Government therefore sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 2082, Revenue, dated 20th October 1927, a resurvey of all the Kumari villages. During the final check of the resurvey records the settlement staff attended also to the reclassification of the warg Kumaris that were permanently converted to dry, wet or garden. As directed in B.P. No. 388, Mis., dated 4th February 1931, rough pattas were not issued for such changes but lists of cases of conversions were sent to the Revenue Divisional Officer for confirmation and on their return the changes were given effect to in the accounts. Fair adangals on the basis of resurvey so far as survey and subdivision numbers and their extents were concerned (the previous revenue registry being adopted as regards registered holders) were prepared and handed over to the Revenue Department for maintenance. At resettlement the productivity of the Kumaris was taken as the chief factor for grouping. The Kumari villages near the coast were accordingly placed in the third group, those in the extreme east in the first group, and those in the middle in the second group.

Eleven out of the 21 villages were affected by regrouping.

As a result of this, there was an increase of revenue of Rs. 2,391–3–0 or 12·55 per cent on the total assessment of Kumari lands. The previous Kumari rates of annas three, two and one per acre for the first, second and third groups (as revised) were retained. The extent and assessment of reclaimed Kumaris reclassified as dry, wet or garden are as shown below :—

	Extent.	Kumari assessment.	Assessment at resettlement.
	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Dry	1,094·52	140 7 0	724 4 0
Garden	6,202·31	976 13 0	20,886 11 0
Wet	481·46	72 11 0	1,337 12 0
	7,778·29	**1,189 15 0**	**22,948 11 0**

(*n*) *Inam lands.*—No land was registered as inam at the last settlement. Subsequently, certain inams belonging to Roman Catholic Churches in Mangalore, Udipi, Karkal and Coondapoor taluks were recognized as such and title-deeds issued following the orders contained in G.O. No. 2545, Revenue, dated 22nd August 1913. But in the revenue accounts they have all been shown as ryotwari, the grants being treated as money allowances. The question of their treatment at resettlement, i.e., either as inam or ryotwari, is under the consideration of the Board (Board's Reference No. F. 618/36-1, dated 22nd February 1936.

7. *Rough pattas and reclassification notices.*—In the 178 resurveyed villages excluding Kumari villages of Kasaragod taluk, rough pattas were issued in advance of resettlement on the basis of resurvey land registers and objections thereto were heard by Special Deputy Tahsildars in selected camps. On receipt of orders on the scheme report, notices were issued to the registered holders both in resurveyed and non-resurveyed villages in respect of alterations caused by reclassification of dry lands. Objections to these notices were received and disposed of by post by Settlement Tahsildars, after inspection wherever necessary. The total number of objection petitions received for each taluk is as shown below :—

Names of taluks.	Objection petitions received at rough patta objection hearing.						Objection petitions received by post on reclassification.					
	Registry.	Survey.	Assessment.	Reclassification.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Registry.	Survey.	Assess	Reclassification.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	13,
Mangalore ..	1,390	2,168	..	25	121	3,704	13	2	45	609	11	68(
Karkal	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	13	382	10	40
Kasaragod ..	23,231	8,622	..	20	111	31,984	5	..	189	2,033	69	2,29(
Udipi	232	77	..	..	2	311	5	..	332	106	14	45
Coondapoor ..	120	22	..	..	3	145	1	..	49	146	10	20(
Puttur	1,239	2,309	14	68	47	3,677	..	..	329	610	26	96
Total ..	**26,212**	**13,198**	**14**	**113**	**284**	**39,821**	**27**	**2**	**957**	**3,886**	**140**	**5,01**

8. *Appeals to the Special Assistant Settlement Officer in charge, to the Collector and to the Board.*—The following statement shows the number of appeals preferred to the Special Assistant Settlement Officer in charge, to the Collector, to the Board of Revenue and the results thereof and also the number of suit notices received.

Serial number and name of taluk.	Appeals to the Special Settlement Officer.						Appeals to the Collector.						
	istration.	Assignment.	Reclassification.	Others.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Registration.	Assignment.	Reclassification.	Others.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.
(1)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1 Kasaragod ..		..	34	..	34	22	12*	8	57	..	1	66	53	13
2 Mangalore		..	21	..	21	8	13*	1	6	..	..	7	7	..
3 Puttur		..	4	..	4	2	2	3	2	..	..	5	5	..
4 Udipi		..	3	..	3†	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..
5 Coondapoor		..	5	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Karkal		..	10	..	10	6	4‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		..	77	..	77	44	32	12	66	..	1	79	66	13

REMARKS—* Of these, six were partly revised.
† Board's orders are awaited in respect of one petition.
‡ Of these two were partly revised.

Serial number and name of taluk.	Suit notices to the Collector.						Appeals to the Board.						
	Registration.	Survey Demarcation	Reclassification	Others.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Registration.	Assignment.	Reclassification.	Assessment.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.
	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1 Kasaragod	6	20	..	4	30	24	6	..	..	2	1	3	3	..
2 Mangalore	..	3	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	2	1	3	1	2
3 Puttur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
4 Udipi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Coondapoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Karkal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	6	23	..	4	33	27	6	..	..	5	2	7	5	2

9. *Supplemental survey.*—The number of supplemental subdivisions effected in the resurveyed villages as a result of the orders passed on final check of resurvey records, miscellaneous accounts and reclassification, inspection and rough patta objection hearing is shown below :—

Serial number and name of taluk.	Total number of villages.	Number of sub-divisions measured.		Total.
		By survey.	By special survey staff.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Kasaragod	114	13,292	5,701	18,993
2 Mangalore	27	2,619	1,481	4,100
3 Puttur	33	3,514	1,883	5,397
4 Udipi	2	236	265	501
5 Coondapoor	2	110	46	156
Total ..	**178**	**19,771**	**9,376**	**29,147**

The number of supplemental subdivisions measured in 94 non-resurveyed villages of Mangalore taluk is 3,247.

10. *Increment remissions.*—Increment remissions (both ordinary and special) were granted and given effect to from the year of introduction of resettlement in each taluk concerned. The following statement shows the increment remissions granted in the first four faslis of the resettlement period.

Name of taluks.	Year of introduction.	Increment remission for the first four faslis.			
		1344.	1345.	1346.	1347.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1 Mangalore	1934–35.	50,423 5 0	33,652 12 0	18,073 1 0	2,154 12 0
2 Karkal	Do.	28,711 7 0	19,224 9 0	10,508 0 0	1,676 3 0
3 Kasaragod	Do.	59,598 8 0	41,714 8 0	25,718 5 0	9,248 6 0
4 Udipi	Do.	43,722 4 0	28,928 6 0	15,394 7 0	1,352 7 0
5 Coondapoor	Do.	29,861 12 0	19,770 10 0	10,443 11 0	647 6 0
6 Puttur	Do.	36,150 7 0	24,382 5 0	13,507 13 0	2,329 4 0
Total		**2,48,467 11 0**	**1,67,673 2 0**	**93,645 5 0**	**17,408 6 0**

NOTE.—Particulars of ordinary increment remission have not been furnished for the fifth and succeeding faslis.

11. *Issue of fair accounts to the Tahsildars—Resurveyed villages.*—Fair adangals and chittahs on the basis of resurvey records were handed over to the Tahsildars in advance of resettlement. On receipt of the orders of Government on the scheme report, the fair accounts already issued were got back from the Tahsildars and returned to them with the reclassification changes and revised rates of assessment duly incorporated in them. Along with the fair accounts were given the increment remission accounts in the form approved in B.P. Mis. No. 151, dated 15th January 1935.

Non-resurveyed villages.—In Mangalore and Puttur taluks, land registers and chittas were prepared by the Settlement staff while in the taluks of Karkal, Udipi and Coondapoor they were prepared by the shanbhogues and checked by the Settlement staff. As soon as orders on the scheme report were received, the reclassification changes and the enhanced rates were incorporated in them and handed over to the Revenue Department along with the increment remission accounts. The following statement shows the dates on which the first and the last batch of fair accounts were sent to the Tahsildars :—

Serial number and name of taluk.	Number of villages.	Date of despatch of fair accounts on the basis of resurvey.		Number of villages.	Date of despatch of fair accounts at resettlement.	
		First batch.	Last batch.		First batch.	Last batch.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Mangalore	27	31—7—1928.	20—1—1930.	178	2—3—1935.	31—5—1935.
2 Kasaragod	97	20—7—1927.	6—5—1929.	114	4—3—1935.	31—5—1935.
	17 (Kumari villages).	26—9—1931.	5—7—1932.			
3 Puttur ..	33	31—12—1928.	17—4—1930.	184	4—3—1935.	30—5—1935.
4 Coondapoor	2	21—3—1930.	..	103	7—3—1935.	31—5—1935.
5 Udipi ..	2	27—5—1930.	..	115	4—3—1935.	31—5—1935.
6 Karkal ..	..	..	..	105	7—3—1935.	31—5—1935.
Total	**178**	..	..	**799**		

12. *Issue of survey notices.*—Notices under section 9 (2) of the Survey and Boundaries Act VIII of 1923, were prepared and issued wherever necessary. The issue of section 13 notification has been completed in all the areas.

13. *Results of the resettlement.*—Appendix I shows the area under the several descriptions of land according to Revenue accounts and according to resurvey and resettlement. For purposes of comparison, it has not been found possible to adopt the

figures according to the revenue accounts of the year just previous to the introduction of resettlement (1343) in the case of resurveyed villages as resurvey areas had already been adopted in the revenue accounts in different faslis in different taluks. Hence in the case of these villages, the figures of the fasli prior to the introduction of resurvey areas have been adopted. In respect of the non-resurveyed villages, the revenue figures of fasli 1343, have been taken into account.

A portion of the southern boundary of the district was changed from the bank of the Kavvayi river to the mid-river line in accordance with G.O. Mis. No. 2437, Revenue, dated 20th December 1930 (B.P. Mis. No. 26, dated 6th January 1931). This resulted in the transfer of 881 acres from Malabar to South Kanara. Besides, an extent of 4,800 acres of unsurveyed area was surveyed for the first time and brought to account. In spite of this increase, the total area of the district has decreased by 17,333 acres. This decrease is due to an extent of 22,592 acres in the taluks of Kasaragod and Puttur having been excluded from the village boundaries and included in the Reserved Forest and also to the correct computation of areas at resurvey. Under the head ' unoccupied dry ' there is a large decrease of 49,779 acres. This is due to (1) the transfer of an extent of 27,797 acres from unoccupied dry to poramboke in Kasaragod and Puttur taluks, (2) the transfer of 7,406 acres to the head of occupied dry, wet or garden and (3) the exclusion of the areas from the village boundaries which really formed part of reserved forest. The decrease of 2,742 acres under the head ' unassessed ' is due to the transfer of 1,672 acres to the head of reserved forest poramboke in Karkal taluk and to the exclusion of 1,113 acres from the village limits in Kasaragod and Puttur taluks. Under the head ' poramboke ' there is an increase of 29,469 acres. As already explained, this is due to the transfer of 27,797 acres from unoccupied dry and to the transfer of 1,672 acres from unassessed to ' poramboke '. Under the heads ' garden and wet ' there is an increase of 36,185 acres, while there is a decrease of 30,599 acres under dry. This is due to the reclassification of dry lands to wet or garden at resettlement, the revenue staff not having been authorized to effect such transfers during the currency of settlement and also to the transfer of 7,406 acres of assessed waste to dry, wet or garden (dry, 5,812 acres, garden, 1,146 and wet 448 acres).

(2) *Financial results.*—Appendix II shows the financial results of the resettlement in each taluk. An abstract of it showing the percentage increase in assessment in each taluk is given below :—

Name of taluk. (1)	Dry. (2)	Garden. (3)	Wet. (4)	Total. (5)
Mangalore	..	12·97	12·43	11·57
Karkal	..	12·45	12·64	11·05
Kasaragod	..	12·88	13·82	11·88
Udipi	..	12·23	12·16	10·93
Coondapur	..	12·41	12·52	11·65
Puttur	..	12·61	12·73	11·93
Total—Plus. ..	..	**12·67**	**12·65**	**11·40**

The sanctioned percentage of enhancement in the rates of wet and garden lands is 12·50, while no enhancement was ordered in the rates for dry lands. The slight variations in the percentage shown in columns 3 and 4 are due to rounding of annas (i) in calculating some of the new money rates with reference to the percentage enhancement (ii) in working out the average assessment of clubbed fields in resurveyed areas and (iii) in applying the revised rates to individual fields. The total increase in assessment for the whole district, amounts to Rs. 2,86,486 or 11·40 per cent as against Rs. 3,19,985 or 12·59 per cent estimated in the scheme report. This deficit is due to the various concessions allowed in the matter of reclassification of dry lands to garden at resettlement.

Appendix III shows the area of occupied and unoccupied dry garden and wet lands under each resettlement money rates.

14. (i) *Mulgeni holdings.*—At the last settlement, a separate patta was issued for each mulgeni leasehold (i.e., lands given on permanent lease) showing the name of the mulgar as pattadar and the mulgenidar as mulgeni tenant in accordance with the orders issued in G.O. No. 757, Revenue, dated 25th August 1902. This procedure was adopted in order to facilitate the prompt collection of the assessment by the attachment of the land in cases in which the terms of the lease did not provide for an enhancement of the rent consequent on the increase of assessment at resettlement as the mulgar might refuse to pay the enhanced assessment if he could not make some satisfactory arrangement with the mulgenidar. But as under the Mulgeni Rent Enhancement Act of 1920, the mulgar could obtain an order for the enhancement of the rent in consequence of an increase in the assessment, the reason for issuing a separate patta for each mulgeni leasehold ceased to exist and the Government accordingly ordered its discontinuance (vide G.O. No. 1498, Revenue, dated 26th July 1929). The separate pattas issued for mulgeni leaseholders were accordingly cancelled at resettlement and all the lands belonging to one

and the same mulgar were included in one patta. Please see Board's Proceedings Mis. No. 163, dated 22nd January 1926, and G.O. No. 1498, Revenue, dated 26th July 1929, communicated with Board's Proceedings Mis No. 2228, dated 1st August 1929.

(2) *Grant and free-hold lands.*—Grant lands exist in Mangalore and free-hold lands exist in Mangalore and Puttur taluks. Their extents and assessments are given below :—

	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS. A. P.
Grant lands	83.54	237 5 0
Free hold lands—		
Mangalore	82·38	114 7 6
Puttur	18·27	15 14 0

They are not interfered with at resettlement and were exhibited as grant or free-hold lands as the case may be.

15. Ground rent.—There are eight towns in the District, Mangalore Buntwal Moolky, Kasaragod, Karkal, Udipi, Coondapur and Puttur. The first six were towns even at the last settlement and the last two were declared as towns only in 1927 and 1931, respectively. Mangalore is the only municipality in the district. Udipi has been constituted a municipality recently. The rates of ground rent consisted of special rates of Rs. 12 and 6 and ground rent ranging from Rs. 3–2–0 to Rs. 300 an acre. In their order Ms. No. 1059, Revenue, dated 6th May 1935, the Government decided that in respect of ground rent lands in the district, the existing rate of assumed agricultural assessment of Rs. 6–4–0 an acre should be raised by 80 per cent, i.e., Rs. 11–4–0 an acre. The effect of this order was that the previous rates of ground rent (Rs. 6 and Rs. 6–4–0) were raised to Rs. 11–4–0 an acre and the other rates by Rs. 5 an acre. In respect, however, of the sites assigned to the depressed classes in the town of Udipi, the existing rate of Rs. 3–2–0 was left unaltered. No separate pattas were issued for the ground rent cases. The term ' special rate ' was abolished altogether and only the term ' ground rent ' was retained as there was no difference between ground rent and special rate. All lands assessed to ground rent were continued to be shown in the adangal and 10 (1) chittas as before with the entry ' ground rent ' in the remarks column, the columns intended for description, soil classification and taram being left blank. The financial effect of the revision of ground rent is given below :—

Name of town.	According to Revenue—Assessment.	According to Resettlement—Assessment.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Mangalore .. Buntwal .. Moolky	8,000 3 0	10,315 1 0
Kasaragod	239 4 0	451 2 0
Karkal	792 2 0	1,367 5 0
Udipi	866 8 0	1,717 10 0
Coondapur	..	48 4 0
Puttur	..	5 5 0
Total ..	9,898 1 0	13,904 11 0

It will thus be seen that the increase of ground rent was Rs. 4,006–10–0.

6. *Resettlement register and descriptive memoir.*—The form of resettlement register was approved in B.P. Mis. No. 405, dated 29th January 1935, and that of the Descriptive Memoir in G.O. Ms. No. 2064, Revenue, dated 31st August 1935, communicated with the Board's Resolution Mis. No. 3349, dated 5th September 1935. Registers and memoirs have been prepared and checked for the villages noted below :—

	Prepared.	Checked.
Registers	690	372
Descriptive Memoirs	296	244

and those of 149 villages so far scrutinized and signed by me.

17. *Cost of operations.*—Particulars under the head are given below :—

	Amount
	RS.
(1) Survey	7,58,573
(2) Resettlement including special survey staff	7,21,056

18. *Memorandum for the guidance of the Revenue staff.*—A memorandum is appended.

19. *Conclusion.*—Mr. W. R. S. Sathianathan was in charge of the Party from 1930 to 1931 and the scheme report, which is to a large extent, the result of his work, was subsequently submitted by Mr. E. W. Bouchier on 1st January 1934. M.R.Ry. K. P. Krishnan Nayar Avargal, introduced the resettlement rates in all the six taluks. The following statement gives the names of the various officers who conducted the resettlement operations.

(i) Officers in charge of the party.

Serial number and names.	Period of charge. From.	Period of charge. To.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 A. R. MacEwen Esq., M.C., I.C.S.	24th March 1925. 13th December 1926.	31st March 1926. 8th April 1930.	On leave from 1st April 1926 to 12th December 1926.
2 G. S. Bozman Esq., I.C.S.	1st April 1926 ..	12th December 1926.	
3 W. R. S. Sathianathan Esq., I.C.S.	9th April 1930 ..	6th December 1931	
4 D. I. R. Muir Esq., I.C.S.	*7th December 1931. 1st January 1933, 3rd October 1935.	31st December 1932, 19th March 1933, 22nd November 1935.	Operation in South Kanara suspended.
5 E. W. Bouchier Esq., I.C.S.	20th March 1933.	6th March 1934	
6 W. H. Mitchell Esq., B.A. ..	7th March 1934.	31st March 1934, *a.n.*	
7 M.R.Ry. K. P. Krishnan Nayar Avargal, B.A.	31st March 1934, *a.n.*	2nd October 1935, *a.n.*	
8 S. Bhoothalingam Esq., I.C.S.	23rd November 1935.		

(ii) Special Assistant Settlement Officers.

Serial number and name.	Period. From	Period. To	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 G. S. Bozman Esq., I.C.S.	28th February 1925.	7th December 1925.	Leave from 8th December 1925 to 6th January 1926.
	7th January 1926.	31st March 1926 ..	In charge from 1st April 1926 to 12th December 1926.
	13th December 1926.	24th March 1927.	
2 M.R.Ry. C. S. Krishna Ayyar Avargal, B.A.	February 1926 ..	13th December 1926.	
3 M.R.Ry. R. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, B.A.	7th August 1926 ..	21st December 1929.	
4 W. R. S. Sathianathan Esq., I.C.S.	9th February 1929.	8th April 1930 ..	Thereafter in charge till 6th December 1931.
5 W. H. Mitchell Esq., B.A.	27th March 1929 ..	6th March 1934 ..	Thereafter in charge till 31st March 1934.
6 M.R.Ry. J. Balaji Rao Avargal, B.A.	20th October 1930. 1st February 1932.	21st November 1931. 9th May 1932.	
7 M.R.Ry. K. P. Krishnan Nayar Avargal, B.A.	8th August 1932.	31st March 1934 ..	Thereafter in charge till 2nd October 1935.
8 E. W. Bouchier Esq., I.C.S.	14th September 1932.	19th March 1933 ..	Thereafter in charge till 6th March 1934.
9 M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib M. Rengappa Bangara Avargal, B.A.	6th March 1933 ..	31st December 1933.	
10 M.R.Ry. G. Dattatreya Rao Avargal, B.A.	17th May 1933 ..	31st March 1934.	

(iii) Settlement Tahsildars.

Serial number and name. (1)	Period. From (2)	To (3)
1 M.R.Ry. J. S. Suvarna, B.A.	3rd April 1934 ..	31st October 1934.
2 ,, J. L. D'Souza, B.A.	1st April 1934 ..	26th May 1934.
3 ,, U. Kumarayya, B.A.	2nd April 1934 ..	30th April 1935.
4 ,, T. V. Ramunni Nayar	27th May 1934	27th July 1934.
	25th February 1935 ..	31st May 1935.
5 ,, V. Govindan, B.A.	28th July 1934 ..	31st October 1934.
6 ,, B. Ganapathi, B.A.	25th February 1935 ..	31st May 1935.

NOTE.—The Special Assistant Settlement Officers were replaced by the Settlement Tahsildars from the District Revenue Establishment for reclassification and introduction of resettlement rates (G.O. Ms. No. 494, Revenue, dated 9th March 1934).

The orders of Government on the scheme report were received in January 1935, and within a short period of four months, the new rates had to be introduced in all the six taluks. This could be done only after issue of reclassification notices and disposal of objections to them. Besides, the increment remission accounts first prepared had to be revised under the Collector's instructions owing to the suspension of a portion of land revenue in fasli 1344. The large amount of work involved by all this was completed in time; thanks to the hard and diligent work of the subordinates of the Party and the Co-operation of the Revenue Officers.

APPENDIX I.

Statement of areas of the several taluks of the South Kanara district.

Particulars. (1)		Area according to the revenue accounts. (2)	Area according to resettlement. (3)	Difference (increase +, decrease —) between columns (2) and (3). (4)	Percentage of column (4) over column (2). (5)
		AC. CT.	AC. CT.	AC. CT.	
Occupied	Dry ..	515,039 47	484,440 11	— 30,599 36	— 5·94
	Garden ..	77,155 90	104,768 74	+ 27,612 84	+ 35·79
	Wet ..	424,430 71	433,003 15	+ 8,572 44	+ 2·02
	Total ..	1,016,626 08	1,022,212 00	+ 5,585 92	+ 0·55
Unoccupied	Dry ..	1,200,236 14	1,150,457 17	— 49,778 97	— 4·15
	Garden ..	259 90	321 08	+ 61 18	+ 23·46
	Wet ..	1,048 33	1,120 13	+ 71 80	+ 6·87
	Total ..	1,201,544 37	1,151,898 38	— 49,645 99	— 4·13
Unassessed		3,911 06	1,168 83	— 2,742 23	— 70·11
Poramboke		341,661 24	371,130 24	+ 29,469 00	+ 8·63
	Grand Total ..	2,563,742 75	2,546,409 45	— 17,333 30	+ 0·68

APPENDIX II.

Comparative financial statement for the six taluks of the South Kanara district.

Taluk.	Particulars.	Description.	Assessment according to the revenue accounts.	Assessment according to resettlement.	Difference (increase + decrease —) between columns (3) and (4).	Percentage of column (5) over column (3) (increase +, decrease —).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	
Coondapoor	....	Dry ..	22,598 1	20,723 10	— 1,874 7	— 8·29
		Garden ..	43,119 14	50,505 12	+ 7,385 14	+17·13
		Wet ..	2,76,275 3	3,05,601 14	+29,326 11	+10·62
		Total ..	3,41,993 2	3,76,831 4	+ 34,838 2	+10·02
	Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	— 1,874 7	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+ 2,033 12	..	..
		Wet ..	..	— 5,262 11	..	..
	Net assessment	Dry ..	22,598 1	22,598 1	..	..
		Garden ..	43,119 14	48,472 0	+ 5,352 2	+12·41
		Wet ..	2,76,275 3	3,10,864 9	+ 34,589 6	+12·52
		Total ..	3,41,993 2	3,81,934 10	+ 39,941 8	+11·65
Karkal ..	.... ..	Dry ..	38,532 5	36,140 13	— 2,391 8	— 6·21
		Garden ..	23,539 11	30,760 10	+ 7,220 15	+30·68
		Wet ..	2,47,476 4	2,74,912 3	+ 27,435 15	+11·09
		Total ..	3,09,548 4	3,41,813 10	+ 32,265 6	+10·42
	Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	— 2,391 8	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+ 4,290 11	..	..
		Wet ..	..	— 3,850 2		..
	Net assessment ..	Dry ..	38,532 5	38,532 5	..	..
		Garden ..	23,539 11	26,469 15	+ 2,930 4	+12·45
		Wet ..	2,47,476 4	2,78,762 5	+31,286 1	+12·64
		Total ..	3,09,548 4	3,43,764 9	+34,216 5	+11·05
Kasaragod		Dry ..	53,313 4	51,125 12	— 2,187 8	— 4·10
		Garden ..	1,29,138 4	1,99,710 3	+70 571 15	+54·64
		Wet ..	2,64,986 7	3,08,476 5	+43,489 14	+16·41
		Total ..	4,47,437 15	5,59,312 4	+1,11,874 5	+25·00
	Increase or decrease due to transfer from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	—2,187 8	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+53,935 5	..	..
		Wet ..	..	+6,866 5	..	..
	Net assessment ..	Dry ..	53,313 4	53,313	..	..
		Garden ..	1,29,138 4	1,45,774 14	+16,636 10	+12·88
		Wet ..	2,64,986 7	3,01,610 0	+36,623 9	+13·82
		Total ..	4,47,437 15	5,00,698 2	+53,260 3	+11·88
Mangalore ..	.... ..	Dry ..	60,525 11	58,809 0	— 1,716 11	— 2·84
		Garden ..	50,568 2	64,784 0	+14,215 14	+28·11
		Wet ..	4,17,854 8	4,75,952 3	+58,097 11	+13·90
		Total ..	5,28,948 5	5,99,545 3	+70,596 14	+13·35
	Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	—1,716 11	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+7,653 10	..	..
		Wet ..	..	+6,174 15	..	..
	Net assessment ..	Dry ..	60,525 11	60,525 11	..	..
		Garden ..	50,568 2	57,130 6	+ 6,562 4	+12·97
		Wet ..	4,17,854 8	4,69,777 4	+51,922 12	+12·43
		Total ..	5,28,948 5	5,87,433 5	+58,485 0	+11·57
Puttur		Dry ..	25,915 12	25,584 0	— 331 12	— 1·28
		Garden ..	57,355 7	72,429 7	+15,074 0	26·28
		Wet ..	3,34,179 3	3,55,315 4	+21,136 1	6 32
		Total ..	4,17,450 6	4,53,328 11	+35,878 5	+ 8·59

Comparative financial statement for the six taluks of the South Kanara district—*cont.*

Taluk.	Particulars.	Description.	Assessment according to the revenue accounts	Assessment according to resettlement.	Difference (increase +, decrease —) between columns (4) and (5).	Percentage of column (5) over column (3) (increase +, decrease —).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
Puttur—*cont.*...	Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	— 331 12	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+7,840 14	..	..
		Wet ..	..	— 21,418 5	..	..
	Net assessment ..	Dry ..	25,915 12	25,915 12	..	
		Garden ..	57,355 7	64,588 9	+ 7,233 2	+12·61
		Wet ..	3,34,179 3	3,76,733 9	+42,554 6	+12·73
		Total ..	4,17,450 6	4,67,237 14	+49,787 8	+11·93
Udi	.... ..	Dry ..	47,525 12	44,431 2	— 3,094 10	— 6·51
		Garden ..	53,223 12	65,501 5	+12,277 9	+23·07
		Wet ..	3,65,972 11	4,12,493 14	+46,521 3	+12·71
		Total ..	4,66,722 3	5,22,426 5	+55,704 2	+11·94
	Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	— 3,094 10	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+5,766 2	..	..
		Wet ..	..	+2,037 2	..	..
	Net assessment	Dry ..	47,525 12	47,525 12	..	..
		Garden ..	53,223 12	59,735 3	+6,511 7	+12·23
		Wet ..	3,65,972 11	4,10,456 12	+44,484 1	+12·16
		Total ..	4,66,722 3	5,17,717 11	+50,995 8	+10·93
Total for ıe six taluks.	.... ..	Dry ..	2,48,410 13	2,36,814 5	— 11,596 8	— 4·67
		Garden ..	3,56,945 2	4,83,691 5	+1,26,746 3	+35·51
		Wet ..	19,06,744 4	21,32,751 11	+2,26,007 7	+11·85
		Total ..	25,12,100 3	28,53,257 5	+3,41,157 2	+13·59
	Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	— 11,596 8	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+81,520 6	..	..
		Wet ..	..	+ 2,772 14	..	..
	Net assessment ..	Dry ..	2,48,410 13	2,48,410 13	..	..
		Garden ..	3,56,945 2	4,02,170 15	+45,225 13	+12·67
		Wet ..	19,06,744 4	21,48,004 7	+2,41,260 3	+12·65
		Total ..	25,12,100 3	27,98,586 3	+2,86,486 0	+11·40

APPENDIX III.

Statement of areas under dry, garden and wet money rates in the six taluks of the South Kanara district.

Particulars.	Rate per acre.	Extent. Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Total.	Percentage on total of all the money rates.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	RS. A.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
Dry	2 0	680·28	40·80	721·08	0·05
	1 8	2,105·72	446·28	2,552·00	0·18
	1 4	17,786·97	7,490·25	25,277·22	1·73
	1 0	95,123·10	149,667·38	244,790·48	16·80
	0 12	97,503·66	276,767·56	374,271·22	25·69
	0 8	61,878·29	282,071·66	343,949·95	23·61
	0 6	24,419·19	269,462·22	293,881·41	20·17
	0 4	6,755·55	160,497·36	167,252·91	11·48
	0 2	392·11	3,898·86	4,290·97	0·29
Total	..	306,644·87	1,150,342·37	1,456,987·24	100·00
Garden	9 0	10,877·31	31·81	10,909·12	10·38
	7 14	8,489·40	19·86	8,509·26	8·10
	6 12	11,285·66	34·43	11,320·09	10·77
	5 10	10,601·38	32.00	10,633·38	10·12
	4 8	12,571·91	34·20	12,606·11	12·00
	3 6	13,873·63	20·05	13,893.68	13·23
	2 4	33,470·25	111·27	33,581·52	31·96
	1 2	3,572·89	37·46	3,610.35	3·44
Total	..	104,742·43	321·08	105,063·51	100·00
Wet I class	11 4	3,417·30	0·47	3,417·77	2·37
	9 14	30,180·88	7·65	30,188·53	20·89
	8 7	44,857·36	7·00	44,864·36	31·05
	7 1	32,732·02	16·16	32,748·18	22·67
	5 10	13,680·28	10·15	13,690·43	9·47
	4 4	11,096·26	58·42	11,154·68	7·72
	2 13	6,002·74	32·62	6,035·36	4·18
	2 2	1,814·93	7.70	1,822·63	1·26
	1 7	507·86	8.56	516·42	0·36
	1 1	47·25	..	47·25	0·03
Total	..	144,336·88	148·73	144,485·61	100·00
Wet II class—Double crop	9 14	649·60	..	649·60	5·55
	8 7	4,216·95	0·98	4,217·93	36·03
	7 1	4,720·35	3·87	4,724·22	40·34
	5 10	1,804·18	2·16	1,806·34	15·43
	4 4	227.73	..	227·73	1·95
	3 6	0·37	..	0·37	..
	2 13	46·18	..	46·18	0·39
	2 2	29·80	..	29·80	0·26
	1 7	6·05	..	6·05	0·05
	1 1	..	..	..	..
Total	..	11,701·21	7.01	11,708·22	100·00
Wet II class—Single crop ..	7 14	4,171·23	5·91	4,177·14	3·97
	6 12	26,508·40	19·77	26,528·17	25·24
	5 10	25,402·28	43·27	25,445·55	24·21
	4 8	18,703·99	46·79	18,750·78	17·84
	3 6	11,708·50	36·72	11,745·22	11·17
	2 13	155·71	19·96	175·67	0·17
	2 4	6,590·30	20·76	6,611·06	6·29
	1 11	4,826·48	108·10	4,934·58	4·69
	1 2	3,636·90	33·26	3,670·16	3·49
	0 14	3,013·59	65·68	3,079·27	2·93
Total	..	104,717·38	400·22	105,117·60	100·00
Wet III class	6 12	264·33	..	264·33	0·15
	5 10	2,268·22	0·07	2,268·29	1·31
	4 8	14,964·82	27·36	14,992·18	8·67
	3 6	47,415·85	26·92	47,442·77	27·45
	2 13	1,202·37	2·97	1,205·34	0·70
	2 4	58,397·03	77·20	58,474·23	33·84
	1 11	29,214·62	69·21	29,283·83	16·95
	1 2	12,062·24	182·25	12,244·49	7·09
	0 14	6,456·22	178·19	6,634·41	3·84
Total	..	172,245·70	564·17	172,809·87	100·00
Total, wet	..	433,001·17	,120·13	434,121·30	..
Total, dry, garden and wet..	..	844,388·47	151,783·58	1,996,172·05	..

Particulars of area not included in the statement—

	ACS.
Occupied wet—Cowle land	1·98
,, garden—Grant and freehold lands	26·31
,, dry—Mulpatta, ground-rent, Neriya cardamom forest grant, freehold, etc.	33,471·70
Kumari	144,323·54
Total ..	177,795·24
Unoccupied dry, grant, quit-rent and sites available for grant on ground-rent..	114·80

Endorsement No. R. Dis. 2976/36, dated 4th July 1936.

Forwarded.

2. *Paragraph 15 of the Special Settlement Officer's report.*—The boundaries of the Coondapur town were revised after the resettlement, with the result that certain holdings which had been charged ground rent at the rate of Rs. 11-4-0 an acre, at the resettlement, now fall outside the town limits. In the case of these holdings assessment was not collected for fasli 1344 at the enhanced rate.

3. *Memorandum for the guidance of the Revenue Department.*—The principles on which the re-classification of dry to wet should be made, during the currency of the resettlement, are being examined by the Board in consultation with the Collector of Malabar—please see Board's Ref. No. F 4241/35/3, dated 12th May 1936.

M. HUMAYUN,
Collector.

To the Secretary, Board of Revenue.

II

Letter from Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HUMAYUN Saheb Bahadur, B.A., Collector of South Kanara, to the Secretary, Board of Revenue, dated Mangalore, the 21st August 1936, D. Dis. No. 4234/36.

[Settlement—Re-settlement (South Kanara)—Introduction report—*Reference.*—Board's Ref. F. No. 2202/36-2, dated 11th August 1936.]

The holdings referred to in paragraph 2 of my report R. Dis. No. 2976/36, dated 4th July 1936 are being treated as ordinary agricultural dry lands and assessment at the ordinary dry rates is being collected on them. They are not treated as ground rent lands.

Resolution—No. 120, Press, dated 11th September 1936.

Recorded.

2. The memorandum for the guidance of the Revenue Department will be issued separately.

(True extract)

D. I. R. MUIR,
Joint Secretary

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Departme
,, Collector of South Kanara.
,, Special Settlement Officer, Party No. III.
Copy to Special Assistant Settlement Officers in charge of Party Nos. I and II.

Board of Revenue, Madras

Proceedings No. 120, Press, 11th September 1936

Settlement—Resettlement—(South Kanara)—Introduction report—Recorded.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur N. GOPALASWAMI AYYANGAR, C.I.E.,

Commissioner of Land Revenue and Settlement.

READ—the following papers :—

Letter from S. BHOOTHALINGAM, Esq., I.C.S., Special Settlement Officer, Party No. III, Cuddapah, to the Secretary, Board of Revenue (through the Collector of South Kanara), dated the 14th June 1936, R.O.C. No. A-2-301/35.

[Settlement—Resettlement—(South Kanara district)—Introduction report—Submitted.]

I submit the following final report on the resettlement operations in the South Kanara district.

2. *Resettled tract.*—The district consists of six taluks, viz., Mangalore Karkal, Kasaragod, Udipi, Coondapoor and Puttur. This report deals with all these six taluks except the Amin Divi Islands which are excluded from the scope of the operation because the revenue derived from the coir monopoly in them forms a suitable substitute for a land tax. The subjoined statement shows the year in which the resettlement was due in each taluk and the year in which the revised rates were actually introduced :—

Name of taluk.	Number of villages.	The fasli in which the taluks were due for resettlement.		The fasli in which the revised rates were introduced.
(1)		(3)		(4)
Mangalore	178	1341 (1931–32)	..	1344 (1934–35) (*e*).
Karkal	63 (*a*)	1341 (1931–32)	..	
	42 (*b*)	1342 (1932–33)	..	
Kasaragod	114	1342 (1932–33)	..	
Udipi	115	1342 (1932–33)	..	
Coondapoor	103	1342 (1932–33)	..	
Puttur	182 (*c*)	1343 (1933–34)	..	
	2 (*d*)	1341 (1931–32)	..	

Note.—(*a*) These 63 villages formed part of the Mangalore taluk at the last settlement and were settled in 1902–03 along with that taluk.

(*b*) These 42 villages formed part of the Udipi taluk at the last settlement and were settled in 1903–04 along with that taluk.

(*c*) The Neriya Cardamom forest in the Neriya village of the Puttur taluk was settled in fasli 1318 (1908–09) and the resettlement rates were introduced in fasli 1344 (1934–35) along with the rest of the taluk.

(*d*) These two villages were recently transferred from Mangalore to Puttur.

(*e*) The Government in their Order No. 2214, Revenue, dated 21st October 1931, directed the postponement of the introduction of resettlement in the portions of the district due for resettlement before fasli 1344 to that fasli. The revised rates were accordingly introduced in fasli 1344 in accordance with the orders conveyed in G.O. No. 42, Revenue, dated 5th January 1935.

3. *Survey operations preliminary to resettlement.*—A resurvey preliminary to resettlement was carried out by Old Survey Party No. VI in 178 villages of the district (viz., 114 of Kasaragod, 27 of Mangalore, 33 of Puttur and 2 in each of Coondapoor and Udipi taluks). In the rest of the villages resurvey was considered unnecessary. Please see G.O. Ms. No. 2237, Revenue, dated 26th September 1928, communicated with B.P. Mis. No. 3289, dated 4th October 1928, and G.O. Ms. No. 1853, Revenue, dated 11th August 1928, communicated with B.P. Mis. No. 2755, dated 20th August 1928.

The following statement gives the dates of commencement and the completion of survey operations in the resurveyed villages of the several taluks :—

Name of taluk.	Number of villages dealt with.	Date of commencement of survey.	Date of completion of survey (i.e., date of issue of Final Notification under section 13 of the Survey and Boundaries Act.)	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Kasaragod	97	December 1924 ..	October 1933.	..
	17 (Kumari villages).	..	August 1935.	
Mangalore	27	June 1926	January 1932.	..
Puttur	33	September 1926 ..	December 1931.	..
Coondapoor	2	..	October 1931.	..
Udipi	2	..	December 1931.	..

4. *Operations connected with the resettlement*—(1) *Resurveyed tracts.*—The Government in their Order No. 873, Revenue, dated 12th June 1925, communicated with B.P. Mis. No. 1275, dated 16th June 1925, directed that the work connected with the resettlement of Malabar and South Kanara should be taken up by this Party. In G.O. No. 1711, Revenue, dated 4th November 1925, the Government directed the adoption of the following simplified procedure as a tentative measure which was subsequently confirmed in G.O. No. 2188, Revenue, dated 2nd November 1927 :—

(i) that rough pattas should be issued on the basis of the land registers prepared by the Survey department;

(ii) that objections to rough pattas need no longer be heard by Special Assistant Settlement Officers but might be heard and disposed of by Special Deputy Tahsildars; and

(iii) that the work of the special staff employed in South Kanara be stopped.

Accordingly a branch office was opened at Kasaragod in October 1925 and rough pattas were issued on the basis of the resurvey land registers for all the resurveyed villages, excepting 17 Kumari villages. After the disposal of objections to rough pattas, miscellaneous accounts inspection was taken up.

Subsequently in G.O. No. 182, Revenue, dated 1st February 1927, the Government directed the Settlement staff to inspect all porambokes, to classify them correctly, and to assign unobjectionable encroachments and lands held under effective sivayi-jama occupations. The inspection required for these purposes was to be carried out before the hearing of objections to rough pattas. By another order, G.O. Ms. No. 428, Revenue, dated 24th February 1928, the Government directed that the miscellaneous accounts inspection should be made by the Settlement staff together with the inspection of porambokes and sivayi-jama lands before rough patta objection hearing. Thus rough patta objection hearing preceded the miscellaneous accounts inspection in Kasaragod taluk (excluding Kumari villages) while in other taluks it was done after the miscellaneous accounts inspection was completed. Please see the correspondence ending with the Board's Reference No. F. 8226/27-5, dated 21st December 1927.

The work of delimitation of roads, paths, etc., vested in local bodies was first ordered to be done by the Settlement Party. Please see G.O. No. 1600, Press, dated 6th August 1929. But this item of work was stopped owing to further simplification of resettlement procedure in South Kanara (G.O. Ms. No. 494, Revenue, dated 9th March 1934).

A statement showing when the first and the last batch of the survey records were received from the Survey department for final check and when they were returned to that department for supplemental survey after final check is furnished below :—

Name of taluk.	Transmission of survey records.		Receipt back of records for supplemental survey.		Date of return of records after supplemental survey.	
	First batch.	Last batch.	First batch.	Last batch.	First batch.	Last batch.
(1)	(2)		(3)		(4)	
Kasaragod ..	October 25.	August 28...	August 26	July 29	..	October 29.
Mangalore ..	May 27	August 27 ..	February 28.	December 28.	May 28 ..	January 29.
Puttur	August 27	March 28 ..	September 28.	July 29	November 28.	October 29.
Coondapoor ..	May 29	..	December 29.	..	January 30.	
Udipi	May 29	..	January 30.	February 30.	February 30.	March 30.

(2) *Non-resurveyed tracts.*—(A) The main items of survey work originally sanctioned were—

(i) subdivisions of occupied or cultivated portions in waste blocks;

(ii) subdivisions of portions of dry fields converted to wet or garden and of portions of Kan, Bane, Kumaki and Mulpatta lands brought under occupation; and

(iii) delimitation of roads.

In order to deal with the above items of work, the following temporary staff was sanctioned in G.O. No. 58, Revenue, dated 10th January 1933, communicated with B.P. Mis. No. 304, dated 27th January 1933, for a period of two years :—

One Special Deputy Tahsildar on Rs. 150—5—200.
Twenty field surveyors on Rs. 22½.
Three deputy surveyors on Rs. 35 each.
Three draughtsman on Rs. 25 each.

The work was started in Mangalore taluk and completed in 94 villages. Owing to financial stringency the Government then considered it necessary to keep down the cost of resettlement and to exclude from the operations such parts of the work as were not likely to bring in any return. They accordingly decided to stop all supplemental survey work in non-resurveyed tracts. Thus the special survey staff organized for the work was disbanded in April 1934 after attending to the subdivisions arising out of the clubbing of fields or parts of fields of different descriptions in resurveyed tracts. Please see the correspondence ending with the Board's (Confdl.) Reference No. F. 2625/33-2, dated 19th December 1933, and G.O. Ms. No. 494, Revenue, dated 9th March 1934, communicated with B.P. Mis. No. 873, dated 15th March 1934.

(B) *Merging of small fields.*—In G.O. No. 989, Revenue, dated 17th May 1934, the Government sanctioned the employment of a special staff to demarcate fair sized fields created by the Revenue staff in waste blocks and to merge such of the small fields as were contiguous and could be merged. This staff worked under the control of the Collector and furnished lists of alterations to the branch offices and the changes were incorporated in the resettlement accounts.

(C) *Renumbering of clumsy notations.*—In its proceedings Reference No. G. 4564/34/2, dated 2nd October 1934, the Board ordered that the Settlement staff should prepare lists of subdivisions of long and clumsy notations (more than three notations being considered as long) to be renumbered and forward them to the Tahsildars concerned for correcting the field measurement books. Lists were accordingly sent to the Tahsildars. After they were returned with certificates that the subdivisions were duly renumbered in the field measurement books, corrections were carried out in the resettlement accounts.

5. *Scheme report.*—Proposals for the resettlement of the tract in question were submitted by Mr. E. W. Bouchier with this office R. Dis. No. 3171/33, dated 1st January 1934, and the Board submitted it to Government with its remarks with B.P. No. 85, Press, dated 3rd July 1934. The report together with the notification inviting representations on it was published both in English and in Kanarese in the *South Kanara District Gazette*, dated 20th April 1934. In G.O. Ms. No. 1162, Revenue, dated 3rd July 1933, the usual period of three months was allowed for making representations from the date of the publication of the report in the District Gazette. But at the request of the South Kanara Landholders' Association, the period was afterwards extended up to 1st September 1934 in G.O. No. 1513, Revenue, dated 31st July 1934. Altogether 116 representations were received 97 up to 1st September 1934 and the rest after that date. A report on the representations was submitted to the Board through the Collector with this office No. A-1-2165/34-3, dated 26th September 1934. Orders on the scheme report were passed in G.O. No. 42, Revenue, dated 5th January 1935. A general enhancement of assessment by 12½ per cent was sanctioned on wet and garden lands while in the case of dry lands the rates were left unchanged.

6. *Chief features of resettlement—(a) Classification of soils.*—There was no general reclassification of soils in the district, but the original soil classification was altered, where necessary, in respect of dry lands transferred to wet or *vice versa*, the classification of similar neighbouring wet or dry lands of the same village being then adopted. Porambokes or unassessed lands transferred to assessed during resettlement were also suitably reclassified.

(*b*) *Grouping and tarams.*—Villages were divided into three groups for purposes of 'wet' and 'dry' assessment at the last settlement in all the taluks except the old Uppinangady (present Puttur) taluk. There a fourth group was added owing to the climatic and other difficulties experienced by the inhabitants. Wet lands in the coastal

villages to the north of the Chandragiri river were placed in a special group. The grouping was left unaltered except in the case of the villages mentioned below where conditions approximated to those in villages of the next lower group and Government decided as a measure of relief to reduce the grouping of such villages.

Taluk.	Number and name of villages.	The group in which the village was placed at the last settlement.	The group in which the village is placed at the present resettlement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Coondapoor	18. Yelajita		
	20. Golihole		
	77. Hengavalli		
	78. Belve	II	III
	89. Hebbige		
	90. Koteshiruru		
	91. Nagodi		
	19. Kolluru		
	21. Jadkal		
	22. Muduru		
	80. Madamakki		
	83. Ameshabailu	III	IV
	84. Machchattu		
	85. Hosangadi		
	86. Edamoge		
	87. Kamalashile		
	88. Hallihole		
Karkal	27. Jarkala		
	89. Peradi		
	90. Kashipatna	II	III
	91. Marodi		
	2. Kuchchuru		
	8. Kabbinale		
	9. Nadapala		
	31. Mala		
	73. Nuralvettu	III	IV
	74. Idu		
	97. Sulkerimogaru		
	98. Shirlalu		
Kasaragod	87. Pullur	I	II
Mangalore	157. Barimaru		
Puttur	60. Punachapadi	II	III
	145. Nyayatarpu		
	8. Belala		
	9. Ujre		
	10. Kalmanja		
	11. Dharmasthala	III	IV
	12. Mundaje		
	102. Nekkiladi		
	103. Kodimbala		
	146. Savanalu		
Udipi	28. Haladi		
	82. Kudigrama	I	
	83. Pernankila		

In the villages in the Puttur taluk placed in the fourth group at the last settlement, the wet rates were reduced at resettlement by one taram in 44 villages and by two tarams in 11 villages as shown below, in order to make an allowance for the severe conditions of life in those villages and to concede to the ryots a large margin of profit.

A. *Villages in which the wet rates were reduced by one taram.*

Serial number.	Number and name of village
1	1. Navuru.
2	2. Nada.
3	3. Kanyadi
4	4 Layla.
5	13. Kadirudyavara.
6	14. Indabettu.
7	15. Mittabagilu.
8	17. Charmadi.
9	18. Chibidre.
10	19. Tottatadi.
11	22. Neriya.
12	27. Kokkada.
13	28. Patrame.
14	82. Konalu.

A. *Villages in which the wet rates were reduced by one taram*—cont.

Serial number.	Number nad name of village.	Serial number.	Number and name of village.
15	84. Nelyadi.	30	99. Enekullu.
16	85. Balya.	31	100. Aituru.
17	86. Ichlampadi.	32	101. Bantra.
18	87. Nujibaltila.	33	104. Kadaba.
19	88. Kankradi.	34	105. Balpa.
20	89. Rekya.	35	113. Kenya.
21	90. Shiradi.	36	114. Nalkuru.
22	91. Kutrupadi.	37	115. Guttigaru.
23	92. Renjaladi.	38	118. Devachalla.
24	93. Konaje.	39	123. Madapadi.
25	94. Shirivagilu.	40	124. Sampaje.
26	95. Kombaru.	41	125. Todikana.
27	96. Bilinele.	42	126. Arantodu.
28	97. Subrahmanya.	43	127. Markanja.
29	98. Ainakidu.	44	128. Nallurukemaraje.

B. *Villages in which the wet rates were reduced by two tarams.*

1	16. Malvantige.	7	26. Hatyadka.
2	20. Niddle.	8	119. Hariharapallatadka
3	21. Puduvettu.	9	120. Kollamogaru.
4	23. Kalanja.	10	121. Balagodu.
5	24. Shishila.	11	122. Kalmakaru.
6	25. Shibaje.		

A further concession was allowed in respect of all fourth group villages and those transferred from third to fourth group by reducing the fourth dry taram bearing an assessment of Re. 1 to fifth taram bearing an assessment of twelve annas.

(*c*) *Occupied dry.*—Occupied dry lands converted to garden or wet were reclassified as such, the appropriate garden or wet rates being levied. The rule regarding the kind and number of trees required to constitute a garden, viz., 5 bearing jacks, 10 bearing cocos, 120 arecas, 40 pepper vines or 5 bearing tamarind trees to the acre was followed at resettlement. The mangoes and palmyras in all the groups and jack trees in the third and fourth groups were excluded from the list of garden trees at resettlement. The rate adopted was that of the adjoining old garden or where there were more such rates than one, the lowest of such rates and where there were no registered gardens adjoining, the lowest garden rate in the villages. This rule was however subject to the following exceptions :—

(i) All new arecanut gardens were assessed on their own merits irrespective of the rates of the adjoining gardens.

ii) For new gardens which were not areca gardens and which adjoin old arecanut gardens the adjoining rate was waived in favour of a more suitable rate.

...i) The rate imposed on any piece of land which contained no coco or areca trees was one rate lower than would otherwise have been imposed under the above rule. The lower rate imposed for the Rs. 2 rate was one rupee, raised to Re. 1-2-0 at resettlement (i.e.), including percentage enhancement. But when the application of these rules resulted in a rate lower than the existing dry rate on the land, the next higher garden rate was adopted.

(iv) Where however the application of these rules produced a rate which was definitely higher than what, on its merits, the new garden would deserve the lowest adjoining garden rate was waived in favour of a more suitable rate.

(v) Dry coconut plantations were not classified as garden but were left as dry if the trees were not mature and productive though possibly bearing (G.O. No. 351, Revenue, dated 20th February 1934).

(vi) When a portion of an occupied dry field contained garden trees the entire field was transferred to garden if the number of bearing trees was sufficient to justify such a transfer, otherwise the entire field was retained as dry.

Occupied dry lands converted to wet were classified as wet I, II (single crop or double crop) and III, according to the nature of cultivation and appropriate rates of assessment imposed. When a portion of a dry field was converted to wet the appropriate wet rate was levied without subdivision, on the actual extent converted, provided such area was more than 20 cents.

On the whole, 34,199 acres of occupied dry lands were reclassified; 7,976 acres as wet and 26,223 as garden.

(*d*) *Garden lands.*—There was no reclassification of garden lands and their existing tarams were generally retained. On individual applications, however, extinct gardens rendered permanently unfit for garden cultivation for reasons beyond the ryots' control, were after inspection, transferred to dry. Where portions of old garden and dry were clubbed at resurvey, and it was not found possible either to separate them or to register the entire resurvey field as garden, the description 'dry' was adopted for the whole field and an average rate of assessment worked out. Where the resultant rate did not exceed Rs. 2, the entry "old garden and dry clubbed" was made in the remarks column of the adangal.

(*e*) *Wet lands.*—No general reclassification of the existing wet lands was made but fields which were found fit only for dry cultivation owing to causes beyond the ryots' control were on individual applications transferred to dry.

Transfer of wet single-crop lands to double crop or vice versa was not allowed at resettlement.

The areas transferred from wet and garden to dry are insignificant being only 16 and 23 acres respectively.

(*f*) *Porambokes*—(*a*) *Resurveyed tracts.*—All porambokes were inspected and their correct description as per state of ground was adopted in the resettlement accounts. All unobjectionable occupations in porambokes were assigned in consultation with the departments concerned. In the case of valuable encroachments, land value, tree value and back assessment were first collected following the district practice. As a result of the memorial presented by the Honorary Secretary, Kanarese Landholders' Association, dated 7th May 1928, the Government decided that no attempt should be made to treat any occupation of land at the disposal of Government as an encroachment unless the occupation was the subject of public representation (i.e.), by the ryots in general or local bodies and was found definitely to prejudice the utility of the poramboke. They accordingly ordered that no back assessment, land value or tree value should be collected on such encroachments and that amounts already collected should be refunded. An exception was however made in the case of river accretion where the collection of back assessment was limited to ten years but even this charge was ordered to be waived when the land gained by accretion was balanced by land lost by erosion in the same holding—Please see paragraph 1 (*b*) of G.O. Ms. No. 2044, dated 3rd September 1928, and G.O. Ms. No. 173, Revenue, dated 25th January 1929. Following these orders the amount already collected in 78 villages of Kasaragod taluk and 12 villages of Mangalore taluk were refunded to the parties concerned.

Another objection of the Landholders' Association was in regard to the inclusion of Kattapunis (channel bunds) with the trees standing thereon within the limits of channel porambokes. The Government considered that the survey of such bunds as parts of the channels was erroneous but that the demarcation of the fields need not be revised on that account as the extra assessment realizable would not be so considerable as to justify the expenditure and trouble involved. It was, however, ordered that certificates should be issued to the ryots concerned recognizing their rights of ownership in the channel bunds adjoining their holdings and to the trees standing thereon except in cases where the bunds contained trees held subject to the payment of tree tax—Please see paragraph 1 (*a*) of G.O. No. 2044, Revenue, dated 3rd September 1928, and G.O. Ms. No. 1038, Revenue, dated 25th May 1929 as amplified by G.O. Ms. No. 143, dated 29th January 1930. Accordingly such certificates were issued to the registered holders concerned by the settlement staff.

An extent of 240 acres of poramboke lands was transferred to the head of assessed, 45 acres to dry, 113 acres to wet and 82 acres to garden.

(*b*) *Non-resurveyed tracts.*—In 1930, miscellaneous accounts inspection was taken up first in Mangalore taluk when all porambokes were inspected for purposes of correct classification. In October 1931, resettlement operations were ordered to be suspended (G.O. No. 2214, Revenue, dated 21st October 1931), owing to the financial stringency and when they were resumed in 1933, the work was started on the old lines in the villages of Puttur and Mangalore taluks. Subsequently in accordance with the further simplification of resettlement procedure ordered in G.O. Ms. No. 494, Revenue, dated 9th March 1934, the inspection of porambokes was stopped in all the other villages of the district.

(*g*) *Kumaki and assessed waste lands—Resurveyed tracts.*—Kumaki lands are Government waste lands within 100 yards of old wargs land (i.e., wargs found prior to fasli 1276) and over which the wargdars enjoy privileges of grazing cattle, cutting leaves, firewood and timber for their own agricultural and domestic purposes. During the final check of resurvey records all kumakis and assessed wastes were inspected

and all cases of occupations including Kumaki lands enclosed by walls merely for the purposes of facilitating the exercise of normal Kumaki privileges, were assigned to the actual occupants at dry rates except the occupations of Kumaki lands by house-sites and garden trees, which were assigned at the appropriate garden rates. In the case of long-standing occupations, back assessment was also collected. Subsequently the Government in their Order Ms. No. 661, dated 27th March 1929, decided that Kumaki land should be deemed to have been effectively occupied only when brought under cultivation, or occupied as a house-site or planted with trees classed at the resettlement as garden products or otherwise reduced into exclusive possession, but that land around which walls were built merely for the purpose of facilitating the exercise of the normal Kumaki privileges should not be deemed to have been effectively occupied.

Accordingly a notification inviting applications within three months from the date of publication of the notice from those persons to whom such assignments were made in all the resurveyed villages of Kasaragod (excluding Kumari villages) 25 of Mangalore and 31 of Puttur taluks was published in the district gazette, dated 6th May 1929. As no applications were received within the time fixed the treatment of such walled enclosures as ryotwari holdings was allowed to continue. All back assessment and land value levied on account of the assignment of Kumaki lands were refunded as in the case of poramboke lands following the orders contained in paragraph 4 (3) of G.O. Ms. No. 661, dated 27th March 1929.

The total area of assessed waste lands assigned in all the resurveyed villages was 7,406 acres (5,812 as dry 448 acres as wet and 1,146 acres as garden).

Non-resurveyed tracts:—In areas where no resurvey was made the Special Settlement Officer was asked to obtain from the village officers lists of unauthorized occupations of Kumakis and assessed waste lands in all the villages and submit them to Government with an estimate of their area and the assessment (the rate appropriate to their condition being assumed) that would be on them—please see paragraph 4 (4) of G.O. Ms. No. 661, dated 27th March 1929. On a reference made from this office the Board in its Proceedings Mis. No. 2620, dated 2nd September 1929, decided that as the lists were intended for estimating the work involved in and the revenue likely to be realized by the assignment of unauthorized occupation of Kumakis and assessed waste lands in areas where there was no resurvey, it would be sufficient if the lists were prepared for the taluks of Mangalore and Puttur after overcheck by the settlement staff. Lists were accordingly furnished for Mangalore and Puttur taluks. Shortly after, the resettlement operations in South Kanara were stopped and the lists were therefore returned to the Tahsildars concerned for action in due course. On resumption of the operations in 1933, all assessed waste lands were inspected in the taluks of Mangalore, Puttur and Kasaragod for purposes of reclassification. But as a result of the further simplification of resettlement procedure ordered in G.O. Ms. No. 494, Revenue, dated 9th March 1934, this work was stopped. In villages where inspection had already been completed transfers of entire assessed waste lands occupied were given effect to in the resettlement accounts while only lists of partial occupations, showing the particulars of extent, soil classification and rate were furnished to the revenue staff along with resettlement fair accounts, for the purpose of collecting the assessment due on them. (B.P. No. 1839, Mis., dated 6th June 1934.)

(*h*) *Unassessed lands.*—No lands were classed as unassessed at the last settlement. Subsequently the Revenue Department transferred to ' unassessed ' certain lands which were registered as poramboke at the last settlement, in accordance with the instructions contained in G.O. No. 1368, Revenue, dated 9th May 1911. *This registry was left unaltered at resettlement*, except in Karkal where an extent of 1,672 acres of reserved forest classed as unassessed was treated as forest poramboke.

(*i*) *Mulpattas.*—Mulpattas are lands granted by Revenue Officers during the early years of British rule or by former Native Governments. At the last settlement all unreclaimed waste forest lands included in Mulpattas were treated as occupied dry and assessed at an uniform favourable rate of four annas an acre. At the resettlement reclaimed areas were assessed at the ordinary dry, wet or garden rates, the four anna rate on unreclaimed lands being left alone. Only entire cases of reclaimed Mulpatta lands were given effect to in the resettlement accounts while lists of partial cases of reclamation were furnished to the Revenue Department for charging assessment without subdivision. The extents of Mulpatta lands thus transferred by the settlement party were—

	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS. A. P.
Dry	25·48	20 12 0
Garden	12·52	32 11 0
Wet	16·52	44 0 0
Total ..	54·52	97 7 0

(*j*) *Kans.*—Kans are forest lands in which the assessee is at liberty to collect and cultivate without restriction forest produce of a specified kind in consideration of the payment of a small fixed annual payment, ordinarily known as peppershist or cardamomshist. They exist in 22 villages of Puttur taluk. At the last settlement, they were registered as assessed waste with the remark ' Kan ' in the remarks column but separate kan pattas were issued and the assessment credited to Forest revenue. Kan lands brought under effective occupation were assessed at the appropriate dry, wet or garden rates at the resettlement. Those which were not brought under effective occupation were classed as unoccupied under dry the ordinary soil classification, and taram with the remark ' Kan ' noted against them. In these cases the existing rate of annas four was allowed to continue.

(*k*) *Banes.*—Bane lands which exist only in parts of the Puttur taluk are lands which carry the same privileges to the wargs to which they are attached as Kumakis in the rest of the district. The only difference between Kumakis and banes is that while the former are limited to within 100 yards of a warg, the latter need not necessarily be so. They exist in 21 out of 22 villages in which kan lands also exist. The bane privileges were allowed to continue at resettlement subject to the provision that bane lands brought under effective occupation were assessed at the ordinary dry, wet or garden rates according to their description. The bane lands have been shown in the resettlement accounts as assessed waste with remark ' bane ' noted against them.

(*l*) *Neriya cardamom forest.*—The area known as Neriya cardamom forest lies in Neriya village of the Puttur taluk bordering Mysore territory. It is made up of dense jungle and was first settled in fasli 1318. It comprised an extent of 19,413 acres made up of 146·72 acres of cardamom cultivation, 1,900·19 acres of Kumari cultivation and 17,366·09 acres of Kumaki cultivation and assessed at Re. 1, As. 3, As. 2, respectively, per acre. These rates of assessment have been allowed to continue. In the resettlement accounts soil classification and taram have not been noted against these lands but only the rate and assessment entered with the remark ' Special cardamom rate, special Kumari rate or special Kumaki rate ' as the case may be. (B.P. No. 919, Mis., dated 1st March 1935.)

(*m*) *Kumaris.*—Kumaris are shifting cultivations in forests and they exist in 21 villages of the Kasaragod taluk. They were settled at the last settlement under a separate notification and flat rates of annas 3, 2 and 1 per acre were adopted for warg Kumaris placed in the first, second and third groups, respectively. These rates ceased to apply to so much of the Kumari land as was permanently reclaimed and converted to dry, wet, or garden in which case, it was classified as such and assessed at the appropriate rates—please see the notification contained in G.O. No. 391, Revenue, dated 17th April 1903, printed in B.P. No. 140, Press, dated 27th April 1903.

The experimental resurvey carried out at first in two Kumari villages of the Kasaragod taluk showed that the frame work of the survey was unworkable for the purpose of revenue records and the Government therefore sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 2082, Revenue, dated 20th October 1927, a resurvey of all the Kumari villages. During the final check of the resurvey records the settlement staff attended also to the reclassification of the warg Kumaris that were permanently converted to dry, wet or garden. As directed in B.P. No. 388, Mis., dated 4th February 1931, rough pattas were not issued for such changes but lists of cases of conversions were sent to the Revenue Divisional Officer for confirmation and on their return the changes were given effect to in the accounts. Fair adangals on the basis of resurvey so far as survey and subdivision numbers and their extents were concerned (the previous revenue registry being adopted as regards registered holders) were prepared and handed over to the Revenue Department for maintenance. At resettlement the productivity of the Kumaris was taken as the chief factor for grouping. The Kumari villages near the coast were accordingly placed in the third group, those in the extreme east in the first group, and those in the middle in the second group.

Eleven out of the 21 villages were affected by regrouping.

As a result of this, there was an increase of revenue of Rs. 2,391–3–0 or 12·55 per cent on the total assessment of Kumari lands. The previous Kumari rates of annas three, two and one per acre for the first, second and third groups (as revised) were retained. The extent and assessment of reclaimed Kumaris reclassified as dry, wet or garden are as shown below :—

	Extent.	Kumari assessment.	Assessment at resettlement.
	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Dry	1,094·52	140 7 0	724 4 0
Garden	6,202·31	976 13 0	20,886 11 0
Wet	481·46	72 11 0	1,337 12 0
Total ..	**7,778·29**	**1,189 15 0**	**22,948 11 0**

(*n*) *Inam lands.*—No land was registered as inam at the last settlement. Subsequently, certain inams belonging to Roman Catholic Churches in Mangalore, Udipi, Karkal and Coondapoor taluks were recognized as such and title-deeds issued following the orders contained in G.O. No. 2545, Revenue, dated 22nd August 1913. But in the revenue accounts they have all been shown as ryotwari, the grants being treated as money allowances. The question of their treatment at resettlement, i.e., either as inam or ryotwari, is under the consideration of the Board (Board's Reference No. F. 618/36-1, dated 22nd February 1936.

7. *Rough pattas and reclassification notices.*—In the 178 resurveyed villages excluding Kumari villages of Kasaragod taluk, rough pattas were issued in advance of resettlement on the basis of resurvey land registers and objections thereto were heard by Special Deputy Tahsildars in selected camps. On receipt of orders on the scheme report, notices were issued to the registered holders both in resurveyed and non-resurveyed villages in respect of alterations caused by reclassification of dry lands. Objections to these notices were received and disposed of by post by Settlement Tahsildars, after inspection wherever necessary. The total number of objection petitions received for each taluk is as shown below :—

Names of taluks.	Objection petitions received at rough patta objection hearing.						Objection petitions received by post on reclassification.					
	Registry.	Survey.	Assessment.	Reclassification.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Registry.	Survey.	Assessment.	Reclassification.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Mangalore ..	1,390	2,168	..	25	121	3,704	13	2	45	609	11	68(
Karkal	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	13	382	10	40{
Kasaragod ..	23,231	8,622	..	20	111	31,984	5	..	189	2,033	69	2,29(
Udipi	232	77	..	..	2	311	5	..	332	106	14	457
Coondapoor ..	120	22	..	..	3	145	1	..	49	146	10	20(
Puttur	1,239	2,309	14	68	47	3,677	..	..	329	610	26	96{
Total ..	**26,212**	**13,198**	**14**	**113**	**284**	**39,821**	**27**	**2**	**957**	**3,886**	**140**	**5,01{**

8. *Appeals to the Special Assistant Settlement Officer in charge, to the Collector and to the Board.*—The following statement shows the number of appeals preferred to the Special Assistant Settlement Officer in charge, to the Collector, to the Board of Revenue and the results thereof and also the number of suit notices received.

Serial number and name of taluk.	Appeals to the Special Settlement Officer.							Appeals to the Collector.						
	Registration.	Assignment.	Reclassification.	Others.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Registration.	Assignment.	Reclassification.	Others.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1 Kasaragod	..	..	34	..	34	22	12*	8	57	..	1	66	53	13
2 Mangalore	..	..	21	..	21	8	13*	1	6	..	..	7	7	..
3 Puttur	..	..	4	..	4	2	2	3	2	..	..	5	5	..
4 Udipi	..	..	3	..	3†	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..
5 Coondapoor	..	..	5	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Karkal	..	..	10	..	10	6	4‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	77	..	77	44	32	12	66	..	1	79	66	13

REMARKS—* Of these, six were partly revised.
† Board's orders are awaited in respect of one petition.
‡ Of these two were partly revised.

Serial number and name of taluk.	Suit notices to the Collector.						Appeals to the Board.						
	Registration.	Survey Demarcation.	Reclassification.	Others.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Registration.	Assignment.	Reclassification.	Assessment.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.
	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1 Kasaragod	6	20	..	4	30	24	6	..	..	2	1	3	3	..
2 Mangalore	..	3	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	2	1	3	1	2
3 Puttur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
4 Udipi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Coondapoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Karkal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	6	23	..	4	33	27	6	..	..	5	2	7	5	2

9. *Supplemental survey.*—The number of supplemental subdivisions effected in the resurveyed villages as a result of the orders passed on final check of resurvey records, miscellaneous accounts and reclassification, inspection and rough patta objection hearing is shown below :—

Serial number and name of taluk.	Total number of villages.	Number of sub-divisions measured.		Total.
		By survey.	By special survey staff.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Kasaragod	114	13,292	5,701	18,993
2 Mangalore	27	2,619	1,481	4,100
3 Puttur	33	3,514	1,883	5,397
4 Udipi	2	236	265	501
5 Coondapoor	2	110	46	156
Total ..	**178**	**19,771**	**9,376**	**29,147**

The number of supplemental subdivisions measured in 94 non-resurveyed villages of Mangalore taluk is 3,247.

10. *Increment remissions.*—Increment remissions (both ordinary and special) were granted and given effect to from the year of introduction of resettlement in each taluk concerned. The following statement shows the increment remissions granted in the first four faslis of the resettlement period.

Name of taluks.	Year of introduction.	Increment remission for the first four faslis.											
		1344.			1345.			1346.			1347.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1 Mangalore	1934-35.	50,423	5	0	33,652	12	0	18,073	1	0	2,154	12	0
2 Karkal	Do.	28,711	7	0	19,224	9	0	10,508	0	0	1,676	3	0
3 Kasaragod	Do.	59,598	8	0	41,714	8	0	25,718	5	0	9,248	6	0
4 Udipi	Do.	43,722	4	0	28,928	6	0	15,394	7	0	1,352	7	0
5 Coondapoor	Do.	29,861	12	0	19,770	10	0	10,443	11	0	647	6	0
6 Puttur	Do.	36,150	7	0	24,382	5	0	13,507	13	0	2,329	4	0
Total		**2,48,467**	**11**	**0**	**1,67,673**	**2**	**0**	**93,645**	**5**	**0**	**17,408**	**6**	**0**

NOTE.—Particulars of ordinary increment remission have not been furnished for the fifth and succeeding faslis.

11. *Issue of fair accounts to the Tahsildars—Resurveyed villages.*—Fair adangals and chittahs on the basis of resurvey records were handed over to the Tahsildars in advance of resettlement. On receipt of the orders of Government on the scheme report, the fair accounts already issued were got back from the Tahsildars and returned to them with the reclassification changes and revised rates of assessment duly incorporated in them. Along with the fair accounts were given the increment remission accounts in the form approved in B.P. Mis. No. 151, dated 15th January 1935.

Non-resurveyed villages.—In Mangalore and Puttur taluks, land registers and chittas were prepared by the Settlement staff while in the taluks of Karkal, Udipi and Coondapoor they were prepared by the shanbhogues and checked by the Settlement staff. As soon as orders on the scheme report were received, the reclassification changes and the enhanced rates were incorporated in them and handed over to the Revenue Department along with the increment remission accounts. The following statement shows the dates on which the first and the last batch of fair accounts were sent to the Tahsildars :—

Serial number and name of taluk.	Number of villages.	Date of despatch of fair accounts on the basis of resurvey.		Number of villages.	Date of despatch of fair accounts at resettlement.	
		First batch.	Last batch.		First batch.	Last batch.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Mangalore ..	27	31—7—1928.	20—1—1930.	178	2—3—1935.	31—5—1935.
2 Kasaragod ..	97	20—7—1927.	6—5—1929.			
	17 (Kumari villages).	26—9—1931.	5—7—1932.	114	4—3—1935.	31—5—1935.
3 Puttur	33	31—12—1928.	17—4—1930.	184	4—3—1935.	30—5—1935.
4 Coondapoor ..	2	21—3—1930.	..	103	7—3—1935.	31—5—1935.
5 Udipi	2	27—5—1930.	..	115	4—3—1935.	31—5—1935.
6 Karkal	..	..	..	105	7—3—1935.	31—5—1935.
Total ..	**178**	..	..	**799**		

12. *Issue of survey notices.*—Notices under section 9 (2) of the Survey and Boundaries Act VIII of 1923, were prepared and issued wherever necessary. The issue of section 13 notification has been completed in all the areas.

13. *Results of the resettlement.*—Appendix I shows the area under the several descriptions of land according to Revenue accounts and according to resurvey and resettlement. For purposes of comparison, it has not been found possible to adopt the

figures according to the revenue accounts of the year just previous to the introduction of resettlement (1343) in the case of resurveyed villages as resurvey areas had already been adopted in the revenue accounts in different faslis in different taluks. Hence in the case of these villages, the figures of the fasli prior to the introduction of resurvey areas have been adopted. In respect of the non-resurveyed villages, the revenue figures of fasli 1343, have been taken into account.

A portion of the southern boundary of the district was changed from the bank of the Kavvayi river to the mid-river line in accordance with G.O. Mis. No. 2437, Revenue, dated 20th December 1930 (B.P. Mis. No. 26, dated 6th January 1931). This resulted in the transfer of 881 acres from Malabar to South Kanara. Besides, an extent of 4,800 acres of unsurveyed area was surveyed for the first time and brought to account. In spite of this increase, the total area of the district has decreased by 17,333 acres. This decrease is due to an extent of 22,592 acres in the taluks of Kasaragod and Puttur having been excluded from the village boundaries and included in the Reserved Forest and also to the correct computation of areas at resurvey. Under the head ' unoccupied dry ' there is a large decrease of 49,779 acres. This is due to (1) the transfer of an extent of 27,797 acres from unoccupied dry to poramboke in Kasaragod and Puttur taluks, (2) the transfer of 7,406 acres to the head of occupied dry, wet or garden and (3) the exclusion of the areas from the village boundaries which really formed part of reserved forest. The decrease of 2,742 acres under the head ' unassessed ' is due to the transfer of 1,672 acres to the head of reserved forest poramboke in Karkal taluk and to the exclusion of 1,113 acres from the village limits in Kasaragod and Puttur taluks. Under the head ' poramboke ' there is an increase of 29,469 acres. As already explained, this is due to the transfer of 27,797 acres from unoccupied dry and to the transfer of 1,672 acres from unassessed to ' poramboke '. Under the heads ' garden and wet ' there is an increase of 36,185 acres, while there is a decrease of 30,599 acres under dry. This is due to the reclassification of dry lands to wet or garden at resettlement, the revenue staff not having been authorized to effect such transfers during the currency of settlement and also to the transfer of 7,406 acres of assessed waste to dry, wet or garden (dry, 5,812 acres, garden, 1,146 and wet 448 acres).

(2) *Financial results.*—Appendix II shows the financial results of the resettlement in each taluk. An abstract of it showing the percentage increase in assessment in each taluk is given below :—

Name of taluk. (1)	Dry. (2)	Garden. (3)	Wet. (4)	Total. (5)
Mangalore	..	12·97	12·43	11·57
Karkal	..	12·45	12·64	11·05
Kasaragod	..	12·88	13·82	11·88
Udipi	..	12·23	12·16	10·93
Coondapur	..	12·41	12·52	11·65
Puttur	..	12·61	12·73	11·93
Total—Plus. ..	..	**12·67**	**12·65**	**11·40**

The sanctioned percentage of enhancement in the rates of wet and garden lands is 12·50, while no enhancement was ordered in the rates for dry lands. The slight variations in the percentage shown in columns 3 and 4 are due to rounding of annas (i) in calculating some of the new money rates with reference to the percentage enhancement (ii) in working out the average assessment of clubbed fields in resurveyed areas and (iii) in applying the revised rates to individual fields. The total increase in assessment for the whole district, amounts to Rs. 2,86,486 or 11·40 per cent as against Rs. 3,19,985 or 12·59 per cent estimated in the scheme report. This deficit is due to the various concessions allowed in the matter of reclassification of dry lands to garden at resettlement.

Appendix III shows the area of occupied and unoccupied dry garden and wet lands under each resettlement money rates.

14. (i) *Mulgeni holdings.*—At the last settlement, a separate patta was issued for each mulgeni leasehold (i.e., lands given on permanent lease) showing the name of the mulgar as pattadar and the mulgenidar as mulgeni tenant in accordance with the orders issued in G.O. No. 757, Revenue, dated 25th August 1902. This procedure was adopted in order to facilitate the prompt collection of the assessment by the attachment of the land in cases in which the terms of the lease did not provide for an enhancement of the rent consequent on the increase of assessment at resettlement as the mulgar might refuse to pay the enhanced assessment if he could not make some satisfactory arrangement with the mulgenidar. But as under the Mulgeni Rent Enhancement Act of 1920, the mulgar could obtain an order for the enhancement of the rent in consequence of an increase in the assessment, the reason for issuing a separate patta for each mulgeni leasehold ceased to exist and the Government accordingly ordered its discontinuance (vide G.O. No. 1498, Revenue, dated 26th July 1929). The separate pattas issued for mulgeni leaseholders were accordingly cancelled at resettlement and all the lands belonging to one

and the same mulgar were included in one patta. Please see Board's Proceedings Mis. No. 163, dated 22nd January 1926, and G.O. No. 1498, Revenue, dated 26th July 1929, communicated with Board's Proceedings Mis No. 2228, dated 1st August 1929.

(2) *Grant and free-hold lands.*—Grant lands exist in Mangalore and free-hold lands exist in Mangalore and Puttur taluks. Their extents and assessments are given below :—

	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS. A. P.
Grant lands	83.54	237 5 0
Free hold lands—		
Mangalore	82·38	114 7 6
Puttur	18·27	15 14 0

They are not interfered with at resettlement and were exhibited as grant or free-hold lands as the case may be.

15. Ground rent.—There are eight towns viz. District Mangalore, Buntwal, Moolky, Kasaragod, Karkal, Udipi, Coondapur and Puttur. The first six were towns even at the last settlement and the last two were declared as towns only in 1927 and 1931. respectively. Mangalore is the only municipality in the district. Udipi has been constituted a municipality recently. The rates of ground rent consisted of special rates of Rs. 12 and 6 and ground rent ranging from Rs. 3–2–0 to Rs. 300 an acre. In their order Ms. No. 1059, Revenue, dated 6th May 1935, the Government decided that in respect of ground rent lands in the district, the existing rate of assumed agricultural assessment of Rs. 6–4–0 an acre should be raised by 80 per cent, i.e., Rs. 11–4–0 an acre. The effect of this order was that the previous rates of ground rent (Rs. 6 and Rs. 6–4–0) were raised to Rs. 11–4–0 an acre and the other rates by Rs. 5 an acre. In respect, however, of the sites assigned to the depressed classes in the town of Udipi, the existing rate of Rs. 3–2–0 was left unaltered. No separate pattas were issued for the ground rent cases. The term ' special rate ' was abolished altogether and only the term ' ground rent ' was retained as there was no difference between ground rent and special rate. All lands assessed to ground rent were continued to be shown in the adangal and 10 (1) chittas as before with the entry ' ground rent ' in the remarks column, the columns intended for description, soil classification and taram being left blank. The financial effect of the revision of ground rent is given below :—

Name of town.	According to Revenue—Assessment.	According to Rosettlement—Assessment.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Mangalore		
Buntwal	8,000 3 0	10,315 1 0
Moolky		
Kasaragod	239 4 0	451 2 0
Karkal	792 2 0	1,367 5 0
Udipi	866 8 0	1,717 10 0
Coondapur	..	48 4 0
Puttur	..	5 5 0
Total ..	9,898 1 0	13,904 11 0

It will thus be seen that the increase of ground rent was Rs. 4,006–10–0.

16. *Resettlement register and descriptive memoir.*—The form of resettlement register was approved in B.P. Mis. No. 405, dated 29th January 1935, and that of the Descriptive Memoir in G.O. Ms. No. 2064, Revenue, dated 31st August 1935, communicated with the Board's Resolution Mis. No. 3349, dated 5th September 1935. Registers and memoirs have been prepared and checked for the villages noted below :—

	Prepared.	Checked.
Registers	690	372
Descriptive Memoirs	296	244

and those of 149 villages so far scrutinized and signed by me.

7. *Cost of operations.*—Particulars under the head are given below :—

	Amount
	RS.
(1) Survey	7,58,573
(2) Resettlement including special survey staff	7,21,056

18. *Memorandum for the guidance of the Revenue staff.*—A memorandum appended.

19. *Conclusion.*—Mr. W. R. S. Sathianathan was in charge of the party from 1930 to 1931 and the scheme report, which is to a large extent, the result of his work, was subsequently submitted by Mr. E. W. Bouchier on 1st January 1934. M.R.Ry. K. P. Krishnan Nayar Avargal, introduced the resettlement rates in all the six taluks. The following statement gives the names of the various officers who conducted the resettlement operations.

(i) Officers in charge of the party.

Serial number and names.	Period of charge. From.	Period of charge. To.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 A. R. MacEwen Esq., M.C., I.C.S.	24th March 1925.	31st March 1926.	On leave from 1st April 1926 to 12th December 1926.
	13th December 1926.	8th April 1930.	
2 G. S. Bozman Esq., I.C.S.	1st April 1926 ..	12th December 1926.	
3 W. R. S. Sathianathan Esq., I.C.S.	9th April 1930 ..	6th December 1931	
4 D. I. R. Muir Esq., I.C.S.	*7th December 1931. 1st January 1933, 3rd October 1935.	31st December 1932, 19th March 1933, 22nd November 1935.	* Operation in South Kanara suspended.
5 E. W. Bouchier Esq., I.C.S.	20th March 1933.	6th March 1934	
6 W. H. Mitchell Esq., B.A. ..	7th March 1934.	31st March 1934, *a.n.*	
7 M.R.Ry. K. P. Krishnan Nayar Avargal, B.A.	31st March 1934, *a.n.*	2nd October 1935, *a.n.*	
8 S. Bhoothalingam Esq., I.C.S.	23rd November 1935.		

(ii) Special Assistant Settlement Officers..

Serial number and name.	Period. From	Period. To	Remarks.
1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 G. S. Bozman Esq., I.C.S.	28th February 1925.	7th December 1925.	Leave from 8th December 1925 to 6th January 1926.
	7th January 1926.	31st March 1926 ..	In charge from 1st April 1926 to 12th December 1926.
	13th December 1926.	24th March 1927.	
2 M.R.Ry. C. S. Krishna Ayyar Avargal, B.A.	February 1926 ..	13th December 1926.	
3 M.R.Ry. R. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, B.A.	7th August 1926 ..	21st December 1929.	
4 W. R. S. Sathianathan Esq., I.C.S.	9th February 1929.	8th April 1930 ..	Thereafter in charge till 6th December 1931.
5 W. H. Mitchell Esq., B.A.	27th March 1929 ..	6th March 1934 ..	Thereafter in charge till 31st March 1934.
6 M.R.Ry. J. Balaji Rao Avargal, B.A.	20th October 1930.	21st November 1931.	
	1st February 1932.	9th May 1932.	
7 M.R.Ry. K. P. Krishnan Nayar Avargal, B.A.	8th August 1932.	31st March 1934 ..	Thereafter in charge till 2nd October 1935.
8 E. W. Bouchier Esq., I.C.S.	14th September 1932.	19th March 1933 ..	Thereafter in charge till 6th March 1934.
9 M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib M. Rengappa Bangara Avargal, B.A.	6th March 1933 ..	31st December 1933.	
10 M.R.Ry. G. Dattatreya Rao Avargal, B.A.	17th May 1933 ..	31st March 1934.	

(iii) Settlement Tahsildars.

Serial number and name. (1)	Period. From (2)	To (3)
1 M.R.Ry. J. S. Suvarna, B.A.	3rd April 1934 ..	31st October 1934.
2 ,, J. L. D'Souza, B.A.	1st April 1934 ..	26th May 1934.
3 ,, U. Kumarayya, B.A.	2nd April 1934 ..	30th April 1935.
4 ,, T. V. Ramunni Nayar	27th May 1934	27th July 1934.
	25th February 1935 ..	31st May 1935.
5 ,, V. Govindan, B.A.	28th July 1934 ..	31st October 1934.
6 ,, B. Ganapathi, B.A.	25th February 1935 ..	31st May 1935.

NOTE.—The Special Assistant Settlement Officers were replaced by the Settlement Tahsildars from the District Revenue Establishment for reclassification and introduction of resettlement rates (G.O. Ms. No. 494, Revenue, dated 9th March 1934).

The orders of Government on the scheme report were received in January 1935, and within a short period of four months, the new rates had to be introduced in all the six taluks. This could be done only after issue of reclassification notices and disposal of objections to them. Besides, the increment remission accounts first prepared had to be revised under the Collector's instructions owing to the suspension of a portion of land revenue in fasli 1344. The large amount of work involved by all this was completed in time; thanks to the hard and diligent work of the subordinates of the Party and the Co-operation of the Revenue Officers.

APPENDIX I.

Comparative statement of areas of the several taluks of the South Kanara district.

Particulars. (1)		Area according to the revenue accounts. (2)		Area according to resettlement. (3)		Difference (increase +, decrease —) between columns (2) and (3). (4)		Percentage of column (4) over column (2). (5)
		AC.	CT.	AC.	CT.	AC.	CT.	
Occupied	Dry ..	515,039	47	484,440	11	— 30,599	36	— 5·94
	Garden ..	77,155	90	104,768	74	+ 27,612	84	+ 35·79
	Wet ..	424,430	71	433,003	15	+ 8,572	44	+ 2·02
	Total ..	1,016,626	08	1,022,212	00	+ 5,585	92	+ 0·55
Unoccupied	Dry ..	1,200,236	14	1,150,457	17	— 49,778	97	— 4·15
	Garden ..	259	90	321	08	+ 61	18	+ 23·46
	Wet ..	1,048	33	1,120	13	+ 71	80	+ 6·87
	Total ..	1,201,544	37	1,151,898	38	— 49,645	99	— 4·13
Unassessed		3,911	06	1,168	83	— 2,742	23	— 70·11
Poramboke		241,661	24	371,130	24	+ 29,469	00	+ 8·63
	Grand Total ..	2,563,742	75	2,546,409	45	— 17,333	30	— 0·68

APPENDIX II.

Comparative financial statement for the six taluks of the South Kanara district.

Taluk.	Particulars.	Description.	Assessment according to the revenue accounts.	Assessment according to resettlement.	Difference (increase +, decrease —) between columns (3) and (4).	Percentage of column (5) over column (3) (increase +, decrease —).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	
Coondapoor	.... ..	Dry ..	22,598 1	20,723 10	— 1,874 7	— 8·29
		Garden ..	43,119 14	50,505 12	+ 7,385 14	+17·13
		Wet ..	2,76,275 3	3,05,601 14	+29,326 11	+10·62
		Total ..	3,41,993 2	3,76,831 4	+ 34,838 2	+10·02
	Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	— 1,874 7	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+ 2,033 12	..	..
		Wet ..	..	— 5,262 11	..	..
	Net assessment ..	Dry ..	22,598 1	22,598 1	..	..
		Garden ..	43,119 14	48,472 0	+ 5,352 2	+12·41
		Wet ..	2,76,275 3	3,10,864 9	+ 34,589 6	+12·52
		Total ..	3,41,993 2	3,81,934 10	+ 39,941 8	+11·65
Karkal ..	.... ..	Dry ..	38,532 5	36,140 13	— 2,391 8	— 6·21
		Garden ..	23,539 11	30,760 10	+ 7,220 15	+30·68
		Wet ..	2,47,476 4	2,74,912 3	+ 27,435 15	+11·09
		Total ..	3,09,548 4	3,41,813 10	+ 32,265 6	+10·42
	Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	— 2,391 8	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+ 4,290 11	..	..
		Wet ..	..	— 3,850 2	..	..
	Net assessment ..	Dry ..	38,532 5	38,532 5	..	..
		Garden ..	23,539 11	26,469 15	+ 2,930 4	+12·45
		Wet ..	2,47,476 4	2,78,762 5	+31,286 1	+12·64
		Total ..	3,09,548 4	3,43,764 9	+34,216 5	+11·05
Kasaragod ..	.... ..	Dry ..	53,313 4	51,125 12	— 2,187 8	— 4·10
		Garden ..	1,29,138 4	1,99,710 3	+70 571 15	+54·64
		Wet ..	2,64,986 7	3,08,476 5	+43,489 14	+16·41
		Total ..	4,47,437 15	5,59,312 4	+1,11,874 5	+25·00
	Increase or decrease due to transfer from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	—2,187 8	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+53,935 5	..	..
		Wet ..	..	+6,866 5	..	..
	Net assessment ..	Dry ..	53,313 4	53,313 4	..	..
		Garden ..	1,29,138 4	1,45,774 14	+16,636 10	+12·88
		Wet ..	2,64,986 7	3,01,610 0	+36,623 9	+13·82
		Total ..	4,47,437 15	5,00,698 2	+53,260 3	+11·88
Mangalore ..	.... ..	Dry ..	60,525 11	58,809 0	— 1,716 11	— 2·84
		Garden ..	50,568 2	64,784 0	+14,215 14	+28·11
		Wet ..	4,17,854 8	4,75,952 3	+58,097 11	+13·90
		Total ..	5,28,948 5	5,99,545 3	+70,596 14	+13·35
	Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	—1,716 11	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+7,653 10	..	..
		Wet ..	..	+6,174 15	..	..
	Net assessment ..	Dry ..	60,525 11	60,525 11	..	..
		Garden ..	50,568 2	57,130 6	+ 6,562 4	+12·97
		Wet ..	4,17,854 8	4,69,777 4	+51,922 12	+12·43
		Total ..	5,28,948 5	5,87,433 5	+58,485 0	+11·57
Puttur ..	.... ..	Dry ..	25,915 12	25,584 0	— 331 12	— 1·28
		Garden ..	57,355 7	72,429 7	+15,074 0	26·28
		Wet ..	3,34,179 3	3,55,315 4	+21,136 1	6 32
		Total ..	4,17,450 6	4,53,328 11	+35,878 5	+ 8·59

Comparative financial statement for the six taluks of the South Kanara district—*cont.*

Taluk.	Particulars.	Description.	Assessment according to the revenue accounts	Assessment according to resettlement.	Difference (increase +, decrease —) between columns (4) and (5).	Percentage of column (6) over column (3) (increase +, decrease —).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
Puttur—*cont.*...	Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	— 331 12	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+7,840 14	..	..
		Wet ..	..	— 21,418 5	..	..
	Net assessment ..	Dry ..	25,915 12	25,915 12	..	..
		Garden ..	57,355 7	64,588 9	+ 7,233 2	+12·61
		Wet ..	3,34,179 3	3,76,733 9	+42,554 6	+12·73
		Total ..	4,17,450 6	4,67,237 14	+49,787 8	+11·93
Udipi	.... ..	Dry ..	47,525 12	44,431 2	— 3,094 10	— 6·51
		Garden ..	53,223 12	65,501 5	+12,277 9	+23·07
		Wet ..	3,65,972 11	4,12,493 14	+46,521 3	+12·71
		Total ..	4,66,722 3	5,22,426 5	+55,704 2	+11·94
	Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	— 3,094 10	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+5,766 2	..	..
		Wet ..	..	+2,037 2	..	..
	Net assessment	Dry ..	47,525 12	47,525 12	..	..
		Garden ..	53,223 12	59,735 3	+6,511 7	+12·23
		Wet ..	3,65,972 11	4,10,456 12	+44,484 1	+12·16
		Total ..	4,66,722 3	5,17,717 11	+50,995 8	+10·93
Total for the six taluks.	.... ..	Dry ..	2,48,410 13	2,36,814 5	— 11,596 8	— 4·67
		Garden ..	3,56,945 2	4,83,691 5	+1,26,746 3	+35·51
		Wet ..	19,06,744 4	21,32,751 11	+2,26,007 7	+11·85
		Total ..	25,12,100 3	28,53,257 5	+3,41,157 2	+13·59
	Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	— 11,596 8	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+81,520 6	..	..
		Wet ..	..	+ 2,772 14	..	..
	Net assessment ..	Dry ..	2,48,410 13	2,48,410 13	..	..
		Garden ..	3,56,945 2	4,02,170 15	+45,225 13	+12·67
		Wet ..	19,06,744 4	21,48,004 7	+2,41,260 3	+12·65
		Total ..	25,12,100 3	27,98,586 3	+2,86,486 0	+11·40

APPENDIX III.

Statement of areas under dry, garden and wet money rates in the six taluks of the South Kanara district.

Particulars.	Rate per acre.	Extent. Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Total.	Percentage on the total of all the money rates.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	RS. A.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
Dry	2 0	680·28	40·80	721·08	0·05
	1 8	2,105·72	446·28	2,552.00	0·18
	1 4	17,786·97	7,490·25	25,277·22	1·73
	1 0	95,123·10	149,667·38	244,790·48	16·80
	0 12	97,503·66	276,767.56	374,271·22	25·69
	0 8	61,878·29	282,071·66	343,949·95	23·61
	0 6	24,419·19	269,462·22	293,881·41	20·17
	0 4	6,755·55	160,497·36	167,252·91	11·48
	0 2	392·11	3,898·86	4,290·97	0·29
Total		306,644·87	1,150,342·37	1,456,987·24	100·00
Garden	9 0	10,877·31	31·81	10,909·12	10·38
	7 14	8,489·40	19·86	8,509·26	8·10
	6 12	11,285·66	34·43	11,320·09	10·77
	5 10	10,601·38	32.00	10,633·38	10·12
	4 8	12,571·91	34·20	12,606·11	12·00
	3 6	13,873·63	20·05	13,893.68	13·23
	2 4	33,470·25	111·27	33,581·52	31·96
	1 2	3,572·89	37·46	3,610.35	3·44
Total ..	..	104,742·43	321·08	105,063·51	100·00
Wet I class	11 4	3,417·30	0·47	3,417·77	2·37
	9 14	30,180·88	7·65	30,188·53	20·89
	8 7	44,857·36	7·00	44,864·36	31·05
	7 1	32,732·02	16·16	32,748·18	22·67
	5 10	13,680.28	10·15	13,690·43	9·47
	4 4	11,096·26	58·42	11,154·68	7·72
	2 13	6,002·74	32·62	6,035·36	4·18
	2 2	1,814·93	7.70	1,822·63	1·26
	1 7	507·86	8.56	516·42	0·36
	1 1	47·25	..	47·25	0·03
Total ..	..	144,336·88	148.73	144,485·61	100·00
Wet II class—Double crop	9 14	649·60	..	649·60	5·55
	8 7	4,216·95	0·98	4,217·93	36·03
	7 1	4,720·35	3·87	4,724·22	40·34
	5 10	1,804·18	2·16	1,806·34	15·43
	4 4	227.73	..	227·73	1.95
	3 6	0·37	..	0·37	..
	2 13	46·18	..	46·18	0·39
	2 2	29·80	..	29·80	0·26
	1 7	6·05	..	6·05	0·05
	1 1	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	11,701·21	7.01	11,708·22	100·00
Wet II class—Single crop ..	7 14	4,171·23	5·91	4,177·14	3·97
	6 12	26,508·40	19·77	26,528·17	25·24
	5 10	25,402·28	43·27	25,445·55	24·21
	4 8	18,703·99	46·79	18,750·78	17·84
	3 6	11,708·50	36·72	11,745·22	11·17
	2 13	155·71	19·96	175·67	0·17
	2 4	6,590·30	20·76	6,611·06	6·29
	1 11	4,826·48	108·10	4,934·58	4·69
	1 2	3,636·90	33·26	3,670·16	3·49
	0 14	3,013·59	65·68	3,079·27	2·93
Total ..	..	104,717·38	400·22	105,117·60	100·00
Wet III class	6 12	264·33	..	264·33	0·15
	5 10	2,268·22	0·07	2,268·29	1·31
	4 8	14,964·82	27·36	14,992·18	8·67
	3 6	47,415·85	26·92	47,442·77	27·45
	2 13	1,202·37	2·97	1,205·34	0·70
	2 4	58,397·03	77·20	58,474·23	33·84
	1 11	29,214·62	69·21	29,283·83	16·95
	1 2	12,062·24	182·25	12,244·49	7·09
	0 14	6,456·22	178·19	6,634·41	3·84
Total ..	..	172,245·70	564·17	172,809·87	100·00
Total, wet ..	..	433,001·17	1,120·13	434,121·30	..
Total, dry, garden and wet..	..	844,388·47	1,151,783·58	1,996,172·05	.

Particulars of area not included in the statement—

	ACS.
Occupied wet—Cowle land	1·98
,, garden—Grant and freehold lands	26·31
,, dry—Mulpatta, ground-rent, Neriya cardamom forest grant, freehold, etc.	33,471·70
Kumari	144,323·54
Total ..	177,795·24
Unoccupied dry, grant, quit-rent and sites available for grant on ground-rent..	114.80

Endorsement No. R. Dis. 2976/36, dated 4th July 1936.

Forwarded.

2. *Paragraph 15 of the Special Settlement Officer's report.*—The boundaries of the Coondapur town were revised after the resettlement, with the result that certain holdings which had been charged ground rent at the rate of Rs. 11–4–0 an acre, at the resettlement, now fall outside the town limits. In the case of these holdings assessment was not collected for fasli 1344 at the enhanced rate.

3. *Memorandum for the guidance of the Revenue Department.*—The principles on which the re-classification of dry to wet should be made, during the currency of the resettlement, are being examined by the Board in consultation with the Collector of Malabar—please see Board's Ref. No. F 4241/35/3, dated 12th May 1936.

M. HUMAYUN,
Collector.

To the Secretary, Board of Revenue.

II

Letter from Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HUMAYUN Saheb Bahadur, B.A., Collector of South Kanara, to the Secretary, Board of Revenue, dated Mangalore, the 21st August 1936, D. Dis. No. 4234/36.

[Settlement—Re-settlement (South Kanara)—Introduction report—*Reference.*—Board's Ref. F. No. 2202/36-2, dated 11th August 1936.]

The holdings referred to in paragraph 2 of my report R. Dis. No. 2976/36, dated 4th July 1936 are being treated as ordinary agricultural dry lands and assessment at the ordinary dry rates is being collected on them. They are not treated as ground rent lands.

Resolution—No. 120, Press, dated 11th September 1936.

Recorded.

2. The memorandum for the guidance of the Revenue Department will be issued separately.

(True extract)

D. I. R. MUIR,
Joint Secretary

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Collector of South Kanara.
" Special Settlement Officer, Party No. III.
Copy to Special Assistant Settlement Officers in charge of Party Nos. I and II.

Memorandum for the guidance of the Revenue Departmen

(1) During the currency of the original Settlement, transfers of dry lands to wet or garden were not permitted. This restriction has been removed and all dry lands found on inspection to have been converted to wet or garden can be reclassified as such and - appropriate wet or garden rates levied by the Revenue officers during the currency of the resettlement, subject to any rules that may be prescribed by Government in this behalf. In the case of dry fields where only a part is converted to wet, the appropriate wet assessment should be levied provided the extent under wet cultivation is more than 20 cents. Where however a part of a dry field is converted to garden no subdivision should be effected; but the whole field should be transferred to garden if the number of bearing trees is sufficient to justify such transfer; if not the existing registry should be left unaltered.

Note:-- Definition of Garden.

At the last Settlement garden land was defined as land which contained 10 or more bearing coco palms (or their equivalent in areca, jack, tamarind, mango, palmyrah or pepper vines) to an acre, (one bearing jack, tamarind or mango being taken equivalent to 2 bearing cocos, and 4 bearing pepper vines or palmyrahs or 12 areca palms to be equal to one bearing coco palm). At resettlement mangoes and palmyrahs in all the groups and jack in the thrid and fourth group villages were excluded from the list of garden products. This principle should be followed in converting dry lands to garden during the currency of resettlement.

(2) Similarly Revenue officers can, during the currency of the resettlement, transfer wet fields to dry on application from the registered holders provided they are found, owing to causes beyond the ryots' control, to be dry on ground and fit for dry - cultivation only. Gardens can be transferred to dry if satisfactory proof is forthcoming that the land has become permanently unfit for

garden cultivation owing to causes beyond the ryots' control.

(3) Transfers are however not allowed from wet to garden or vice versa or from single crop to double croo or vice versa during the currency of resettlement.

(4) When Warg Kumaris and Mulpatta lands are reclaimed and brought under permanent cultivation during the currency of the Resettlement, they should be classified as dry, wet or garden, as the case may be and assessed at the appropriate rates. Similarly Assessed Waste lands (including Kumakis, Kan and Banes) when brought under permanent cultivation should be classified and assessed at the appropriate rates.

Serial number	Name of Taluk	Appeals to the Spl. Rct. Offr.							Appeals to the Collector.							Suit notices to the Collector.							Appeals to the Board							Remarks
		Registration	Assignment	Reclassification	Others	Total	Confirmed	Revised	Registration	Assignment	Reclassification	Others	Total	Confirmed	Revised	Registration	Survey demarcation	Reclassification	Others	Total	Confirmed	Revised	Registration	Assignment	Re classification	Assessment	Total	Confirmed	Revised	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	Kasaragod	-	-	34	-	34	22	12 (x)	8	57	.	1	66	53	13	6	20	..	4	30	24	6	.	.	2	1	3	3	-	(x) Of these six were partly re-erse
2	Mangalore	-	-	21	.	21	8	13 (xx)	1	6	.	.	7	7	.	.	3	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	2	1	3	1	2	(xx) Do
3	Puttur	.	.	4	.	4	2	2	3	2	.	.	5	5											1	.	1	1	.	
4	Hosdrug			3	-	3 (⊗)	1	1	.	1	.	.	1	1																(⊗) Boards orders are awaited in respect of two petns
5	Neeleswaram			6	.	5	5																							
6	Karkal			10	.	10	6	4 (⊕)																						(⊕) After two were partly revised
	Total			77	.	77	44	32	12	66	.	1	79	66	13	6	23	.	4	33	27	6	.	.	5	2	7	5	2	

Appendix I

Comparative statement of areas of the several talukas of the south Kanara District.

Particulars	Area according to the revenue accounts		Area according to Resettlement		Difference. Increase + Decrease − between columns 2 and 3		Percentage of column 4 over column 2	Remarks.
	2		3		4		5	6
	Acs	cts	Acs	cts	Acs	cts		
Occupied — Dry	515, 039	+7	484, 440	11	30, 599	36	5·94	
Garden	77, 155	10	104, 768	74	+ 27, 612	84	+35·79	
Wet	424, 430	71	433, 003	15	+ 8, 572	44	+ 2·02	
Total	1916, 626	08	1, 022, 212	00	+ 5585	92	+ 0·55	

Unoccupied	D.	1,200, 236	14	1150, 457	17	— 49, 778	97	+ .15
	Garden	259	90	321	08	+ 61	18	+23.46
	wet	1 - 48	33	1120	13	+ 71	80	+ 6.87
Total		1,201, 544	37	1151, 898	38	— 49 645	99	— 4.13
Unassessed		3, 911	06	1168	83	— 2742	23	— 70.11
Foreshore		341, 661	24	371, 130	24	+ 29, 469	00	+ 8.63
Grand Total		2, 563, 942	75	2, 546, 409	45	— 17, 333	30	— 0.68

Rec. Sett. Party No. III
Issued.
Dated 14.6.36.

11/15 J. [illegible] 16/6/8
Dist. Spl. Sett. Officer.
36.15.6.36

Comparative financial Statement for the six taluks of the South Kanara District

Taluk.	Particulars	Description	Assessment according to the Revenue accounts		Assessment according to Resettlement		Difference (Increase + decrease −) between columns 3 and 4		Percentage of column 5 over col. 3 Increase (+) decrease (−)	Remarks.
1		2	3		4		5		6	7
			Rupees	As.	Rupees.	A.	Rupees	A.		
Coondapor		Dry	22,598	1	20,723	10	− 1,874	7	− 8·29	
		Garden	43,119	14	50,505	12	+ 7,385	14	+ 17·13	

	Wet	2,76,275	3	3,05,601	14	+ 29,326	11	+10.62
Total		3,41,993	2	3,76,831	4	+ 34,838	2	+10.02
Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping	Dry			— 1,874	7			
	Garden			+ 2,033	12			
	Wet			— 5,262	11			
Net assessment	Dry	22,598	1	22,598	1			
	Garden	43,119	14	48,472	0	+ 5,352	2	+12.41
	Wet	2,76,275	3	3,10,864	9	+ 34,589	6	+12.52
		3,41,993	2	3,81,934	10	+ 39,941	8	+11.65

Karkal

	Dry	38, 532	5	36, 140	13	—	2, 391	8	6.21
	Garden	23, 539	11	30, 760	10	+	7, 220	15	+ 30.68
	Wet	2, 47, 476	4	2, 74, 912	3	+	27, 435	15	+ 11.09
Total		3, 09, 548	4	3, 41, 813	10	+	32, 265	6	+ 10.42
Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping	Dry			— 2, 391	8				
	Garden			+ 4, 290	11				
	Wet			— 3 850	2				
Net assessment	Dry	3, 532	5	38, 532	5				
	Garden	3, 539	11	26, 469	15	+	2, 930	4	+ 12.45
	Wet	2, 47, 476	4	2, 78, 762	5	+	31, 286	1	+ 12.64
Total		3, 09, 548	4	3, 43, 764	9	+	34, 216	5	+ 11.05

Kasargod

	Dry	53,313	4	51,125	12	— 2,187	8	− 4·10
	Garden	29,138	4	1,99,710	3	+ 70,571	15	+ 54·64
	Wet	64,986	7	3,08,476	5	+ 43,489	14	+ 16·41
Total		4,47,437	15	5,59,312	4	+ 1,11,874	5	+ 25·00
Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to ~~revision~~ reduction of grouping	Dry			2,187	8			
	Garden			+ 53,935	5			
	Wet			+ 6,866	5			
Net assessment	Dry	53,313	4	53,313	4			
	Garden	1,29,138	4	1,45,774	14	16,636	10	+ 12·88
	Wet	2,64,986	7	3,01,610	0	+ 36,623	9	+ 13·82
		4,47,437	15	5,00,698	2	+ 53,260	3	+ 11·88

Manga

	Dry	60, 525	11	58,809	0	16	11	-2.84
	~~Wet~~ Garden	50. 568	2	64,784	0	+ 14, 215	14	+28.11
	~~Garden~~ Wet	4, 17, 854	8	4,75,952	3	+ 58, 097	11	+13.90
Total		5, 28, 948	5	5,99,545	3	+ 70, 596	14	+13.35
Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of Grouping	Dry			- 1, 716	11			
	Garden			+ 7, 653	10			
	Wet			+ 6, 174	15			
Net assessment	Dry	60, 525		60, 525	11			
	Garden	50, 568	2	57, 130	0	+ 6, 562	4	+12.97
	Wet	4, 17, 854	8	4, 69, 777	4	+ 51, 922	12	+12.43
Total		5, 28, 948	5	5, 87, 433	5	+ 58, 485	0	+11.57

Puttur

	Dry	25, 915	12	25584	0	– 331	12	– 1.28
	Garden	57, 355	7	72, 429	7	+ 15, 074	0	+26.28
	Wet	3, 34, 179	3	3, 55, 315	4	+ 21, 136	1	+ 6.32
Total		4, 17, 450	6	4, 53, 328	11	+ 35, 878	5	+ 8.59
Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping	Dry			– 331	12			
	Garden			+ 7, 840	14			
	Wet			– 21, 418	5			
Net assessment	Dry	25, 915	12	25, 915	12			
	Garden	57, 355	7	64, 588	9	+ 7, 233	2	+12.61
	Wet	3, 34, 179	3	3, 76, 733	9	+ 42, 554	6	+12.73
Total		4, 17, 450	6	4, 67, 237	14	+ 49, 787	8	+11.93

Adipi

	Dry	47, 525	12	44, 431	2	− 3, 094	10	−6·51
	Garden	53, 223	12	65, 501	5	+ 12, 277	9	+23·07
	Wet	3, 65, 972	11	4, 12, 493	14	+ 46, 521	3	+12·71
Total		4, 66, 722	3	5, 22, 426	5	+ 55, 704	2	+11·94
Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping	Dry			− 3, 094	10			
	Garden			+ 5, 766	2			
	Wet			+ 2, 037	2			
Net assessment	Dry	47, 525	12	47, 525	12			
	Garden	53, 223	12	59, 735	3	+ 6, 511	7	+12·2
	Wet	3, 65, 972	11	4, 10, 456	12	+ 44, 484	1	+12·11
		4, 66, 722	3	5, 17, 717	11	+ 50, 995	8	+10·9

Total for the Six Talukas	Dry	2,48,410	13	2,36,814	5	− 11,596	8	− 4·67
	Garden	3,56,945	2	4,83,691	5	+ 1,26,746	0	+ 35·51
	Wet	19,06,744	4	21,32,751	11	+ 2,26,007	7	+ 11·85
Total		25,12,100	3	28,53,257	5	+ 3,41,157	2	+ 13·59
Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping etc.	Dry			11,596	8			
	Garden			+ 81,520	6			
	Wet			+ 2,772	14			
Net assessment	Dry	2,48,410	13	2,48,410	13			
	Garden	3,56,945	2	1,02,170	15	+ 45,225	13	+ 12·67
	Wet	19,06,744	4	21,48,004	7	+ 2,41,260	3	+ 12·65
Total		25,12,100	3	27,98,586	3	+ 2,86,486	0	+ 11·40

Revenue Establishment Office

Party No. III Cuddapah.

DJ 14-6-36

Monthly

16/6/36

1/10

Special Establishment Office

~~708~~ 15.6.36

15-6-36.

14/6

Decrease

5262-11-0
3850-2-0
2148 5-0
10531-2-0

Increase

6866-5-0
6174-15-0
2037-2-0
15078-6-0

310864-9-0
440,456-12-0
376733-9-0
469779-4-0
301640-0-0
28762-5-0
2204-7-0

30531-2-0
15078-6-0
15452-12-0

213275-11-0
2772-14-0
-13-0

213275-1-0
15452-12-0
148204-7-9

5262-11-0
3850-2-0
9112-13-0

15078,6-0
91-3-0
91,614-5-0
-14-0

Appendix No III

Statement of areas under Dry, garden and wet money rates in the Six talukas of the South kanara

Particulars	Rate per acre.		Extent						Percentage on the total of all the money Taluks	Remarks
			Occupied		Unoccupied		Total			
	Rs	as	Acres	cts	Acres	cts	Acres	cts		
	2	0	680	28	40	80	721	08	0.05	
	1	8	2105	72	446	28	2552	00	0.18	

1	4	17786	97	7490	25	25277	22	1·73
1	0	95123	10	149667	38	244790	48	16·80
0	12	97503	66	276767	56	374271	22	25·69
0	8	61878	29	282071	66	343949	95	23·61
0	6	24419	19	269462	22	293881	41	20·17
0	4	6755	55	160497	36	167252	91	11·48
0	2	392	11	3898	86	4290	97	·29
		306,644	87	1,150,342	37	1,456,987	24	100·00

9	0	10 877	31	31	81	10 909	12	10·38
7	14	8 489	40	19	86	8 509	26	8·10
6	12	11 286	66	34	33	11 320	09	10·77
5	10	10 601	38	32	00	10 633	38	10·12
4	8	12 571	91	34	20	12 606	11	12·00
3	6	13 873	63	20	05	13 893	68	13·23
2	4	33 470	25	111	27	33 581	52	31·96
1	2	3 572	89	37	26	3 610	35	3·44
		104,742	43	321	08	105.063	51	100·00

11	4	3,417	30	0	47	3,417	77	2·37
9	14	20,180	88	7	65	30,188	53	20·89
8	7	44,857	36	7	00	44,864	36	31·05
7	1	32,732	02	16	16	32,748	18	22·67
5	10	13,680	28	10	15	13,690	43	9·47
4	4	11,096	26	58	42	11,154	68	7·72
2	13	6,002	74	32	62	6,035	36	4·18
2	2	1,814	93	7	70	1,822	63	1·26
1	7	507	86	8	56	516	42	0·36
1	1	47	25			47	25	0·03
		44.336	88	148	73	144,48	61	100·00

Wet II class (Double crop)

9	14	649	60	..	..	649	60	5.55
8	7	4216	95	0	98	4217	93	36.03
7	1	4720	35	3	87	4724	22	40.34
5	10	1804	18	2	16	1806	34	15.43
4	4	227	73	..	..	227	73	1.95
3	6	0	37	..	..	0	37	..
2	13	46	18	..	..	46	18	0.39
2	2	29	80	..	..	29	80	0.26
1	7	6	05	..	..	6	05	0.05
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		11701	21	7	01	11708	22	100.00

Web 11 Mass (Single cross)

7	14	4171	23	5	91	4177	14	3.97
6	12	26508	40	19	77	26528	17	25.24
5	10	25402	28	43	27	25442	55	24.21
4	8	18703	99	46	79	18750	78	17.84
3	6	11708	50	36	72	11745	22	11.17
2	13	1506	71	19	96	175	67	0.17
2	4	6590	20	20	76	6611	06	6.29
1	11	4826	48	10.8	10	4984	58	4.69
1	2	3636	90	23	26	3670	16	3.49
-	14	3013	59	65	68	3079	27	2.93
		717	38	400	22	105117	60	100.00

Wet III class.

6	12	264	33			264	33	0.15
5	10	2268	22	0	07	2268	29	1.31
4	8	14964	82	27	36	14992	18	8.67
3	6	47415	85	26	92	47442	77	27.45
2	18	1202	37	2	97	1206	34	0.70
2	4	58397	03	77	20	58474	23	33.84
1	11	29214	62	69	21	29283	83	16.93
1	2	12062	24	182	25	12244	49	7.09
0	14	6456	22	178	19	6634	41	3.84
Total		172245	70	564	17	172809	87	100.00
Total wet		433001	17	1120	13	434121	30	
Total dry, garden and wet.		844388	47	1,151,783	58	1.996.172	05	

Particulars of area not included in the Statement.

Occupied wet :-	Cowle Land	1·98
arden :-	Grant and freehold lands	26·31
Dry	Mulpatta, ground rent Veriya cardamom forest	
	Grant, freehold etc	33471·70
	Kumari	144323·54
	Total	177795·24
Unoccupied Dry :-	Grant, quit rent and sites available for grant on ground rent	114·80

Rev. Sett. Office
Cuddapah
D/14-6-86

S. Mookiah
16/6/86
at Sett Office
F-6-36 dt 15.6.86

DRAFT FOR APPROVAL.

	Date.	Initials.
When received for fair copying ..		
When copied ..		
When examined.		
When signed ..		
When despatched.		

SUBJECT:— Sett. Reserve (Kanara) - Introduction report

READ AGAIN _____, dated _____ 19____.

" " _____ 19____.

READ *ALSO*:

No. _____ From the _____, No 2202, dated _____ 19 36.

" _____ " _____, 2459 " _____ 19 36.

" _____ " _____ " _____ 19____.

Order / Resolution Ms. / Rout. No. letter, dated 2202/36 & 7 11.8.36

The Govt of Kanara is requested to report whether the holdings referred to in para 2 of his letter under reference are now being treated as Government land or Government concession on them at the old rates or whether they are being treated as ordinary agricultural lands.

The attention of the Govt and the SSO No III Bombay is drawn to the orders issued in BP mis 2214 & 3.7.36 regarding the treatment of certain classes

Khan Bahadur Muhammad Humayun Saheb Bahadur, B.A.,

Collector of South Kanara.

To

The Secretary,

Board of Revenue,

M a d r a s.

Sir.

Settlement - Re-settlement (South Kanara) - Introduction report.

Reference:- Board's Ref. F.No.2202/36-2, dated 11th August 1936.

The holdings referred to in paragraph 2 of my report R.Dis. 2976-36, dated 4.7.1936 are being treated as ordinary agricultural dry lands and assessment at the ordinary dry rates is being ------ collected on them. They are not treated as ground rent lands.

DRAFT FOR APPROVAL

	Date.	Initials
When received for fair copying ..		
When copied ..		
When examined..		
When signed ..		
When despatched.		

READ AGAIN.....

SUBJECT:-

Sal Road - (South Kanara) -
[illegible] report - Recondi

61/136
GOVERNMENT PRESS MADRAS
5 NOV 1936
115
BOARD OF REVENUE
25 NOV 1936
Secretary
Superintendent
45
Proceedings submitted for approval
21/11/36

Board of Revenue, Madras

Proceedings No. 120, Press, 11th September 1936

Settlement—Resettlement—(South Kanara)—Introduction report—Recorded.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur N. GOPALASWAMI AYYANGAR Avargal, C.I.E.,
Commissioner of Land Revenue and Settlement.

READ—the following papers:—

Letter from S. BHOOTHALINGAM, Esq., I.C.S., Special Settlement Officer, Party No. III, Cuddapah, to the Secretary, Board of Revenue (through the Collector of South Kanara), dated the 14th June 1936, R.O.C. No. A-2-301/35.

[Settlement—Resettlement—(South Kanara district)—Introduction report—Submitted.]

I submit the following final report on the resettlement operations in the South Kanara district.

2. *Resettled tract.*—The district consists of six taluks, viz., Mangalore, Karkal, Kasaragod, Udipi, Coondapoor and Puttur. This report deals with all these six taluks except the Amin Divi Islands which are excluded from the scope of the operation because the revenue derived from the coir monopoly in them forms a suitable substitute for a land tax. The subjoined statement shows the year in which the resettlement was due in each taluk and the year in which the revised rates were actually introduced:—

Name of taluk.	Number of villages.	The fasli in which the taluks were due for resettlement.		The fasli in which the revised rates were introduced.
		(3)		
Mangalore	178	1341 (1931–32) ..	}	
Karkal	63 (*a*)	1341 (1931–32) ..		
	42 (*b*)	1342 (1932–33) ..		
Kasaragod	114	1342 (1932–33) ..		
Udipi	115	1342 (1932–33) ..		1344 (1934–35) (*e*)
Coondapoor	103	1342 (1932–33) ..		
Puttur	182 (*c*)	1343 (1933–34) ..		
	2 (*d*)	1341 (1931–32) ..		

Note.—(*a*) These 63 villages formed part of the Mangalore taluk at the last settlement and were settled in 1902–03 along with that taluk.

(*b*) These 42 villages formed part of the Udipi taluk at the last settlement and were settled in 1903–04 along with that taluk.

(*c*) The Neriya Cardamom forest in the Neriya village of the Puttur taluk was settled in fasli 1318 (1908–09) and the resettlement rates were introduced in fasli 1344 (1934–35), along with the rest of the taluk.

(*d*) These two villages were recently transferred from Mangalore to Puttur.

(*e*) The Government in their Order No. 2214, Revenue, dated 21st October 1931, directed the postponement of the introduction of resettlement in the portions of the district due for resettlement before fasli 1344 to that fasli. The revised rates were accordingly introduced in fasli 1344 in accordance with the orders conveyed in G.O. No. 42, Revenue, dated 5th January 1935.

3. *Survey operations preliminary to resettlement.*—A resurvey preliminary to resettlement was carried out by Old Survey Party No. VI in 178 villages of the district (viz., 114 of Kasaragod, 27 of Mangalore, 33 of Puttur and 2 in each of Coondapoor and Udipi taluks). In the rest of the villages resurvey was considered unnecessary. Please see G.O. Ms. No. 2237, Revenue, dated 26th September 1928, communicated with B.P. Mis. No. 3289, dated 4th October 1928, and G.O. Mis. No. 1853, Revenue, dated 11th August 1928, communicated with B.P. Mis. No. 2755, dated 20th August 1928.

The following statement gives the dates of commencement and the completion of survey operations in the resurveyed villages of the several taluks :—

Name of taluk.	Number of villages dealt with.	Date of commencement of survey.	Date of completion of survey (i.e., date of issue of Final Notification under section 13 of the Survey and Boundaries Act.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Kasaragod	97	December 1924	October 1933.
	17 (Kumari villages).	..	August 1935.
Mangalore	27	June 1926 ..	January 1932.
Puttur	33	September 1926	December 1931.
Coondapoor	2	..	October 1931.
Udipi	2	..	December 1931.

4. *Operations connected with the resettlement*—(1) *Resurveyed tracts.*—The Government in their Order No. 873, Revenue, dated 12th June 1925, communicated with B.P. Mis. No. 1275, dated 16th June 1925, directed that the work connected with the resettlement of Malabar and South Kanara should be taken up by this Party. In G.O. No. 1711, Revenue, dated 4th November 1925, the Government directed the adoption of the following simplified procedure as a tentative measure which was subsequently confirmed in G.O. No. 2188, Revenue, dated 2nd November 1927 :—

(i) that rough pattas should be issued on the basis of the land registers prepared by the Survey department;

(ii) that objections to rough pattas need no longer be heard by Special Assistant Settlement Officers but might be heard and disposed of by Special Deputy Tahsildars; and

(iii) that the work of the special staff employed in South Kanara be stopped.

Accordingly a branch office was opened at Kasaragod in October 1925 and rough pattas were issued on the basis of the resurvey land registers for all the resurveyed villages, excepting 17 Kumari villages. After the disposal of objections to rough pattas, miscellaneous accounts inspection was taken up.

Subsequently in G.O. No. 182, Revenue, dated 1st February 1927, the Government directed the Settlement staff to inspect all porambokes, to classify them correctly, and to assign unobjectionable encroachments and lands held under effective sivayi-jama occupations. The inspection required for these purposes was to be carried out before the hearing of objections to rough pattas. By another order, G.O. Mis. No. 428, Revenue, dated 24th February 1928, the Government directed that the miscellaneous accounts inspection should be made by the Settlement staff together with the inspection of porambokes and sivayi-jama lands before rough patta objection hearing. Thus rough patta objection hearing preceded the miscellaneous accounts inspection in Kasaragod taluk (excluding Kumari villages) while in other taluks it was done after the miscellaneous accounts inspection was completed. Please see the correspondence ending with the Board's Reference No. F. 8226/27-5, dated 21st December 1927.

The work of delimitation of roads, paths, etc., vested in local bodies was first ordered to be done by the Settlement Party. Please see G.O. No. 1600, Press, dated 6th August 1929. But this item of work was stopped owing to further simplification of resettlement procedure in South Kanara (G.O. Ms. No. 494, Revenue, dated 9th March 1934).

A statement showing when the first and the last batch of the survey records were received from the Survey department for final check and when they were returned to that department for supplemental survey after final check is furnished below :—

Name of taluk.	Transmission of survey records.		Receipt back of records for supplemental survey.		Date of return of records after supplemental survey.	
	First batch.	Last batch.	First batch.	Last batch.	First batch.	Last batch.
(1)	(2)		(3)		(4)	
Kasaragod ..	October 25.	August 28...	August 26	July 29	..	October 29.
Mangalore ..	May 27	August 27 ..	February 28.	December 28.	May 28 ..	January 29.
Puttur	August 27	March 28 ..	September 28.	July 29	November 28.	October 29.
Coondapoor ..	May 29	..	December 29	..	January 30.	..
Udipi	May 29	..	January 30.	February 30.	February 30.	March 30.

2) *Non-resurveyed tracts.*—(A) The main items of survey work originally sanctioned were—

(i) subdivisions of occupied or cultivated portions in waste blocks;

(ii) subdivisions of portions of dry fields converted to wet or garden and of portions of Kan, Bane, Kumaki and Mulpatta lands brought under occupation; and

(iii) delimitation of roads.

In order to deal with the above items of work, the following temporary staff was sanctioned in G.O. No. 58, Revenue, dated 10th January 1933, communicated with B.P. Mis. No. 304, dated 27th January 1933, for a period of two years :—

One Special Deputy Tahsildar on Rs. 150—5—200
Twenty field surveyors on Rs. 22½.
Three deputy surveyors on Rs. 35 each.
Three draughtsman on Rs. 25 each.

The work was started in Mangalore taluk and completed in 94 villages. Owing to financial stringency the Government then considered it necessary to keep down the cost of resettlement and to exclude from the operations such parts of the work as were not likely to bring in any return. They accordingly decided to stop all supplemental survey work in non-resurveyed tracts. Thus the special survey staff organized for the work was disbanded in April 1934 after attending to the subdivisions arising out of the clubbing of fields or parts of fields of different descriptions in resurveyed tracts. Please see the correspondence ending with the Board's (Confdl.) Reference No. F. 2625/33-2, dated 19th December 1933, and G.O. Ms. No. 494, Revenue, dated 9th March 1934, communicated with B.P. Mis. No. 873, dated 15th March 1934.

(B) *Merging of small fields.*—In G.O. No. 989, Revenue, dated 17th May 1934, the Government sanctioned the employment of a special staff to demarcate fair sized fields created by the Revenue staff in waste blocks and to merge such of the small fields as were contiguous and could be merged. This staff worked under the control of the Collector and furnished lists of alterations to the branch offices and the changes were incorporated in the resettlement accounts.

(C) *Renumbering of clumsy notations.*—In its proceedings Reference No. G. 4564/34/2, dated 2nd October 1934, the Board ordered that the Settlement staff should prepare lists of subdivisions of long and clumsy notations (more than three notations being considered as long) to be renumbered and forward them to the Tahsildars concerned for correcting the field measurement books. Lists were accordingly sent to the Tahsildars. After they were returned with certificates that the subdivisions were duly renumbered in the field measurement books, corrections were carried out in the resettlement accounts.

5. *Scheme report.*—Proposals for the resettlement of the tract in question were submitted by Mr. E. W. Bouchier with this office R. Dis. No. 3171/33, dated 1st January 1934, and the Board submitted it to Government with its remarks with B.P. No. 85, Press, dated 3rd July 1934. The report together with the notification inviting representations on it was published both in English and in Kanarese in the *South Kanara District Gazette*, dated 20th April 1934. In G.O. Ms. No. 1162, Revenue, dated 3rd July 1933, the usual period of three months was allowed for making representations from the date of the publication of the report in the District Gazette. But at the request of the South Kanara Landholders' Association, the period was afterwards extended up to 1st September 1934 in G.O. No. 1513, Revenue, dated 31st July 1934. Altogether 116 representations were received 97 up to 1st September 1934 and the rest after that date. A report on the representations was submitted to the Board through the Collector with this office No. A-1-2165/34-3, dated 26th September 1934. Orders on the scheme report were passed in G.O. No. 42, Revenue, dated 5th January 1935. A general enhancement of assessment by 12½ per cent was sanctioned on wet and garden lands while in the case of dry lands the rates were left unchanged.

6. *Chief features of resettlement—(a) Classification of soils.*—There was no general reclassification of soils in the district, but the original soil classification was altered, where necessary, in respect of dry lands transferred to wet or *vice versa*, the classification of similar neighbouring wet or dry lands of the same village being then adopted. Porambokes or unassessed lands transferred to assessed during resettlement were also suitably reclassified.

(*b*) *Grouping and tarams.*—Villages were divided into three groups for purposes of 'wet' and 'dry' assessment at the last settlement in all the taluks except the old Uppinangady (present Puttur) taluk. There a fourth group was added owing to the climatic and other difficulties experienced by the inhabitants. Wet lands in the coastal

villages to the north of the Chandragiri river were placed in a special group. The grouping was left unaltered except in the case of the villages mentioned below where conditions approximated to those in villages of the next lower group and Government decided as a measure of relief to reduce the grouping of such villages.

Taluk.	Number and name of villages.	The group in which the village was placed at the last settlement.	The group in which the village is placed at the present resettlement.
	(2)	(3)	(4)
Coondapoor ..	18. Yelajita		
	20. Golihole		
	77. Hengavalli		
	78. Belve	II	I
	89. Hebbage		
	90. Koteshiruru		
	91. Nagodi		
	19. Kalluru		
	21. Jadkal		
	22. Muduru		
	80. Madamakki		
	83. Ameshabailu	III	IV
	84. Machchattu		
	85. Hosangadi		
	86. Edamoge		
	87. Kamalashile		
	88. Hallihole		
Karkal	27. Jarkala		
	89. Peradi	II	III
	90. Kashipatna		
	91. Marodi		
	2. Kuchchuru		
	8. Kabbinale		
	9. Nadapala		
	31. Mala	III	IV
	73. Nuralvettu		
	74. Idu		
	97. Sulkerimogaru		
	98. Shirlalu		
Kasaragod ..	87. Pullur	I	II
Mangalore ..	157. Barimaru		
Puttur ..	60. Punachapadi	II	III
	145. Nyayatarpu		
	8. Belala		
	9. Ujre		
	10. Kalmanja		
	11. Dharmasthala	III	IV
	12. Mundaje		
	102. Nekkiladi		
	103. Kodimbala		
	146. Savanalu		
Udipi ..	28. Haladi		
	82. Kudigrama	I	II
	83. Pernankila		

In the villages in the Puttur taluk placed in the fourth group at the last settlement, the wet rates were reduced at resettlement by one taram in 44 villages and by two tarams in 11 villages as shown below, in order to make an allowance for the severe conditions of life in those villages and to concede to the ryots a large margin of profit.

A. *Villages in which the wet rates were reduced by one taram.*

Serial number.	Number and name of village.	Serial number.	Number and name of village.
1	1. Navuru.	8	17. Charmadi.
2	2. Nada.	9	18. Chibidre.
3	3. Kanyadi.	10	19. Tottatadi.
4	4 Layla.	11	22. Neriya.
5	13. Kadirudyavara	12	27. Kokkada
6	14. Indabettu.	13	28. Patrame
7	15. Mittabagilu.	14	82. Konalu.

A. *Villages in which the wet rates were reduced by one taram*—cont.

Serial number.	Number nad name of village	Serial number.	Number and nam of village.
15	84. Nelyadi.	30	99. Enekullu.
16	85. Balya.	31	100. Aituru.
17	86. Ichlampadi.	32	101. Bantra.
18	87. Nujlbaltila.	33	104. Kadaba.
19	88. Kankradi.	34	105. Balpa.
20	89. Rekya.	35	113. Kenya.
21	90. Shiradi.	36	114. Nalkuru.
22	91. Kutrupadi.	37	115. Guttigaru.
23	92. Renjaladi.	38	118. Devachalla.
24	93. Konaje.	39	123. Madapadi.
25	94. Shirivagilu.	40	124. Sampaje.
26	95. Kombaru.	41	125. Todikana.
27	96. Bilinele.	42	126. Arantodu.
28	97. Subrahmanya.	43	127. Markanja.
29	98. Ainakidu.	44	128. Mallurukemaraje.

B. *Villages in which the wet rates were reduced by two tarams.*

1	16. Malvantige.	7	26. Hatyadka.
2	20. Niddle.	8	119. Hariharapallataka.
3	21. Puduvettu.	9	120. Kollamogaru.
4	23. Kalanja.	10	121. Balagodu.
5	24. Shishila.	11	122. Kalmakaru.
6	25. Shibaje.		

A further concession was allowed in respect of all fourth group villages and those transferred from third to fourth group by reducing the fourth dry taram bearing an assessment of Re. 1 to fifth taram bearing an assessment of twelve annas.

(*c*) *Occupied dry.*—Occupied dry lands converted to garden or wet were reclassified as such, the appropriate garden or wet rates being levied. The rule regarding the kind and number of trees required to constitute a garden, viz., 5 bearing jacks, 10 bearing cocos, 120 arecas, 40 pepper vines or 5 bearing tamarind trees to the acre was followed at resettlement. The mangoes and palmyras in all the groups and jack trees in the third and fourth groups were excluded from the list of garden trees at resettlement. The rate adopted was that of the adjoining old garden or where there were more such rates than one, the lowest of such rates and where there were no registered gardens adjoining, the lowest garden rate in the villages. This rule was however subject to the following exceptions:—

(i) All new arecanut gardens were assessed on their own merits irrespective of the rates of the adjoining gardens.

(ii) For new gardens which were not areca gardens and which adjoin old arcanut gardens the adjoining rate was waived in favour of a more suitable rate.

(iii) The rate imposed on any piece of land which contained no coco or areca trees was one rate lower than would otherwise have been imposed under the above rule. The lower rate imposed for the Rs. 2 rate was one rupee, raised to Re. 1-2-0 at resettlement (i.e), including percentage enhancement. But when the application of these rules resulted in a rate lower than the existing dry rate on the land, the next higher garden rate was adopted.

(iv) Where however the application of these rules produced a rate which was definitely higher than what, on its merits, the new garden would deserve the lowest adjoining garden rate was waived in favour of a more suitable rate.

(v) Dry coconut plantations were not classified as garden but were left as dry if the trees were not mature and productive though possibly bearing (G.O. No. 351, Revenue, dated 20th February 1934).

(vi) When a portion of an occupied dry field contained garden trees the entire field was transferred to garden if the number of bearing trees was sufficient to justify such a transfer, otherwise the entire field was retained as dry.

Occupied dry lands converted to wet were classified as wet I, II (single crop or double crop) and III, according to the nature of cultivation and appropriate rates of assessment imposed. When a portion of a dry field was converted to wet the appropriate wet rate was levied without subdivision, on the actual extent converted, provided such area was more than 20 cents.

On the whole, 34,199 acres of occupied dry lands were reclassified: 7.976 acres as wet and 26,223 as garden.

(*d*) *Garden lands.*—There was no reclassification of garden lands and their existing tarams were generally retained. On individual applications, however, extinct gardens rendered permanently unfit for garden cultivation for reasons beyond the ryots' control, were after inspection, transferred to dry. Where portions of old garden and dry were clubbed at resurvey, and it was not found possible either to separate them or to register the entire resurvey field as garden, the description 'dry' was adopted for the whole field and an average rate of assessment worked out. Where the resultant rate did not exceed Rs. 2, the entry "old garden and dry clubbed" was made in the remarks column of the adangal.

(*e*) *Wet lands.*—No general reclassification of the existing wet lands was made but fields which were found fit only for dry cultivation owing to causes beyond the ryots' control were on individual applications transferred to dry.

Transfer of wet single-crop lands to double crop or vice versa was not allowed at resettlement.

The areas transferred from wet and garden to dry are insignificant being only 16 and 23 acres respectively.

(*f*) *Porambokes*—(*a*) *Resurveyed tracts.*—All porambokes were inspected and their correct description as per state of ground was adopted in the resettlement accounts. All unobjectionable occupations in porambokes were assigned in consultation with the departments concerned. In the case of valuable encroachments, land value, tree value and back assessment were first collected following the district practice. As a result of the memorial presented by the Honorary Secretary, Kanarese Landholders' Association, dated 7th May 1928, the Government decided that no attempt should be made to treat any occupation of land at the disposal of Government as an encroachment unless the occupation was the subject of public representation (i.e.), by the ryots in general or local bodies and was found definitely to prejudice the utility of the poramboke. They accordingly ordered that no back assessment, land value or tree value should be collected on such encroachments and that amounts already collected should be refunded. An exception was however made in the case of river accretion where the collection of back assessment was limited to ten years but even this charge was ordered to be waived when the land gained by accretion was balanced by land lost by erosion in the same holding—Please see paragraph 1 (*b*) of G.O. Ms. No. 2044, dated 3rd September 1928, and G.O. Ms. No. 173, Revenue, dated 25th January 1929. Following these orders the amount already collected in 78 villages of Kasaragod taluk and 12 villages of Mangalore taluk were refunded to the parties concerned.

Another objection of the Landholders' Association was in regard to the inclusion of Kattapunis (channel bunds) with the trees standing thereon within the limits of channel porambokes. The Government considered that the survey of such bunds as parts of the channels was erroneous but that the demarcation of the fields need not be revised on that account as the extra assessment realizable would not be so considerable as to justify the expenditure and trouble involved. It was, however, ordered that certificates should be issued to the ryots concerned recognizing their rights of ownership in the channel bunds adjoining their holdings and to the trees standing thereon except in cases where the bunds contained trees held subject to the payment of tree tax—Please see paragraph 1 (*a*) of G.O. No. 2044, Revenue, dated 3rd September 1928, and G.O. Ms. No. 1038, Revenue, dated 25th May 1929 as amplified by G.O. Ms. No. 143, dated 29th January 1930. Accordingly such certificates were issued to the registered holders concerned by the settlement staff.

An extent of 240 acres of poramboke lands was transferred to the head of assessed, 45 acres to dry, 113 acres to wet and 82 acres to garden.

(*b*) *Non-resurveyed tracts.*—In 1930, miscellaneous accounts inspection was taken up first in Mangalore taluk when all porambokes were inspected for purposes of correct classification. In October 1931, resettlement operations were ordered to be suspended (G.O. No. 2214, Revenue, dated 21st October 1931), owing to the financial stringency and when they were resumed in 1933, the work was started on the old lines in the villages of Puttur and Mangalore taluks. Subsequently in accordance with the further simplification of resettlement procedure ordered in G.O. Ms. No. 494, Revenue, dated 9th March 1934, the inspection of porambokes was stopped in all the other villages of the district.

(*g*) *Kumaki and assessed waste lands—Resurveyed tracts.*—Kumaki lands are Government waste lands within 100 yards of old wargs land (i.e., wargs found prior to fasli 1276) and over which the wargdars enjoy privileges of grazing cattle, cutting leaves, firewood and timber for their own agricultural and domestic purposes. During the final check of resurvey records all kumakis and assessed wastes were inspected

and all cases of occupations including Kumaki lands enclosed by walls merely for the purposes of facilitating the exercise of normal Kumaki privileges, were assigned to the actual occupants at dry rates except the occupations of Kumaki lands by house-sites and garden trees, which were assigned at the appropriate garden rates. In the case of long-standing occupations, back assessment was also collected. Subsequently the Government in their Order Ms. No. 661, dated 27th March 1929, decided that Kumaki land should be deemed to have been effectively occupied only when brought under cultivation, or occupied as a house-site or planted with trees classed at the resettlement as garden products or otherwise reduced into exclusive possession, but that land around which walls were built merely for the purpose of facilitating the exercise of the normal Kumaki privileges should not be deemed to have been effectively occupied.

Accordingly a notification inviting applications within three months from the date of publication of the notice from those persons to whom such assignments were made in all the resurveyed villages of Kasaragod (excluding Kumari villages) 25 of Mangalore and 31 of Puttur taluks was published in the district gazette, dated 6th May 1929. As no applications were received within the time fixed the treatment of such walled enclosures as ryotwari holdings was allowed to continue. All back assessment and land value levied on account of the assignment of Kumaki lands were refunded as in the case of poramboke lands following the orders contained in paragraph 4 (3) of G.O. Ms. No. 661, dated 27th March 1929.

The total area of assessed waste lands assigned in all the resurveyed villages was 7,406 acres (5,812 as dry 448 acres as wet and 1,146 acres as garden).

Non-resurveyed tracts.—In areas where no resurvey was made the Special Settlement Officer was asked to obtain from the village officers lists of unauthorized occupations of Kumakis and assessed waste lands in all the villages and submit them to Government with an estimate of their area and the assessment (the rate appropriate to their condition being assumed) that would be on them—please see paragraph 4 (4) of G.O. Ms. No. 661, dated 27th March 1929. On a reference made from this office the Board in its Proceedings Mis. No. 2620, dated 2nd September 1929, decided that as the lists were intended for estimating the work involved in and the revenue likely to be realized by the assignment of unauthorized occupation of Kumakis and assessed waste lands in areas where there was no resurvey, it would be sufficient if the lists were prepared for the taluks of Mangalore and Puttur after overcheck by the settlement staff. Lists were accordingly furnished for Mangalore and Puttur taluks. Shortly after, the resettlement operations in South Kanara were stopped and the lists were therefore returned to the Tahsildars concerned for action in due course. On resumption of the operations in 1933, all assessed waste lands were inspected in the taluks of Mangalore, Puttur and Kasaragod for purposes of reclassification. But as a result of the further simplification of resettlement procedure ordered in G.O. Ms. No. 494, Revenue, dated 9th March 1934, this work was stopped. In villages where inspection had already been completed transfers of entire assessed waste lands occupied were given effect to in the resettlement accounts while only lists of partial occupations, showing the particulars of extent, soil classification and rate were furnished to the revenue staff along with resettlement fair accounts, for the purpose of collecting the assessment due on them. (B.P. No. 1839, Mis., dated 6th June 1934.)

(*h*) *Unassessed lands.*—No lands were classed as unassessed at the last settlement. Subsequently the Revenue Department transferred to 'unassessed' certain lands which were registered as poramboke at the last settlement, in accordance with the instructions contained in G.O. No. 1368, Revenue, dated 9th May 1911. *This registry was left unaltered at resettlement*, except in Karkal where an extent of 1,672 acres of reserved forest classed as unassessed was treated as forest poramboke.

(*i*) *Mulpattas.*—Mulpattas are lands granted by Revenue Officers during the early years of British rule or by former Native Governments. At the last settlement all unreclaimed waste forest lands included in Mulpattas were treated as occupied dry and assessed at an uniform favourable rate of four annas an acre. At the resettlement reclaimed areas were assessed at the ordinary dry, wet or garden rates, the four anna rate on unreclaimed lands being left alone. Only entire cases of reclaimed Mulpatta lands were given effect to in the resettlement accounts while lists of partial cases of reclamation were furnished to the Revenue Department for charging assessment without subdivision. The extents of Mulpatta lands thus transferred by the settlement party were

	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS. A. P.
Dry	25·48	20 12 0
Garden	12·52	32 11 0
Wet	16·52	44 0 0
Total ..	**54·52**	97 7 0

(*j*) *Kans.*—Kans are forest lands in which the assessee is at liberty to collect and cultivate without restriction forest produce of a specified kind in consideration of the payment of a small fixed annual payment, ordinarily known as peppershist or cardamomshist. They exist in 22 villages of Puttur taluk. At the last settlement, they were registered as assessed waste with the remark ' Kan ' in the remarks column but separate kan pattas were issued and the assessment credited to Forest revenue. Kan lands brought under effective occupation were assessed at the appropriate dry, wet or garden rates at the resettlement. Those which were not brought under effective occupation were classed as unoccupied under dry the ordinary soil classification, and taram with the remark ' Kan ' noted against them. In these cases the existing rate of annas four was allowed to continue.

(*k*) *Banes.*—Bane lands which exist only in parts of the Puttur taluk are lands which carry the same privileges to the wargs to which they are attached as Kumakis in the rest of the district. The only difference between Kumakis and banes is that while the former are limited to within 100 yards of a warg, the latter need not necessarily be so. They exist in 21 out of 22 villages in which kan lands also exist. The bane privileges were allowed to continue at resettlement subject to the provision that bane lands brought under effective occupation were assessed at the ordinary dry, wet or garden rates according to their description. The bane lands have been shown in the resettlement accounts as assessed waste with remark ' bane ' noted against them.

(*l*) *Neriya cardamom forest.*—The area known as Neriya cardamom forest lies in Neriya village of the Puttur taluk bordering Mysore territory. It is made up of dense jungle and was first settled in fasli 1318. It comprised an extent of 19,413 acres made up of 146·72 acres of cardamom cultivation, 1,900·19 acres of Kumari cultivation and 17,366·09 acres of Kumaki cultivation and assessed at Re. 1, As. 3, As. 2, respectively, per acre. These rates of assessment have been allowed to continue. In the resettlement accounts soil classification and taram have not been noted against these lands but only the rate and assessment entered with the remark ' Special cardamom rate, special Kumari rate or special Kumaki rate ' as the case may be. (B.P. No. 919, Mis. dated 1st March 1935.)

(*m*) *Kumaris.*—Kumaris are shifting cultivations in forests and they exist in 21 villages of the Kasaragod taluk. They were settled at the last settlement under a separate notification and flat rates of annas 3, 2 and 1 per acre were adopted for warg Kumaris placed in the first, second and third groups, respectively. These rates ceased to apply to so much of the Kumari land as was permanently reclaimed and converted to dry, wet, or garden in which case, it was classified as such and assessed at the appropriate rates—please see the notification contained in G.O. No. 391, Revenue, dated 17th April 1903, printed in B.P. No. 140, Press, dated 27th April 1903.

The experimental resurvey carried out at first in two Kumari villages of the Kasaragod taluk showed that the frame work of the survey was unworkable for the purpose of revenue records and the Government therefore sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 2082, Revenue, dated 20th October 1927, a resurvey of all the Kumari villages. During the final check of the resurvey records the settlement staff attended also to the reclassification of the warg Kumaris that were permanently converted to dry, wet or garden. As directed in B.P. No. 388, Mis., dated 4th February 1931, rough pattas were not issued for such changes but lists of cases of conversions were sent to the Revenue Divisional Officer for confirmation and on their return the changes were given effect to in the accounts. Fair adangals on the basis of resurvey so far as survey and subdivision numbers and their extents were concerned (the previous revenue registry being adopted as regards registered holders) were prepared and handed over to the Revenue Department for maintenance. At resettlement the productivity of the Kumaris was taken as the chief factor for grouping. The Kumari villages near the coast were accordingly placed in the third group, those in the extreme east in the first group, and those in the middle in the second group.

Eleven out of the 21 villages were affected by regrouping.

As a result of this, there was an increase of revenue of Rs. 2,391–3–0 or 12·55 per cent on the total assessment of Kumari lands. The previous Kumari rates of annas three, two and one per acre for the first, second and third groups (as revised) were retained. The extent and assessment of reclaimed Kumari reclassified as dry, wet or garden are as shown below :—

	Extent.	Kumari assessment.	Assessment at resettlement.
	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Dry	1,094·52	140 7 0	724 4 0
Garden	6,202·31	976 13 0	20,886 11 0
Wet	481·46	72 11 0	1,337 12 0
	7,778·29	1,189 15 0	22,948 11 0

(*n*) *Inam lands.*—No land was registered as inam at the last settlement. Subsequently, certain inams belonging to Roman Catholic Churches in Mangalore, Udipi, Karkal and Coondapoor taluks were recognized as such and title-deeds issued following the orders contained in G.O. No. 2545, Revenue, dated 22nd August 1913. But in the revenue accounts they have all been shown as ryotwari, the grants being treated as money allowances. ~~The question of their treatment at resettlement i.e., either as inam money allowances.~~ The question of their treatment at resettlement, i.e., either as inam or ryotwari, is under the consideration of the Board (Board's Reference No. F. 618/36-1).

7. *Rough pattas and reclassification notices.*—In the 178 resurveyed villages excluding Kumari villages of Kasaragod taluk, rough pattas were issued in advance of resettlement on the basis of resurvey land registers and objections thereto were heard by Special Deputy Tahsildars in selected camps. On receipt of orders on the scheme report, notices were issued to the registered holders both in resurveyed and non-resurveyed villages in respect of alterations caused by reclassification of dry lands. Objections to these notices were received and disposed of by post by Settlement Tahsildars, after inspection wherever necessary. The total number of objection petitions received for each taluk is as shown below :—

Names of taluks.	Objection petitions received at rough patta objection hearing.						Objection petitions received by post on reclassification.					
	Registry.	Survey.	Assessment.	Reclassification.	Miscellaneous	Total.	Registry.	Survey.	Assessment.	Reclassification.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Mangalore ..	1,390	2,168	..	25	121	3,704	13	2	45	609	11	680
Karkal	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	13	382	10	408
Kasaragod ..	23,231	8,622	..	20	111	31,984	5	..	189	2,033	69	2,296
Udipi	232	77	..	..	2	311	5	..	332	106	14	457
Coondapoor ..	120	22	..	..	3	145	1	..	49	146	10	206
Puttur	1,239	2,309	14	68	47	3,677	..	..	329	610	26	965
Total ..	26,212	13,198	14	113	284	39,821	27	2	957	3,886	140	5,012

8. *Appeals to the Special Assistant Settlement Officer in charge, to the Collector and to the Board.*—The following statement shows the number of appeals preferred to the Special Assistant Settlement Officer in charge, to the Collector, to the Board of Revenue and the results thereof and also the number of suit notices received. ~~(Vide statement enclosed.)~~

9. *Supplemental survey.*—The number of supplemental subdivisions effected in the resurveyed villages as a result of the orders passed on final check of resurvey records, miscellaneous accounts and reclassification, inspection and rough patta objection hearing is shown below :—

Serial number and name of taluk.	Total number of villages.	Number of sub-divisions measured.		Total.
		By survey.	By special survey staff.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Kasaragod	114	13,292	5,701	18,993
2 Mangalore	27	2,619	1,481	4,100
3 Puttur	33	3,514	1,883	5,397
4 Udipi	2	236	265	501
5 Coondapoor	2	110	46	156
Total ..	178	19,771	9,376	29,147

The number of supplemental subdivisions measured in 94 non-resurveyed villages of Mangalore taluk is 3,247.

10. *Increment remissions.*—Increment remissions (both ordinary and special) were granted and given effect to from the year of introduction of resettlement in each taluk concerned. The following statement shows the increment remissions granted in the first four faslis of the resettlement period.

Name of taluks	Year of introduction.	Increment remission for the first four faslis.							
		1344.		1345.		1346.		1347.	
		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.			Rs.	A. P.
1 Mangalore	1934–35.	50,423	5 0	33,652	12 0	18,0731·0		2,154	12 0
2 Karkal	Do.	28,711	7 0	19,224	9 0	10,5080·0		1,676	3 0
3 Kasaragod	Do.	59,598	8 0	41,714	8 0	25,7185·0		9,248	6 0
4 Udipi	Do.	43,722	4 0	28,928	6 0	15,3947·0		1,352	7 0
5 Coondapoor	Do.	29,861	12 0	19,770	10 0	10,4311·0		647	6 0
6 Puttur	Do.	36,150	7 0	24,382	5 0	13,5073·0		2,329	4 0
Total		2,48,467	11 0	1,67,673	2 0	93,6455·0		17,408	6 0

NOTE.—Particulars of ordinary increment remission have not been furnished for the

11. *Issue of fair accounts to the Tahsildars—Resurveyed villages.*—Fair adangals and chittahs on the basis of resurvey records were handed over to the Tahsildars in advance of resettlement. On receipt of the orders of Government on the scheme report, the fair accounts already issued were got back from the Tahsildars and returned to them with the reclassification changes and revised rates of assessment duly incorporated them. Along with the fair accounts were given the increment remission accounts in form approved in B.P. Mis. No. 151, dated 15th January 1935.

Non-resurveyed villages.—In Mangalore and Puttur taluks, land registers and chittas were prepared by the Settlement staff while in the taluks of Karkal, Udipi and Coondapoor they were prepared by the shanbhogues and checked by the Settlement staff. As soon as orders on the scheme report were received, the reclassification changes and the enhanced rates were incorporated in them and handed over to the Revenue Department along with the increment remission accounts. The following statement shows the dates on which the first and the last batch of fair accounts were sent to the Tahsildars:

Serial number and name of taluk.	Number of villages.	Date of despatch of fair accounts on the basis of resurvey.		Number of villages.	Date of despatch of fair accounts at resettlement	
		First batch.	Last batch.		First batch.	Last batch.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Mangalore ..	27	31—7—1928.	20—1—1930.	178	2—3—1935.	31—5—1935.
2 Kasaragod ..	97	20—7—1927.	6—5—1929.	114	4—3—1935.	31—5—1935.
	17 (Kumari villages).	26—9—1931.	5—7—1932.			
3 Puttur	33	31—12—1928.	17—4—1930.	184	4—3—1935.	30—5—1935.
4 Coondapoor ..	2	21—3—1930.	..	103	7—3—1935.	31—5—1935.
5 Udipi	2	27—5—1930.	..	115	4—3—1935.	31—5—1935.
6 Karkal	..	..	..	105	7—3—1935.	31—5—1935.
Total ..	178	..	..	799		

12. *Issue of survey notices.*—Notices under section 9 (2) of the Survey and Boundaries Act VIII of 1923, were prepared and issued wherever necessary. The issue of section 13 notification has been completed in all the areas.

13. *Results of the resettlement.*—Appendix I shows the area under the several descriptions of land according to Revenue accounts and according to resurvey and resettlement. For purposes of comparison, it has not been found possible to adopt the figures according to the revenue accounts of the year just previous to the introduction of resettlement (1343) in the case of resurveyed villages as resurvey areas had already been adopted in the revenue accounts in different faslis in different taluks. Hence in the case of these villages, the figures of the fasli prior to the introduction of resurvey areas have been adopted. In respect of the non-resurveyed villages, the revenue figures of fasli 1343, have been taken into account.

A portion of the southern boundary of the district was changed from the bank of the Kavvayi river to the mid-river line in accordance with G.O. Mis. No. 2437, Revenue, dated 20th December 1930 (B.P. Mis. No. 26, dated 6th January 1931). This resulted in the transfer of 881 acres from Malabar to South Kanara. Besides, an extent of 4,800 acres of unsurveyed area was surveyed for the first time and brought to account. In spite of this increase, the total area of the district has decreased by 17,333 acres. This decrease is due to an extent of 22,592 acres in the taluks of Kasaragod and Puttur having been excluded from the village boundaries and included in the Reserved Forest and also to the correct computation of areas at resurvey. Under the head 'unoccupied dry' there is a large decrease of 49,779 acres. This is due to (1) the transfer of an extent of 27,797 acres from unoccupied dry to poramboke in Kasaragod and Puttur taluks, (2) the transfer of 7,406 acres to the head of occupied, dry, wet or garden and (3) the exclusion of the areas from the village boundaries which really formed part of reserved forest. The decrease of 2,742 acres under the head 'unassessed' is due to the transfer of 1,672 acres to the head of reserved forest poramboke in Karkal taluk and to the exclusion of 1,113 acres from the village limits in Kasaragod and Puttur taluks. Under the head 'poramboke' there is an increase of 29,469 acres. As already explained, this is due to the transfer of 27,797 acres from unoccupied dry and to the transfer of 1,672 acres from unassessed to 'poramboke'. Under the heads 'garden and wet' there is an increase of 36,185 acres, while there is a decrease of 30,599 acres under dry. This is due to the reclassification of dry lands to wet or garden at resettlement, the revenue staff not having been authorized to effect such transfers during the currency of settlement and also to the transfer of 7,406 acres of assessed waste to dry, wet or garden (dry, 5,812 acres, garden, 1,146 and wet 448 acres).

(2) *Financial results.*—Appendix II shows the financial results of the resettlement in each taluk. An abstract of it showing the percentage increase in assessment in each taluk is given below :—

Name of taluk. (1)	Dry. (2)	Garden. (3)	Wet. (4)	Total. (5)
Mangalore	..	12·97	12 43	11·57
Karkal	..	12·45	12·64	11·05
Kasaragod	..	12·88	13·82	11.88
Udipi	..	12·23	12·16	10·93
Coondapur	..	12·41	12·52	11·65
Puttur	..	12·61	12·73	11·93
Total—Plus.	.. ..	**12·67**	**12·65**	**11·40**

The sanctioned percentage of enhancement in the rates of wet and garden lands is 12·50, while no enhancement was ordered in the rates for dry lands. The slight variations in the percentage shown in columns 3 and 4 are due to rounding of annas (i) in calculating some of the new money rates with reference to the percentage enhancement (ii) in working out the average assessment of clubbed fields in resurveyed areas and (iii) in applying the revised rates to individual fields. The total increase in assessment for the whole district, amounts to Rs. 2,86,486 or 11·40 per cent as against Rs. 3,19,985 or 12·59 per cent estimated in the scheme report. This deficit is due to the various concessions allowed in the matter of reclassification of dry lands to garden at resettlement.

Appendix III shows the area of occupied and unoccupied dry garden and wet lands under each resettlement money rates.

14. (i) *Mulgeni holdings.*—At the last settlement, a separate patta was issued for each mulgeni leasehold (i.e., lands given on permanent lease) showing the name of the mulgar as pattadar and the mulgenidar as mulgeni tenant in accordance with the orders issued in G.O. No. 757, Revenue, dated 25th August 1902. This procedure was adopted in order to facilitate the prompt collection of the assessment by the attachment of the land in cases in which the terms of the lease did not provide for an enhancement of the rent consequent on the increase of assessment at resettlement as the mulgar might refuse to pay the enhanced assessment if he could not make some satisfactory arrangement with the mulgenidar. But as under the Mulgeni Rent Enhancement Act of 1920, the mulgar could obtain an order for the enhancement of the rent in consequence of an increase in the assessment, the reason for issuing a separate patta for each mulgeni leasehold ceased to exist and the Government accordingly ordered its discontinuance (vide G.O. No. 1498, Revenue, dated 26th July 1929). The separate pattas issued for mulgeni leaseholders were accordingly cancelled at resettlement and all the lands belonging to one and the same mulgar were included in one patta. Please see Board's Proceedings Mis. No. 163, dated 22nd January 1926, and G.O. No. 1498, Revenue, dated 26th July 1929, communicated with Board's Proceedings Mis No. 2228, dated 1st August 1929.

(2) *Grant and free-hold lands.*—Grant lands exist in Mangalore and free-hold lands exist in Mangalore and Puttur taluks. Their extents and assessments are given below :—

	Extent. ACS.	Assessment. RS. A. P.
Grant lands	83.54	237 5 0
Free hold lands—		
Mangalore	82·38	114 7 6
Puttur	18·27	15 14 0

They are not interfered with at resettlement and were exhibited as grant or free-hold lands as the case may be.

15. *Ground rent.*—There are eight towns in the district, Mangalore, Buntwal, Moolky, Kasaragod, Karkal, Udipi, Coondapur and Puttur. The first six were towns even at the last settlement and the last two were declared as towns only in 1927 and 1931, respectively. Mangalore is the only municipality in the district. Udipi has been constituted a municipality recently. The rates of ground rent consisted of special rates of Rs. 12 and 6 and ground rent ranging from Rs. 3–2–0 to Rs. 300 an acre. In their order Ms. No. 1059, Revenue, dated 6th May 1935, the Government decided that in respect of ground rent lands in the district, the existing rate of assumed agricultural assessment of Rs. 6–4–0 an acre should be raised by 80 per cent, i.e., Rs. 11–4–0 an acre. The effect of this order was that the previous rates of ground rent (Rs. 6 and Rs. 6–4–0) were raised to Rs. 11–4–0 an acre and the other rates by Rs. 5 an acre. In respect, however, of the sites assigned to the depressed classes in the town of Udipi, the existing rate of Rs. 3–2–0 was left unaltered. No separate pattas were issued for the ground

rent cases. The term special rate was abolished altogether and only the term 'ground rent' was retained as there was no difference between ground rent and special rate. All lands assessed to ground rent were continued to be shown in the adangal and 10 (1) chittas as before with the entry 'ground rent' in the remarks column, the columns intended for description, soil classification and taram being left blank. The financial effect of the revision of ground rent is given below:—

Name of town.	According to Revenue—Assessment. RS. A. P.	According to Resettlement—Assessment. RS. A. P.
Mangalore		
Buntwal	8,000 3 0	10,315 1 0
Moolky		
Kasaragod	239 4 0	451 2 0
Karkal	792 2 0	1,367 5 0
Udipi	866 8 0	1,717 10 0
Coondapur	..	48 4 0
Puttur	..	5 5 0
Total ..	9,898 1 0	13,904 11 0

It will thus be seen that the increase of ground rent was Rs. 4,006-10-0.

16. *Resettlement register and descriptive memoir.*—The form of resettlement register was approved in Board's Ref. Mis. No. 405, dated 29th January 1935, and that of the Descriptive Memoir in G.O. Ms. No. 2064, Revenue, dated 31st August 1935, communicated with the Board's Resolution Mis. No. 3349, dated 5th September 1935. Registers and memoirs have been prepared and checked for the villages noted below:—

	Prepared.	Checked.
Registers	690	372
Descriptive Memoirs	296	244

and those of 149 villages so far scrutinized and signed by me.

17. *Cost of operations.*—Particulars under the head are given below:—

	Amount RS.
(1) Survey	1,58,573
(2) Resettlement including special survey staff	7,21,056

18. *Memorandum for the guidance of the Revenue staff.*—A memorandum is appended.

19. *Conclusion.*—Mr. W. R. S. Sathianathan was in charge of the Party from 1930 to 1931 and the scheme report, which is to a large extent, the result of his work, was subsequently submitted by Mr. E. W. Bouchier on 1st January 1934. M.R.Ry. K. P. Krishnan Nayar Avargal, introduced the resettlement rates in all the six taluks. The following statement gives the names of the various officers who conducted the resettlement operations.

Serial number and names.	Officers in charge of the party.	Period of charge. From.	Period of charge. To.	Remarks.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
1. A. R. Mac Ewen Esq., M.C., I.C.S.		24th March 1925. 13th December 1926.	31st March 1926. 8th April 1930.	On leave from 1st April 1926 to 12th December 1926.
2. G. S. Bozman Esq., I.C.S.		1st April 1926 ..	12th December 1926.	
3. W. R. S. Sathianathan Esq., I.C.S.		9th April 1930 ..	6th December 1931	
4. D. I. R. Muir Esq., I.C.S.		*7th December 1931. 1st January 1933, 3rd October 1935.	31st December 1932, 19th March 1933, 22nd November 1935.	Operation in South Kanara suspended.
5. E. W. Bouchier Esq., I.C.S.		20th March 1933.	6th March 1934	
6. W. H. Mitchell Esq., B.A...		7th March 1934.	31st March 1934, *a.n.*	
7. M.R.Ry. K. P. Krishnan Nayar Avl., B.A.		31st March 1934, *a.n.*	2nd October 1935, *a.n*	
8. S. Bhoothalingam Esq., I.C.S.		23rd November 1935.		

(ii)—Special Assistant Settlement Officers.

Serial number and name. (1)	From (2)	To (3)	Remarks. (4)
1 G. S. Bozman, Esq., I.C.S.	28th February 1925.	7th December 1925.	Leave from 8th December 1925 to 6th January 1926.
	7th January 1926.	31st March 1926	In charge from 1st April 1926 to 12th December 1926.
	13th December 1926.	24th March 1927.	
2 M.R.Ry. C. S. Krishna Ayyar Avargal, B.A.	February 1926 ..	13th December 1926.	
3 M.R.Ry. R. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, B.A.	7th August 1926 ..	21st December 1929.	
4 W. R. S. Sathianathan, Esq., I.C.S.	9th February 1929.	8th April 1930 ..	Thereafter in charge till 6th December 1931.
5 W. H. Mitchell, Esq., B.A.	27th March 1929 ..	6th March 1934 ..	Thereafter in charge till 31st March 1934.
6 M.R.Ry. J. Balaji Rao Avargal, B.A.	20th October 1930.	21st November 1931.	
	1st February 1932.	9th May 1932.	
7 M.R.Ry. K. P. Krishnan Nayar Avargal, B.A.	8th August 1932.	31st March 1934 ..	Thereafter in charge till 2nd October 1935.
8 E. W. Bouchier, Esq., I.C.S.	14th September 1932.	19th March 1933 ..	Thereafter in charge till 6th March 1934.
9 M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib M. Rengappa Bangara Avargal, B.A.	6th March 1933 ..	31st December 1933.	
10 M.R.Ry. G. Dattatreya Rao Avargal, B.A.	17th May 1933 ..	31st March 1934.	

(iii) Settlement Tahsildars.

Serial number and name.	Period. From	To
1 M.R.Ry. J. S. Suvarna, B.A.	3rd April 1934 ..	31st October 1934.
2 ,, J. L. D'Souza, B.A.	1st April 1934 ..	26th May 1934.
3 ,, U. Kumarayya, B.A.	2nd April 1934 ..	30th April 1935.
4 ,, T. V. Ramunni Nayar	27th May 1934	27th July 1934.
	25th February 1935 ..	31st May 1935.
5 ,, V. Govindan, B.A.	28th July 1934 ..	31st October 1934.
6 ,, B. Ganapathi, B.A.	25th February 1935 ..	31st May 1935.

NOTE.—The Special Assistant Settlement Officers were replaced by the Settlement Tahsildars from the District Revenue Establishment for reclassification and introduction of resettlement rates (G.O. Ms. No. 494, Revenue, dated 9th March 1934.

The orders of Government on the scheme report were received in January 1935, and within a short period of four months, the new rates had to be introduced in all the six taluks. This could be done only after issue of reclassification notices and disposal of objections to them. Besides, the increment remission accounts first prepared had to be revised under the Collector's instructions owing to the suspension of a portion of land revenue in fasli 1344. The large amount of work involved by all this was completed in time; thanks to the hard and diligent work of the subordinates of the Party and the Co-operation of the Revenue Officers.

Serial number and name of taluk.	Appeals to the Special Settlement Officer.							Appeals to the Collector.						
	Registration.	Assignment.	Reclassification.	Others.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Registration.	Assignment.	Reclassification.	Others.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1 Kasaragod	..	..	34	..	34	22	12*	8	57	..	1	66	53	13
2 Mangalore	..	..	21	..	21	8	13*	1	6	..	..	7	7	..
3 Puttur	..	..	4	..	4	2	2	3	2	..	..	5	5	..
4 Udipi	..	..	3	..	3†	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..
5 Coondapoor	..	..	5	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Karkal	..	..	10	..	10	6	4‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	77	..	77	44	32	12	66	..	1	79	66	13

REMARKS—* Of these, six were partly revised.
† Board's orders are awaited in respect of one petition.
‡ Of these two were partly revised.

~~(iii) Settlement Tahsildars—Cont.~~

Serial number and name of taluk.	Suit notice to the Collector.							Appeals to the Bo				
	Registration.	Survey Demarcation.	Reclassification.	Others.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Registration.	Assignment.	Reclassification.	Assessment.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.
	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
Kasaragod	6	20	..	4	30	24	6	..	..	2	1	3	3	..
Mangalore	..	3	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	2	1	3	1	2
Puttur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Udipi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coondapoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karkal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	6	23	..	4	33	27	6	..	..	5	2	7	5	2

APPENDIX I.

Comparative Statement of areas of the several taluks of the South Kanara district

Particulars.		Area according to the Revenue accounts.	Area according to resettlement.	Difference (increase +, Decrease —) between columns 2 and 3.	Percentage of column 4 over column 2.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		AC. CT.	AC. CT.	AC. CT.	
Occupied	Dry ..	515,039 47	484,440 11	— 30,599 36	—5·94
	Garden ..	77,155 90	104,768 74	+ 27,612 84	+35·79
	Wet ..	424,430 71	433,003 15	+ 8,572 44	+2·02
	Total ..	1,016,626 08	1,022,212 00	+ 5,585 92	+0·55
Unoccupied	Dry ..	1,200,236 14	1,150,457 17	—49,778 97	—4·15
	Garden ..	259 90	321 08	+ 61 18	+23·46
	Wet ..	1,048 33	1 120 13	+ 71 80	+6·87
	Total ..	1,201,544 37	1,151,898 38	—49,645 99	—4·13
Unassessed		3,911 06	1,168 83	— 2,742 23	— 70·11
Poramboke		341,661 24	371,130 24	+29,469 00	+ 8·63
	Total ..	2,563,742 75	2,546,409 45	—17,333 30	—0·68

APPENDIX II.

Comparative financial statement for the six taluks of the South Kanara district.

Taluk.	Particulars.	Description.	Assessment according to the Revenue accounts.	Assessment according to resettlement.	Difference (increase +, decrease —) between columns (3) and (4).	Percentage of column (5) over column (3) (increase +, decrease —).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	
Coondapoor		Dry ..	22,598 1	20,723 10	— 1,874 7	— 8·29
		Garden ..	43,119 14	50,505 12	+ 7,385 14	+17·13
		Wet ..	2,76,275 3	3,05,601 14	+29,326 11	+10·62
		Total ..	3,41,993 2	3,76,831 4	+ 34,838 2	+10·02
	Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	— 1,874 7	..	..
		Garden	..	+ 2,033 12	..	..
		Wet ..	.	— 5,262 11	..	..
	Net assessment ..	Dry ..	22,598 1	22,598 1	..	.
		Garden ..	43,119 14	48,472 0	+ 5,352 2	+12·41
		Wet ..	2,76,275 3	3,10,864 9	+ 34,589 6	+12·52
		Total ..	3,41,993 2	3,81,934 10	+ 39,941 8	+11·65
Karkal		Dry ..	38,532 5	36,140 13	— 2,391 8	— 6·21
		Garden ..	23,539 11	30,760 10	+ 7,220 15	+30·68
		Wet ..	2,47,476 4	2,74,912 3	+ 27,435 15	+11·09
		Total ..	3,09,548 4	3,41,813 10	+ 32,265 6	+10·42
	Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	—2,391 8	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+ 4,290 11	..	..
		Wet ..	..	—3,850 2	..	..
	Net assessment ..	Dry ..	38,532 5	38,532 5	..	..
		Garden ..	23,539 11	26,499 15	+ 2,930 4	+12 45
		Wet ..	2,47,476 4	2,78,762 5	+31,286 1	+12·64
		Total ..	3,09,548 4	3,43,764 9	+34 216 5	+11·05
Kasaragod .. ... .:		Dry ..	53,313 4	51,125 12	—2,187 8	— 4·10
		Garden ..	1,29,138 4	1,99,710 3	+70 571 15	+54·64
		Wet ..	2,64,986 7	3,08,476 5	+43,489 14	+16·41
		Total ..	4,47,437 15	5,59,312 4	+1,11,874 5	+25·00
	Increase or decrease due to transfer from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	—2,187 8	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+53,935 5	..	..
		Wet ..	..	+6,860 5	..	..
	Net assessment	Dry ..	53,313 4	53,313 4	..	..
		Garden ..	1,29,138 4	1,45,774 14	+16,636 10	+12·88
		Wet ..	2,64,986 7	3,01,610 0	+36,623 9	+13·82
		al ..	4,47,437 15	5,00,698 2	+53,260 3	+11·88
Mangalore		..	60,525 11	58,809 0	— 1,716 11	— 2·84
		len ..	50,568 2	64,784 0	+14,215 14	+28·11
		..	4,17,854 8	4,75,952 3	+58,097 11	+13·90
		l ..	5,28,948 5	5,99,545 3	+70,596 14	+13·35
	Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	—1,716 11		
		Garden ..	..	+7,653 10		
		Wet ..		+6,174 15		
	Net assessment	Dry ..	60,525 11	60,525 11		
		Garden ..	50,568 2	57,130 6	+6,562 4	+12·97
		Wet ..	4,17,854 8	4,69,777 4	+51,922 12	+12·43
		Total ..	5,28,948 5	5,87,433 5	+58,485 0	+11·57
		Dry ..	25,915 12	25,584 0	— 331 12	— 1·28
		Garden ..	57,355 7	72,429 7	+15,074 0	+26·28
		Wet ..	3,34,179 3	3,55,315 4	+21,136 1	+ 6·32
		Total ..	4,17,450 6	4,53,328 11	+35,878 5	+ 8·59

Comparative financial statement for the six taluks of the South Kanara district—*cont.*

Taluk.	Particulars.	Description.	Assessment according to the Revenue accounts.	Assessment according to resettlement.	Difference (increase +, decrease —) between columns (4) and (5).	Percentage of column (5) over column (3) (increase +, decrease —)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
Puttur—*cont.*..	Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	— 331 12	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+7,840 14	..	..
		Wet ..	..	— 21,418 5	..	..
	Net assessment ..	Dry ..	25,915 12	25,915 12	..	..
		Garden ..	57,355 7	64,588 9	+ 7,233 2	+12·61
		Wet ..	3,34,179 3	3,76,733 9	+42,554 6	+12·73
		Total ..	4,17,450 6	4,67,237 14	+49,787 8	+11·93
Udipi .	.... ..	Dry ..	47,525 12	44,431 2	— 3,094 10	— 6·51
		Garden ..	53,223 12	65,501 5	+12,277 9	+23·07
		Wet ..	3,65,972 11	4,12,493 14	+46,521 3	+12·71
		Total .	4,66,722 3	5,22,426 5	+55,704 2	+11·94
	Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	—3,094 10	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+5,766 2	..	..
		Wet ..	..	+2,037 2	..	..
	Net assessment	Dry ..	47,525 12	47,525 12	..	..
		Garden ..	53,223 12	59,735 3	+6,511 7	+12·23
		Wet ..	3,65,972 11	4,10,456 12	+44,484 1	+12·16
		Total ..	4,66,722 3	5,17,717 11	+50,995 8	+10·93
Total for the six taluks.		Dry ..	2,48,410 13	2,36,814 5	—11,596 8	— 4·67
		Garden ..	3,56,945 2	4,83,691 5	+1,26,746 3	+35·51
		Wet ..	19,06,744 4	21,32,751 11	+2,26,007 7	+11·85
		Total ..	25,12,100 3	28,53,257 5	+3,41,157 2	+13·59
	Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	—11,596 8	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+81,520 6	..	..
		Wet ..	..	+ 2,772 14	..	..
	Net assessment ..	Dry ..	2,48,410 13	2,48,410 13	..	..
		Garden ..	3,56,945 2	4,02,170 15	+45,225 13	+12·67
		Wet ..	19,06,744 4	21,48,004 7	+2,41,260 3	+12·65
		Total ..	25,12,100 3	27,98,586 3	+2,86,486 0	+11·40

APPENDIX III.

Statement of areas under dry, garden and wet money rates in the six taluks of the South Kanara district.

Particulars.	Rate per acre.	Extent. Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Total.	Percentage on the total of all the money rates.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	RS. A.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
Dry	2 0	680·28	40·80	721·08	0·05
	1 8	2,105·72	446·28	2,552·00	0·18
	1 4	17,786·97	7,490·25	25,277·22	1·73
	1 0	95,123·10	149,667·38	244,790·48	16·80
	0 12	97,503·66	276,767·66	374,271·22	25·69
	0 8	61,878·29	282,071·66	343,949·95	23·61
	0 6	24,419·19	269,462·22	293,881·41	20·17
	0 4	6,755·55	160,497·36	167,252·91	11·48
	0 2	392·11	3,898·86	4,290·97	0·29
Total ..	..	306,644·87	1,150,342·37	1,456,987·24	100·00
Garden	9 0	10,877·31	31·81	10,909·12	10·38
	7 14	8,489·40	19·86	8,509·26	8·10
	6 12	11,285·66	34·43	11,320·09	10·77
	5 10	10,601·38	32·00	10,633·38	10·12
	4 8	12,571·91	34·20	12,606·11	12·00
	3 6	13,873·63	20·05	13,893·68	13·23
	2 4	33,470·25	111·27	33,581·52	31·96
	1 2	3,572·89	37·46	3,610·35	3·44
Total ..	..	104,742·43	321·08	105,063·51	100·00
Wet I class	11 4	3,417·30	0·47	3,417·77	2·37
	9 14	30,180·88	7·65	30,188·53	20·89
	8 7	44,857·36	7·00	44,864·36	31·05
	7 1	32,732·02	16·16	32,748·18	22·67
	5 10	13,680·28	10·15	13,690·43	9·47
	4 4	11,096·26	58·42	11,154·68	7·72
	2 13	6,002·74	32·62	6,035·36	4·18
	2 2	1,814·93	7.70	1,822·63	1·26
	1 7	507·86	8.56	516·42	0·36
	1 1	47.25	..	47·25	0·03
Total ..	..	144,336·88	148.73	144,485·61	100·00
Wet II class—Double crop	9 14	649·60	..	649·60	5·55
	8 7	4,216·95	0·98	4,217·93	36·03
	7 1	4,720·35	3·87	4,724·22	40·34
	5 10	1,804·18	2·16	1,806·34	15·43
	4 4	227.73	..	227·73	1.95
	3 6	0·37	..	0·37	..
	2 13	46·18	..	46·18	0·39
	2 2	29·80	..	29·80	0·26
	1 7	6·05	..	6·05	0·05
	1 1	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	11,701·21	7.01	11,708·22	100·00
Wet II class—Single crop ..	7 14	4,171·23	5·91	4,177·14	3·97
	6 12	26,508·40	19·77	26,528·17	25·24
	5 10	25,402·28	43·27	25,445·55	24·21
	4 8	18,703·99	46·79	18,750·78	17·84
	3 6	11,708·50	36·72	11,745·22	11·17
	2 13	155·71	19·96	175·67	0·17
	2 4	4,826·48	108·10	4,934·58	4·69
	1 11	6,590·30	20·76	6,611·06	6·29
	1 2	3,636·90	33·26	3,670·16	3·49
	0 14	3,013·59	65·68	3,079·27	2·93
Total ..	..	104,717·38	400·22	105,117·60	100·00
Wet III class	6 12	264·33	..	264·33	0·15
	5 10	2,268·22	0·07	2,268·29	1·31
	4 8	14,964·82	27·36	14,992·18	8·67
	3 6	47,415·85	26·92	47,442·77	27·45
	2 13	1,202·37	2·97	1,205·34	0·70
	2 4	58,397·03	77·20	58,474·23	33·84
	1 11	29,214·62	69·21	29,283·83	16·95
	1 2	12,062·24	182·25	12,244·49	7·09
	0 14	6,456·22	178·19	6,634·41	3·84
Total ..	..	172,245·70	564·17	172,809·87	100·00
Total, wet ..	..	433,001·17	1,120·13	434,121·30	..
Total, dry, garden and wet..	..	844,388·47	1,151,783·58	1,996,172·05	..

Particulars of area not included in the statement—

	ACS.
Occupied wet—Cowle land	1·98
garden—Grant and freehold lands	26·31
dry—Mulpatta, ground-rent, Neiyyandu minor forest grant, freehold, etc.	33,471·70
Kumari	144,323·54
Total ..	177,795·24
Unoccupied dry, grant, quit-rent sites available for grant on ground-rent	114·80

Endorsement No. R. Dis. 2976/36, dated 4th July 1936.

Forwarded.

2. *Paragraph 15 of the Special Settlement Officer's report.*—The boundaries of the Coondapur town were revised after the resettlement, with the result that certain holdings which had been charged ground rent at the rate of Rs. 11-4-0 an acre, at the resettlement, now fall outside the town limits. In the case of these holdings assessment was not collected for fasli 1344 at the enhanced rate.

3. *Memorandum for the guidance of the Revenue Department.*—The principles on which the re-classification of dry to wet should be made, during the currency of the resettlement, are being examined by the Board in consultation with the Collector of Malabar—please see Board's Ref No. F 4241/35/3, dated 12th May 1936.

To the Secretary, Board of Revenue.

M. HUMAYUN,
Collector.

Letter from Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HUMAYUN Sahib Bahadur, B.A., Collector of South Kanara, to the Secretary, Board of Revenue, dated Mangalore, the 21st August 1936, D. Dis. No. 4234/36.

[Settlement—Re-settlement (South Kanara)—Introduction report—*Reference.*—Board's Ref. F. No. 2202/36-2, dated 11th August 1936.]

The holdings referred to in paragraph 2 of my report R. Dis. No. 2976/36, dated 4th July 1936 are being treated as ordinary agricultural dry lands and assessment at the ordinary dry rates is being collected on them. They are not treated as ground rent lands.

Resolution—No. 120, Press, dated 11th September 1936.

Recorded.

2. The memorandum for the guidance of the Revenue Department will be issued separately.

(True extract)

D. I. R. MUIR,
Joint Secretary

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
,, Collector of South Kanara.
,, Special Settlement Officer, Party No. III.
Copy to Special Assistant Settlement Officers in charge of Party Nos. I and II.

Board of Revenue, Madras

Proceedings No. 120, Press, 11th September 1936

Settlement—Resettlement—(South Kanara)—Introduction report—Recorded.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur N. GOPALASWAMI AYYANGAR, C.I.E.

Commissioner of Land Revenue and Settlement.

READ—the following papers :—

Letter from S. BHOOTHALINGAM, Esq., I.C.S., Special Settlement Officer, Party No. III, Cuddapah, to the Secretary, Board of Revenue (through the Collector of South Kanara), dated the 14th June 1936, R.O.C. No. A-2-301/35.

[Settlement—Resettlement—(South Kanara district)—Introduction report—Submitted.]

I submit the following final report on the resettlement operations in the South Kanara district.

2. *Resettled tract.*—The district consists of six taluks, viz., Mangalore, Karkal, Kasaragod, Udipi, Coondapoor and Puttur. This report deals with all these six taluks except the Amin Divi Islands which are excluded from the scope of the operation because the revenue derived from the coir monopoly in them forms a suitable substitute for a land tax. The subjoined statement shows the year in which the resettlement was due in each taluk and the year in which the revised rates were actually introduced :—

Name of taluk.	Number of villages.	The fasli in which the taluks were due for resettlement.	The fasli in which the revised rates were introduced.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Mangalore	178	1341 (1931–32) ..	1344 (1934–35) (*e*).
Karkal	63 (*a*)	1341 (1931–32) ..	
	42 (*b*)	1342 (1932–33) ..	
Kasaragod	114	1342 (1932–33) ..	
Udipi	115	1342 (1932–33) ..	
Coondapoor	103	1342 (1932–33) ..	
Puttur	182 (*c*)	1343 (1933–34) ..	
	2 (*d*)	1341 (1931–32) ..	

Note.—(*a*) These 63 villages formed part of the Mangalore taluk at the last settlement and were settled in 1902–03 along with that taluk.

(*b*) These 42 villages formed part of the Udipi taluk at the last settlement and were settled in 1903–04 along with that taluk.

(*c*) The Neriya Cardamom forest in the Neriya village of the Puttur taluk was settled in fasli 1318 (1908–09) and the resettlement rates were introduced in fasli 1344 (1934–35) along with the rest of the taluk.

(*d*) These two villages were recently transferred from Mangalore to Puttur.

(*e*) The Government in their Order No. 2214, Revenue, dated 21st October 1931, directed the postponement of the introduction of resettlement in the portions of the district due for resettlement before fasli 1344 to that fasli. The revised rates were accordingly introduced in fasli 1344 in accordance with the orders conveyed in G.O. No. 42, Revenue, dated 5th January 1935.

3. *Survey operations preliminary to resettlement.*—A resurvey preliminary to resettlement was carried out by Old Survey Party No. VI in 178 villages of the district (viz., 114 of Kasaragod, 27 of Mangalore, 33 of Puttur and 2 in each of Coondapoor and Udipi taluks) In the rest of the villages resurvey was considered unnecessary. Please see G.O. Ms No. 2237, Revenue, dated 26th September 1928, communicated with B.P. Mis. No. 3289 dated 4th October 1928, and G.O. Ms. No. 1853, Revenue, dated 11th August 1928, communicated with B.P. Mis. No. 2755, dated 20th August 1928.

The following statement gives the dates of commencement and the completion of survey operations in the resurveyed villages of the several taluks :—

Name of taluk.	Number of villages dealt with.	Date of commencement of survey.	Date of completion of survey (i.e., date of issue of Final Notification under section 13 of the Survey and Boundaries Act.)	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Kasaragod	97 17 (Kumari villages).	December 1924 ..	October 1933. August 1935.	..
Mangalore	27	June 1926	January 1932.	..
Puttur	33	September 1926 ..	December 1931.	..
Coondapoor	2	..	October 1931.	..
Udipi	2	..	December 1931.	..

4. *Operations connected with the resettlement*—(1) *Resurveyed tracts.*—The Government in their Order No. 873, Revenue, dated 12th June 1925, communicated with B.P. Mis. No. 1275, dated 16th June 1925, directed that the work connected with the resettlement of Malabar and South Kanara should be taken up by this Party. In G.O. No. 1711, Revenue, dated 4th November 1925, the Government directed the adoption of the following simplified procedure as a tentative measure which was subsequently confirmed in G.O. No. 2188, Revenue, dated 2nd November 1927 :—

(i) that rough pattas should be issued on the basis of the land registers prepared by the Survey department;

(ii) that objections to rough pattas need no longer be heard by Special Assistant Settlement Officers but might be heard and disposed of by Special Deputy Tahsildars; and

(iii) that the work of the special staff employed in South Kanara be stopped.

Accordingly a branch office was opened at Kasaragod in October 1925 and rough pattas were issued on the basis of the resurvey land registers for all the resurveyed villages, excepting 17 Kumari villages. After the disposal of objections to rough pattas, miscellaneous accounts inspection was taken up.

Subsequently in G.O. No. 182, Revenue, dated 1st February 1927, the Government directed the Settlement staff to inspect all porambokes, to classify them correctly, and to assign unobjectionable encroachments and lands held under effective sivayi-jama occupations. The inspection required for these purposes was to be carried out before the hearing of objections to rough pattas. By another order, G.O. Ms. No. 428, Revenue, dated 24th February 1928, the Government directed that the miscellaneous accounts inspection should be made by the Settlement staff together with the inspection of porambokes and sivayi-jama lands before rough patta objection hearing. Thus rough patta objection hearing preceded the miscellaneous accounts inspection in Kasaragod taluk (excluding Kumari villages) while in other taluks it was done after the miscellaneous accounts inspection was completed. Please see the correspondence ending with the Board's Reference No. F. 8226/27-5, dated 21st December 1927.

The work of delimitation of roads, paths, etc., vested in local bodies was first ordered to be done by the Settlement Party. Please see G.O. No. 1600, Press, dated 6th August 1929. But this item of work was stopped owing to further simplification of resettlement procedure in South Kanara (G.O. Ms. No. 494, Revenue, dated 9th March 1934).

A statement showing when the first and the last batch of the survey records were received from the Survey department for final check and when they were returned to that department for supplemental survey after final check is furnished below :—

Name of taluk.	Transmission of survey records.		Receipt back of records for supplemental survey.		Date of return of records after supplemental survey.	
	First batch.	Last batch.	First batch.	Last batch.	First batch.	Last batch.
(1)	(2)		(3)		(4)	
Kasaragod ..	October 25.	August 28...	August 26	July 29		October 29.
Mangalore ..	May 27	August 27 ..	February 28.	December 28.	May 28	January 29.
Puttur	August 27	March 28 ..	September 28.	July 29	November 28.	October 29.
Coondapoor ..	May 29	..	December 29.	..	January 30.	..
Udipi	May 29	..	January 30.	February 30.	February 30.	March 30.

(2) *Non-resurveyed tracts.*—(A) The main items of survey work originally sanctioned were—

(i) subdivisions of occupied or cultivated portions in waste blocks;

(ii) subdivisions of portions of dry fields converted to wet or garden and of portions of Kan, Bane, Kumaki and Mulpatta lands brought under occupation; and

(iii) delimitation of roads.

In order to deal with the above items of work, the following temporary staff was sanctioned in G.O. No. 58, Revenue, dated 10th January 1933, communicated with B.P. Mis. No. 304, dated 27th January 1933, for a period of two years :—

One Special Deputy Tahsildar on Rs. 150—5—200.
Twenty field surveyors on Rs. 22½.
Three deputy surveyors on Rs. 35 each.
Three draughtsman on Rs. 25 each.

The work was started in Mangalore taluk and completed in 94 villages. Owing to financial stringency the Government then considered it necessary to keep down the cost of resettlement and to exclude from the operations such parts of the work as were not likely to bring in any return. They accordingly decided to stop all supplemental survey work in non-resurveyed tracts. Thus the special survey staff organized for the work was disbanded in April 1934 after attending to the subdivisions arising out of the clubbing of fields or parts of fields of different descriptions in resurveyed tracts. Please see the correspondence ending with the Board's (Confdl.) Reference No. F. 2625/33-2, dated 19th December 1933, and G.O. Ms. No. 494, Revenue, dated 9th March 1934, communicated with B.P. Mis. No. 873, dated 15th March 1934.

(B) *Merging of small fields.*—In G.O. No. 989, Revenue, dated 17th May 1934, the Government sanctioned the employment of a special staff to demarcate fair sized fields created by the Revenue staff in waste blocks and to merge such of the small fields as were contiguous and could be merged. This staff worked under the control of the Collector and furnished lists of alterations to the branch offices and the changes were incorporated in the resettlement accounts.

(C) *Renumbering of clumsy notations.*—In its proceedings Reference No. G. 4564/34/2, dated 2nd October 1934, the Board ordered that the Settlement staff should prepare lists of subdivisions of long and clumsy notations (more than three notations being considered as long) to be renumbered and forward them to the Tahsildars concerned for correcting the field measurement books. Lists were accordingly sent to the Tahsildars. After they were returned with certificates that the subdivisions were duly renumbered in the field measurement books, corrections were carried out in the resettlement accounts.

5. *Scheme report.*—Proposals for the resettlement of the tract in question were submitted by Mr. E. W. Bouchier with this office R. Dis. No. 3171/33, dated 1st January 1934, and the Board submitted it to Government with its remarks with B.P. No. 85, Press, dated 3rd July 1934. The report together with the notification inviting representations on it was published both in English and in Kanarese in the *South Kanara District Gazette*, dated 20th April 1934. In G.O. Ms. No. 1162, Revenue, dated 3rd July 1933, the usual period of three months was allowed for making representations from the date of the publication of the report in the District Gazette. But at the request of the South Kanara Landholders' Association, the period was afterwards extended up to 1st September 1934 in G.O. No. 1513, Revenue, dated 31st July 1934. Altogether 116 representations were received 97 up to 1st September 1934 and the rest after that date. A report on the representations was submitted to the Board through the Collector with this office No. A-1-2165/34-3, dated 26th September 1934. Orders on the scheme report were passed in G.O. No. 42, Revenue, dated 5th January 1935. A general enhancement of assessment by 12½ per cent was sanctioned on wet and garden lands while in the case of dry lands the rates were left unchanged.

6. *Chief features of resettlement—(a) Classification of soils.*—There was no general reclassification of soils in the district, but the original soil classification was altered, where necessary, in respect of dry lands transferred to wet or *vice versa*, the classification of similar neighbouring wet or dry lands of the same village being then adopted. Porambokes or unassessed lands transferred to assessed during resettlement were also suitably reclassified.

(*b*) *Grouping and tarams.*—Villages were divided into three groups for purposes of 'wet' and 'dry' assessment at the last settlement in all the taluks except the old Uppinangady (present Puttur) taluk. There a fourth group was added owing to the climatic and other difficulties experienced by the inhabitants. Wet lands in the coastal

villages to the north of the Chandragiri river were placed in a special group. The grouping was left unaltered except in the case of the villages mentioned below where conditions approximated to those in villages of the next lower group and Government decided as a measure of relief to reduce the grouping of such villages.

Taluk.	Number and name of villages.	The group in which the village was placed at the last settlement.	The group in which the village is placed at the present resettlement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Coondapoor	18. Yelajita		
	20. Golihole		
	77. Hengavalli		
	78. Belve	II	III
	89. Hebbige		
	90. Koteshiruru		
	91. Nagodi		
	19. Kolluru		
	21. Jadkal		
	22. Muduru		
	80. Madamakki		
	83. Ameshabailu	III	IV
	84. Machchattu		
	85. Hosangadi		
	86. Edamoge		
	87. Kamalashile		
	88. Hallihole		
Karkal ..	27. Jarkala		
	89. Peradi	II	III
	90. Kashipatna		
	91. Marodi		
	2. Kuchchuru		
	8. Kabbinale		
	9. Nadapala		
	31. Mala	III	IV
	73. Nuralvettu		
	74. Idu		
	97. Sulkerimogaru		
	98. Shirlalu		
Kasaragod	87. Pullur	I	II
Mangalore	157. Barimaru		
Puttur	60. Punachapadi	II	III
	145. Nyayatarpu		
	8. Belala		
	9. Ujre		
	10. Kalmanja		
	11. Dharmasthala	III	IV
	12. Mundaje		
	102. Nekkiladi		
	103. Kodimbala		
	146. Savanalu		
Udipi	28. Haladi		
	82. Kudigrama	I	II
	83. Pernankila		

In the villages in the Puttur taluk placed in the fourth group at the last settlement, the wet rates were reduced at resettlement by one taram in 44 villages and by two tarams in 11 villages as shown below, in order to make an allowance for the severe conditions of life in those villages and to concede to the ryots a large margin of profit.

A. *Villages i* *tes were reduced by one taram.*

Serial number.	Number and name of village.
1	1. Navuru.
2	2. Nada.
3	3. Kanyadi.
4	4 Layla.
5	13. Kadirudyavar.
6	14. Indabettu.
7	15. Mittabagilu.
8	17. Charmadi.
9	18. Chibidre.
10	19. Tottatadi.
11	22. Neriya.
12	27. Kokkada.
13	28. Patrame.
14	82. Konalu.

A. *Villages in which the wet rates were reduced by one taram*—cont.

Serial number.	Number nad name of village.	Serial number.	Number and name of village.
15	84. Nelyadi.	30	99. Enekullu
16	85. Balya.	31	100. Aituru.
17	86. Ichlampadi.	32	101. Bantra.
18	87. Nujibaltila.	33	104. Kadaba.
19	88. Kankradi.	34	105. Balpa.
20	89. Rekya.	35	113. Kenya.
21	90. Shiradi.	36	114. Nalkuru.
22	91. Kutrupadi.	37	115. Guttigaru.
23	92. Renjaladi.	38	118. Devachalla.
24	93. Konaje.	39	123. Madapadi.
25	94. Shirivagilu.	40	124. Sampaje.
26	95. Kombaru.	41	125. Todikana.
27	96. Bilinele.	42	126. Arantodu.
28	97. Subrahmanya.	43	127. Markanja.
29	98. Ainakidu.	44	128. Nallurukemaraje.

B. *Villages in which the wet rates were reduced by two tarams.*

1	16. Malvantige.	7	26. Hatyadka.
2	20. Niddle.	8	119. Hariharapallatadka.
3	21. Puduvettu.	9	120. Kollamogaru.
4	23. Kalanja.	10	121. Balagodu.
5	24. Shishila.	11	122. Kalmakaru.
6	25. Shibaje		

A further concession was allowed in respect of all fourth group villages and those transferred from third to fourth group by reducing the fourth dry taram bearing an assessment of Re. 1 to fifth taram bearing an assessment of twelve annas.

(*c*) *Occupied dry.*—Occupied dry lands converted to garden or wet were reclassified as such, the appropriate garden or wet rates being levied. The rule regarding the kind and number of trees required to constitute a garden, viz., 5 bearing jacks, 10 bearing cocos, 120 arecas, 40 pepper vines or 5 bearing tamarind trees to the acre was followed at resettlement. The mangoes and palmyras in all the groups and jack trees in the third and fourth groups were excluded from the list of garden trees at resettlement. The rate adopted was that of the adjoining old garden or where there were more such rates than one, the lowest of such rates and where there were no registered gardens adjoining, the lowest garden rate in the villages. This rule was however subject to the following exceptions :—

(i) All new arecanut gardens were assessed on their own merits irrespective of the rates of the adjoining gardens.

(ii) For new gardens which were not areca gardens and which adjoin old arecanut gardens the adjoining rate was waived in favour of a more suitable rate.

(iii) The rate imposed on any piece of land which contained no coco or areca trees was one rate lower than would otherwise have been imposed under the above rule. The lower rate imposed for the Rs. 2 rate was one rupee, raised to Re. 1-2-0 at resettlement (i.e.), including percentage enhancement. But when the application of these rules resulted in a rate lower than the existing dry rate on the land, the next higher garden rate was adopted.

(iv) Where however the application of these rules produced a rate which was definitely higher than what, on its merits, the new garden would deserve the lowest adjoining garden rate was waived in favour of a more suitable rate.

(v) Dry coconut plantations were not classified as garden but were left as dry if the trees were not mature and productive though possibly bearing (G.O. No. 351, Revenue, dated 20th February 1934).

(vi) When a portion of an occupied dry field contained garden trees the entire field was transferred to garden if the number of bearing trees was sufficient to justify such a transfer, otherwise the entire field was retained as dry.

Occupied dry lands converted to wet were classified as wet I, II (single crop or double crop) and III, according to the nature of cultivation and appropriate rates of assessment imposed. When a portion of a dry field was converted to wet the appropriate wet rate was levied without subdivision, on the actual extent converted, provided such area was more than 20 cents.

On the whole, 34,199 acres of occupied dry lands were reclassified; 7,976 acres as wet and 26,223 as garden.

(*d*) *Garden lands.*—There was no reclassification of garden lands and their existing tarams were generally retained. On individual applications, however, extinct gardens rendered permanently unfit for garden cultivation for reasons beyond the ryots' control, were after inspection, transferred to dry. Where portions of old garden and dry were clubbed at resurvey, and it was not found possible either to separate them or to register the entire resurvey field as garden, the description 'dry' was adopted for the whole field and an average rate of assessment worked out. Where the resultant rate did not exceed Rs. 2, the entry "old garden and dry clubbed" was made in the remarks column of the adangal.

(*e*) *Wet lands.*—No general reclassification of the existing wet lands was made but fields which were found fit only for dry cultivation owing to causes beyond the ryots' control were on individual applications transferred to dry.

Transfer of wet single-crop lands to double crop or vice versa was not allowed at resettlement.

The areas transferred from wet and garden to dry are insignificant being only 16 and 23 acres respectively.

(*f*) *Porambokes*—(*a*) *Resurveyed tracts.*—All porambokes were inspected and their correct description as per state of ground was adopted in the resettlement accounts. All unobjectionable occupations in porambokes were assigned in consultation with the departments concerned. In the case of valuable encroachments, land value, tree value and back assessment were first collected following the district practice. As a result of the memorial presented by the Honorary Secretary, Kanarese Landholders' Association, dated 7th May 1928, the Government decided that no attempt should be made to treat any occupation of land at the disposal of Government as an encroachment unless the occupation was the subject of public representation (i.e.), by the ryots in general or local bodies and was found definitely to prejudice the utility of the poramboke. They accordingly ordered that no back assessment, land value or tree value should be collected on such encroachments and that amounts already collected should be refunded. An exception was however made in the case of river accretion where the collection of back assessment was limited to ten years but even this charge was ordered to be waived when the land gained by accretion was balanced by land lost by erosion in the same holding—Please see paragraph 1 (*b*) of G.O. Ms. No. 2044, dated 3rd September 1928, and G.O. Ms. No. 173, Revenue, dated 25th January 1929. Following these orders the amount already collected in 78 villages of Kasaragod taluk and 12 villages of Mangalore taluk were refunded to the parties concerned.

Another objection of the Landholders' Association was in regard to the inclusion of Kattapunis (channel bunds) with the trees standing thereon within the limits of channel porambokes. The Government considered that the survey of such bunds as parts of the channels was erroneous but that the demarcation of the fields need not be revised on that account as the extra assessment realizable would not be so considerable as to justify the expenditure and trouble involved. It was, however, ordered that certificates should be issued to the ryots concerned recognizing their rights of ownership in the channel bunds adjoining their holdings and to the trees standing thereon except in cases where the bunds contained trees held subject to the payment of tree tax—Please see paragraph 1 (*a*) of G.O. No. 2044, Revenue, dated 3rd September 1928, and G.O. Ms. No. 1038, Revenue, dated 25th May 1929 as amplified by G.O. Ms. No. 143, dated 29th January 1930. Accordingly such certificates were issued to the registered holders concerned by the settlement staff.

An extent of 240 acres of poramboke lands was transferred to the head of assessed 45 acres to dry, 113 acres to wet and 82 acres to garden.

(*b*) *Non-resurveyed tracts.*—In 1930, miscellaneous accounts inspection was taken up first in Mangalore taluk when all porambokes were inspected for purposes of correct classification. In October 1931, resettlement operations were ordered to be suspended (G.O. No. 2214, Revenue, dated 21st October 1931), owing to the financial stringency and when they were resumed in 1933, the work was started on the old lines in the villages of Puttur and Mangalore taluks. Subsequently in accordance with the further simplification of resettlement procedure ordered in G.O. Ms. No. 494, Revenue, dated 9th March 1934, the inspection of porambokes was stopped in all the other villages of the district.

(*g*) *Kumaki and assessed waste lands—Resurveyed tracts.*—Kumaki lands are Government waste lands within 100 yards of old wargs land (i.e., wargs found prior to fasli 1276) and over which the wargdars enjoy privileges of grazing cattle, cutting leaves, firewood and timber for their own agricultural and domestic purposes. During the final check of resurvey records all kumakis and assessed wastes were inspected

and all cases of occupations including Kumaki lands enclosed by walls merely for the purposes of facilitating the exercise of normal Kumaki privileges, were assigned to the actual occupants at dry rates except the occupations of Kumaki lands by house-sites and garden trees, which were assigned at the appropriate garden rates. In the case of long-standing occupations, back assessment was also collected. Subsequently the Government in their Order Ms. No. 661, dated 27th March 1929, decided that Kumaki land should be deemed to have been effectively occupied only when brought under cultivation, or occupied as a house-site or planted with trees classed at the resettlement as garden products or otherwise reduced into exclusive possession, but that land around which walls were built merely for the purpose of facilitating the exercise of the normal Kumaki privileges should not be deemed to have been effectively occupied.

Accordingly a notification inviting applications within three months from the date of publication of the notice from those persons to whom such assignments were made in all the resurveyed villages of Kasaragod (excluding Kumari villages) 25 of Mangalore and 31 of Puttur taluks was published in the district gazette, dated 6th May 1929. As no applications were received within the time fixed the treatment of such walled enclosures as ryotwari holdings was allowed to continue. All back assessment and land value levied on account of the assignment of Kumaki lands were refunded as in the case of poramboke lands following the orders contained in paragraph 4 (3) of G.O. Ms. No. 661, dated 27th March 1929.

The total area of assessed waste lands assigned in all the resurveyed villages was 7,406 acres (5,812 as dry 448 acres as wet and 1,146 acres as garden).

Non-resurveyed tracts.—In areas where no resurvey was made the Special Settlement Officer was asked to obtain from the village officers lists of unauthorized occupations of Kumakis and assessed waste lands in all the villages and submit them to Government with an estimate of their area and the assessment (the rate appropriate to their condition being assumed) that would be on them—please see paragraph 4 (4) of G.O. Ms. No. 661, dated 27th March 1929. On a reference made from this office the Board in its Proceedings Mis. No. 2620, dated 2nd September 1929, decided that as the lists were intended for estimating the work involved in and the revenue likely to be realized by the assignment of unauthorized occupation of Kumakis and assessed waste lands in areas where there was no resurvey, it would be sufficient if the lists were prepared for the taluks of Mangalore and Puttur after overcheck by the settlement staff. Lists were accordingly furnished for Mangalore and Puttur taluks. Shortly after, the resettlement operations in South Kanara were stopped and the lists were therefore returned to the Tahsildars concerned for action in due course. On resumption of the operations in 1933, all assessed waste lands were inspected in the taluks of Mangalore, Puttur and Kasaragod for purposes of reclassification. But as a result of the further simplification of resettlement procedure ordered in G.O. Ms. No. 494, Revenue, dated 9th March 1934, this work was stopped. In villages where inspection had already been completed transfers of entire assessed waste lands occupied were given effect to in the resettlement accounts while only lists of partial occupations, showing the particulars of extent, soil classification and rate were furnished to the revenue staff along with resettlement fair accounts, for the purpose of collecting the assessment due on them. (B.P. No. 1839, Mis., dated 6th June 1934.)

(*h*) *Unassessed lands.*—No lands were classed as unassessed at the last settlement. Subsequently the Revenue Department transferred to ' unassessed ' certain lands which were registered as poramboke at the last settlement, in accordance with the instructions contained in G.O. No. 1368, Revenue, dated 9th May 1911. *This registry was left unaltered at resettlement,* except in Karkal where an extent of 1,672 acres of reserved forest classed as unassessed was treated as forest poramboke.

(*i*) *Mulpattas.*—Mulpattas are lands granted by Revenue Officers during the early years of British rule or by former Native Governments. At the last settlement all unreclaimed waste forest lands included in Mulpattas were treated as occupied dry and assessed at an uniform favourable rate of four annas an acre. At the resettlement reclaimed areas were assessed at the ordinary dry, wet or garden rates, the four anna rate on unreclaimed lands being left alone. Only entire cases of reclaimed Mulpatta lands were given effect to in the resettlement accounts while lists of partial cases of reclamation were furnished to the Revenue Department for charging assessment without subdivision. The extents of Mulpatta lands thus transferred by the settlement party were—

	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS. A. P.
Dry	25·48	20 12 0
Garden	12·52	32 11 0
Wet	16·52	44 0 0
Total ..	**54·52**	**97 7 0**

(*j*) *Kans.*—Kans are forest lands in which the assessee is at liberty to collect and cultivate without restriction forest produce of a specified kind in consideration of the payment of a small fixed annual payment, ordinarily known as peppershist or cardamomshist. They exist in 22 villages of Puttur taluk. At the last settlement, they were registered as assessed waste with the remark 'Kan' in the remarks column but separate kan pattas were issued and the assessment credited to Forest revenue. Kan lands brought under effective occupation were assessed at the appropriate dry, wet or garden rates at the resettlement. Those which were not brought under effective occupation were classed as unoccupied under dry the ordinary soil classification, and taram with the remark 'Kan' noted against them. In these cases the existing rate of annas four was allowed to continue.

(*k*) *Banes.*—Bane lands which exist only in parts of the Puttur taluk are lands which carry the same privileges to the wargs to which they are attached as Kumakis in the rest of the district. The only difference between Kumakis and banes is that while the former are limited to within 100 yards of a warg, the latter need not necessarily be so. They exist in 21 out of 22 villages in which kan lands also exist. The bane privileges were allowed to continue at resettlement subject to the provision that bane lands brought under effective occupation were assessed at the ordinary dry, wet or garden rates according to their description. The bane lands have been shown in the resettlement accounts as assessed waste with remark 'bane' noted against them.

(*l*) *Neriya cardamom forest.*—The area known as Neriya cardamom forest lies in Neriya village of the Puttur taluk bordering Mysore territory. It is made up of dense jungle and was first settled in fasli 1318. It comprised an extent of 19,413 acres made up of 146·72 acres of cardamom cultivation, 1,900·19 acres of Kumari cultivation and 17,366·09 acres of Kumaki cultivation and assessed at Re. 1. As. 3. As. 2. respectively, per acre. These rates of assessment have been allowed to continue. In the resettlement accounts soil classification and taram have not been noted against these lands but only the rate and assessment entered with the remark 'Special cardamom rate, special Kumari rate or special Kumaki rate' as the case may be. (B.P. No. 919. Mis., dated 1st March 1935.)

(*m*) *Kumaris.*—Kumaris are shifting cultivations in forests and they exist in 21 villages of the Kasaragod taluk. They were settled at the last settlement under a separate notification and flat rates of annas 3, 2 and 1 per acre were adopted for warg Kumaris placed in the first, second and third groups, respectively. These rates ceased to apply to so much of the Kumari land as was permanently reclaimed and converted to dry, wet, or garden in which case, it was classified as such and assessed at the appropriate rates—please see the notification contained in G.O. No. 391, Revenue, dated 17th April 1903, printed in B.P. No. 140, Press, dated 27th April 1903.

The experimental resurvey carried out at first in two Kumari villages of the Kasaragod taluk showed that the frame work of the survey was unworkable for the purpose of revenue records and the Government therefore sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 2082, Revenue, dated 20th October 1927, a resurvey of all the Kumari villages. During the final check of the resurvey records the settlement staff attended also to the reclassification of the warg Kumaris that were permanently converted to dry, wet or garden. As directed in B.P. No. 388, Mis., dated 4th February 1931, rough pattas were not issued for such changes but lists of cases of conversions were sent to the Revenue Divisional Officer for confirmation and on their return the changes were given effect to in the accounts. Fair adangals on the basis of resurvey so far as survey and subdivision numbers and their extents were concerned (the previous revenue registry being adopted as regards registered holders) were prepared and handed over to the Revenue Department for maintenance. At resettlement the productivity of the Kumaris was taken as the chief factor for grouping. The Kumari villages near the coast were accordingly placed in the third group, those in the extreme east in the first group, and those in the middle in the second group.

Eleven out of the 21 villages were affected by regrouping.

As a result of this, there was an increase of revenue of Rs. 2,391–3–0 or 12·55 per cent on the total assessment of Kumari lands. The previous Kumari rates of annas three, two and one per acre for the first, second and third groups (as revised) were retained. The extent and assessment of reclaimed Kumaris reclassified as dry wet or garden are as shown below :—

	Extent.	Kumari assessment.			Assessment at resettlement.		
	ACS.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Dry	1,094·52	140	7	0	724	4	0
Garden	6,202·31	976	13	0	20,886	11	0
Wet	481·46	72	11	0	1,337	12	0
Total ..	**7,778·29**	**1,189**	**15**	**0**	**22,948**	**11**	**0**

(*n*) *Inam lands.*—No land was registered as inam at the last settlement. Subsequently, certain inams belonging to Roman Catholic Churches in Mangalore, Udipi, Karkal and Coondapoor taluks were recognized as such and title-deeds issued following the orders contained in G.O. No. 2545, Revenue, dated 22nd August 1913. But in the revenue accounts they have all been shown as ryotwari, the grants being treated as money allowances. The question of their treatment at resettlement, i.e., either as inam or ryotwari, is under the consideration of the Board (Board's Reference No. F. 618/36-1, dated 22nd February 1936.

7. *Rough pattas and reclassification notices.*—In the 178 resurveyed villages excluding Kumari villages of Kasaragod taluk, rough pattas were issued in advance of resettlement on the basis of resurvey land registers and objections thereto were heard by Special Deputy Tahsildars in selected camps. On receipt of orders on the scheme report, notices were issued to the registered holders both in resurveyed and non-resurveyed villages in respect of alterations caused by reclassification of dry lands. Objections to these notices were received and disposed of by post by Settlement Tahsildars, after inspection wherever necessary. The total number of objection petitions received for each taluk is as shown below :—

Names of taluks.	Objection petitions received at rough patta objection hearing.						Objection petitions received by post on reclassification.					
	Registry.	Survey.	Assessment.	Reclassification.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Registry.	Survey.	Assessment.	Reclassification.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Mangalore ..	1,390	2,168	..	25	121	3,704	13	2	45	609	11	680
Karkal	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	13	382	10	408
Kasaragod ..	23,231	8,622	..	20	111	31,984	5	..	189	2,033	69	2,296
Udipi	232	77	..	..	2	311	5	..	332	106	14	457
Coondapoor ..	120	22	..	..	3	145	1	..	49	146	10	206
Puttur	1,239	2,309	14	68	47	3,677	..	..	329	610	26	965
Total ..	**26,212**	**13,198**	**14**	**113**	**284**	**39,821**	**27**	**2**	**957**	**3,886**	**140**	**5,012**

8. *Appeals to the Special Assistant Settlement Officer in charge, to the Collector and to the Board.*—The following statement shows the number of appeals preferred to the Special Assistant Settlement Officer in charge, to the Collector, to the Board of Revenue and the results thereof and also the number of suit notices received.

Serial number and name of taluk.	Appeals to the Special Settlement Officer.						Appeals to the Collector.						
	Registration.	Assignment.	Reclassification.	Others.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Registration.	Assignment.	Reclassification.	Others.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1 Kasaragod	..	..	34	..	34	22	12*	8	57	..	1	66	53	13
2 Mangalore	..	..	21	..	21	8	13*	1	6	..	..	7	7	..
3 Puttur	..	..	4	..	4	2	2	3	2	..	..	5	5	..
4 Udipi	..	..	3	..	3†	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..
5 Coondapoor	..	..	5	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Karkal	..	..	10	..	10	6	4‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	77	..	77	44	32	12	66	..	1	79	66	13

REMARKS—* Of these, six were partly revised.
† Board's orders are awaited in respect of one petition.
‡ Of these two were partly revised.

Serial number and name of taluk.	Suit notices to the Collector.							Appeals to the Board.						
	Registration.	Survey Demarcation.	Reclassification.	Others.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Registration.	Assignment.	Reclassification.	Assessment.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.
	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1 Kasaragod	6	20	..	4	30	24	6	..	..	2	1	3	3	..
2 Mangalore	..	3	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	2	1	3	1	2
3 Puttur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
4 Udipi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Coondapoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Karkal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	6	23	..	4	33	27	6	..	..	5	2	7	5	2

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9. *Supplemental survey.*—The number of supplemental subdivisions effected in the resurveyed villages as a result of the orders passed on final check of resurvey records, miscellaneous accounts and reclassification, inspection and rough patta objection hearing is shown below :—

Serial number and name of taluk.	Total number of villages.	Number of sub-divisions measured.		Total.
		By survey.	By special survey staff.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Kasaragod	114	13,292	5,701	18,993
2 Mangalore	27	2,619	1,481	4,100
3 Puttur	33	3,514	1,883	5,397
4 Udipi	2	236	265	501
5 Coondapoor	2	110	46	156
Total ..	**178**	**19,771**	**9,376**	**29,147**

The number of supplemental subdivisions measured in 94 non-resurveyed villages of Mangalore taluk is 3,247.

10. *Increment remissions.*—Increment remissions (both ordinary and special) were granted and given effect to from the year of introduction of resettlement in each taluk concerned. The following statement shows the increment remissions granted in the first four faslis of the resettlement period.

Name of taluks.	Year of introduction.	Increment remission for the first four faslis.								
		1344.			1345.			1346.			1347.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1 Mangalore	1934-35.	50,423	5	0	33,652	12	0	18,073	1	0	2,154	12	0
2 Karkal	Do.	28,711	7	0	19,224	9	0	10,508	0	0	1,676	3	0
3 Kasaragod	Do.	59,598	8	0	41,714	8	0	25,718	5	0	9,248	6	0
4 Udipi	Do.	43,722	4	0	28,928	6	0	15,394	7	0	1,352	7	0
5 Coondapoor	Do.	29,861	12	0	19,770	10	0	10,443	11	0	647	6	0
6 Puttur	Do.	36,150	7	0	24,382	5	0	13,507	13	0	2,329	4	0
Total ..		**2,48,467**	**11**	**0**	**1,67,673**	**2**	**0**	**93,645**	**5**	**0**	**17,408**	**6**	**0**

NOTE.—Particulars of ordinary increment remission have not been furnished for the fifth and succeeding faslis.

11. *Issue of fair accounts to the Tahsildars—Resurveyed villages.*—Fair adangals and chittahs on the basis of resurvey records were handed over to the Tahsildars in advance of resettlement. On receipt of the orders of Government on the scheme report, the fair accounts already issued were got back from the Tahsildars and returned to them with the reclassification changes and revised rates of assessment duly incorporated in them. Along with the fair accounts were given the increment remission accounts in the form approved in B.P. Mis. No. 151, dated 15th January 1935.

Non-resurveyed villages.—In Mangalore and Puttur taluks, land registers and chittas were prepared by the Settlement staff while in the taluks of Karkal, Udipi and Coondapoor they were prepared by the shanbhogues and checked by the Settlement staff. As soon as orders on the scheme report were received, the reclassification changes and the enhanced rates were incorporated in them and handed over to the Revenue Department along with the increment remission accounts. The following statement shows the dates on which the first and the last batch of fair accounts were sent to the Tahsildars :—

Serial number and name of taluk.	Number of villages.	Date of despatch of accounts on the basis of resurvey.		Number of villages.	Date of despatch of fair accounts at resettlement.	
		First batch.	Last batch.		First batch.	Last batch.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Mangalore ..	27	31—7—1928.	20—1—1930.	178	2—3—1935.	31—5—1935.
2 Kasaragod ..	97	20—7—1927.	6—5—1929.	114	4—3—1935.	31—5—1935.
	17 (Kumari villages).	26—9—1931.	5—7—1932.			
3 Puttur	33	31—12—1928.	1—1930.	184	4—3—1935.	30—5—1935.
4 Coondapoor ..	2	21—3—1930.	..	105	7—3—1935.	31—5—1935.
5 Udipi	2	27—5—1930.	..	115	4—3—1935.	31—5—1935.
6 Karkal	..		..	105	7—3—1935.	31—5—1935.
Total ..	**178**		..	**799**		

12. *Issue of survey notices.*—Notices under section 9 (2) of the Survey and Boundaries Act VIII of 1923, were prepared and issued wherever necessary. The issue of section 13 notification has been completed in all the areas.

13. *Results of the resettlement.*—Appendix I shows the area under the several descriptions of land according to Revenue accounts and according to resurvey and resettlement. For purposes of comparison, it has not been found possible to adopt the

figures according to the revenue accounts of the year just previous to the introduction of resettlement (1343) in the case of resurveyed villages as resurvey areas had already been adopted in the revenue accounts in different faslis in different taluks. Hence in the case of these villages, the figures of the fasli prior to the introduction of resurvey areas have been adopted. In respect of the non-resurveyed villages, the revenue figures of fasli 1343, have been taken into account.

A portion of the southern boundary of the district was changed from the bank of the Kavvayi river to the mid-river line in accordance with G.O. Mis. No. 2437, Revenue, dated 20th December 1930 (B.P. Mis. No. 26, dated 6th January 1931). This resulted in the transfer of 881 acres from Malabar to South Kanara. Besides, an extent of 4,800 acres of unsurveyed area was surveyed for the first time and brought to account. In spite of this increase, the total area of the district has decreased by 17,333 acres. This decrease is due to an extent of 22,592 acres in the taluks of Kasaragod and Puttur having been excluded from the village boundaries and included in the Reserved Forest and also to the correct computation of areas at resurvey. Under the head 'unoccupied dry' there is a large decrease of 49,779 acres. This is due to (1) the transfer of an extent of 27,797 acres from unoccupied dry to poramboke in Kasaragod and Puttur taluks, (2) the transfer of 7,406 acres to the head of occupied dry, wet or garden and (3) the exclusion of the areas from the village boundaries which really formed part of reserved forest. The decrease of 2,742 acres under the head 'unassessed' is due to the transfer of 1,672 acres to the head of reserved forest poramboke in Karkal taluk and to the exclusion of 1,113 acres from the village limits in Kasaragod and Puttur taluks. Under the head 'poramboke' there is an increase of 29,469 acres. As already explained, this is due to the transfer of 27,797 acres from unoccupied dry and to the transfer of 1,672 acres from unassessed to 'poramboke'. Under the heads 'garden and wet' there is an increase of 36,185 acres, while there is a decrease of 30,599 acres under dry. This is due to the reclassification of dry lands to wet or garden at resettlement, the revenue staff not having been authorized to effect such transfers during the currency of settlement and also to the transfer of 7,406 acres of assessed waste to dry, wet or garden (dry, 5,812 acres; garden, 1,146 and wet 448 acres).

(2) *Financial results.*—Appendix II shows the financial results of the resettlement in each taluk. An abstract of it showing the percentage increase in assessment in each taluk is given below :—

Name of taluk. (1)	Dry. (2)	Garden. (3)	Wet. (4)	Total. (5)
Mangalore	..	12·97	12·4[illegible]	11·57
Karkal	..	12·45	12·6[illegible]	11·05
Kasaragod	..	12·88	13·8[illegible]	11·88
Udipi	..	12·23	12·1[illegible]	10·93
Coondapur	..	12·41	12·5[illegible]	11·65
Puttur	..	12·61	12·7[illegible]	11·93
Total—Plus.	.. ..	**12·67**	**12·65**	**11·40**

The sanctioned percentage of enhancement in the rates of wet and garden lands is 12·50, while no enhancement was ordered in the rates for dry lands. The slight variations in the percentage shown in columns 3 and 4 are due to rounding of annas (i) in calculating some of the new money rates with reference to the percentage enhancement (ii) in working out the average assessment of clubbed fields in resurveyed areas and (iii) in applying the revised rates to individual fields. The total increase in assessment for the whole district, amounts to Rs. 2,86,486 or 11·40 per cent as against Rs. 3,19,985 or 12·59 per cent estimated in the scheme report. This deficit is due to the various concessions allowed in the matter of reclassification of dry lands to garden at resettlement.

Appendix III shows the area of occupied and unoccupied dry garden and wet lands under each resettlement money rates.

14. (i) *Mulgeni holdings.*—At the last settlement, a separate patta was issued for each mulgeni leasehold (i.e., lands given on permanent lease) showing the name of the mulgar as pattadar and the mulgenidar as mulgeni tenant in accordance with the orders issued in G.O. No. 757, Revenue, dated 25th August 1902. This procedure was adopted in order to facilitate the prompt collection of the assessment by the attachment of the land in cases in which the terms of the lease did not provide for an enhancement of the rent consequent on the increase of assessment at resettlement as the mulgar might refuse to pay the enhanced assessment if he could not make some satisfactory arrangement with the mulgenidar. But as under the Mulgeni Rent Enhancement Act of 1920, the mulgar could obtain an order for the enhancement of the rent in consequence of an increase in the assessment, the reason for issuing a separate patta for each mulgeni leasehold ceased to exist and the Government accordingly ordered its discontinuance (vide G.O. No. 1498, Revenue, dated 26th July 1929). The separate pattas issued for mulgeni leaseholders were accordingly cancelled at resettlement and all the lands belonging to one

and the same mulgar were included in one patta. Please see Board's Proceedings Mis. No. 163, dated 22nd January 1926, and G.O. No. 1498, Revenue, dated 26th July 1929, communicated with Board's Proceedings Mis No. 2228, dated 1st August 1929.

(2) *Grant and free-hold lands.*—Grant lands exist in Mangalore and free-hold lands exist in Mangalore and Puttur taluks. Their extents and assessments are given below :—

	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS. A. P.
Grant lands	83.54	237 5 0
Free hold lands—		
Mangalore	82·38	114 7 6
Puttur	18·27	15 14 0

They are not interfered with at resettlement and were exhibited as grant or free-hold lands as the case may be.

15. Ground rent.—There are eight towns in the district, Mangalore, Buntwal, Moolky, Kasaragod, Karkal, Udipi, Coondapur and Puttur. The first six were towns even at the last settlement and the last two were declared as towns only in 1927 and 1931 respectively. Mangalore is the only municipality in the district. Udipi has been constituted a municipality recently. The rates of ground rent consisted of special rates of Rs. 12 and 6 and ground rent ranging from Rs. 3–2–0 to Rs. 300 an acre. In their order Ms. No. 1059, Revenue, dated 6th May 1935, the Government decided that in respect of ground rent lands in the district, the existing rate of assumed agricultural assessment of Rs. 6–4–0 an acre should be raised by 80 per cent, i.e., Rs. 11–4–0 an acre. The effect of this order was that the previous rates of ground rent (Rs. 6 and Rs. 6–4–0) were raised to Rs. 11–4–0 an acre and the other rates by Rs. 5 an acre. In respect, however, of the sites assigned to the depressed classes in the town of Udipi, the existing rate of Rs. 3–2–0 was left unaltered. No separate pattas were issued for the ground rent cases. The term ' special rate ' was abolished altogether and only the term ' ground rent ' was retained as there was no difference between ground rent and special rate. All lands assessed to ground rent were continued to be shown in the adangal and 10 (1) chittas as before with the entry ' ground rent ' in the remarks column, the columns intended for description, soil classification and taram being left blank. The financial effect of the revision of ground rent is given below :—

Name of town.	According to Revenue—Assessment.	According to Resettlement—Assessment.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Mangalore	8,000 3 0	10,315 1 0
Buntwal		
Moolky		
Kasaragod	239 4 0	451 2 0
Karkal	792 2 0	1,367 5 0
Udipi	866 8 0	1,717 10 0
Coondapur	..	48 4 0
Puttur	..	5 5 0
Total ..	9,898 1 0	13,904 11 0

It will thus be seen that the increase of ground rent was Rs. 4,006–10–0.

16. *Resettlement register and descriptive memoir.*—The form of resettlement register was approved in B.P. Mis. No. 405, dated 29th January 1935, and that of the Descriptive Memoir in G.O. Ms. No. 2064, Revenue, dated 31st August 1935, communicated with the Board's Resolution Mis. No. 3349, dated 5th September 1935. Registers and memoirs have been prepared and checked for the villages noted below :—

	Prepared.	Checked.
Registers	690	372
Descriptive Memoirs	296	244

and those of 149 villages so far scrutinized and signed by me.

17. *Cost of operations.*—Particulars under the head are given below :—

	Amount
	RS.
(1) Survey	7,58,573
(2) Resettlement including special survey staff	7,21,056

18. *Memorandum for the guidance of the Revenue staff.*—A memorandum is appended.

19. *Conclusion.*—Mr. W. R. S. Sathianathan was in charge of the Party from 1930 to 1931 and the scheme report, which is to a large extent, the result of his work, was subsequently submitted by Mr. E. W. Bouchier on 1st January 1934. M.R.Ry. K. P. Krishnan Nayar Avargal, introduced the resettlement rates in all the six taluks. The following statement gives the names of the various officers who conducted the resettlement operations.

(i) Officers in charge of the party.

Serial number and names.	Period of charge. From.	To.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 A. R. MacEwen Esq., M.C., I.C.S.	24th March 1925. 13th December 1926.	31st March 1926. 8th April 1930.	On leave from 1st April 1926 to 12th December 1926.
2 G. S. Bozman Esq., I.C.S.	1st April 1926 ..	12th December 1926.	
3 W. R. S. Sathianathan Esq., I.C.S.	9th April 1930 ..	6th December 1931	
4 D. I. R. Muir Esq., I.C.S.	*7th December 1931. 1st January 1933, 3rd October 1935.	31st December 1932, 19th March 1933, 22nd November 1935.	* Operation in South Kanara suspended.
5 E. W. Bouchier Esq., I.C.S.	20th March 1933.	6th March 1934	
6 W. H. Mitchell Esq., B.A. ..	7th March 1934.	31st March 1934, *a.n.*	
7 M.R.Ry. K. P. Krishnan Nayar Avargal, B.A.	31st March 1934, *a.n.*	2nd October 1935, *a.n.*	
8 S. Bhoothalingam Esq., I.C.S.	23rd November 1935.		

ii) Special Assistant Settlement Officers.

Serial number and name.	Period. From	To	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 G. S. Bozman Esq., I.C.S.	28th February 1925.	7th December 1925.	Leave from 8th December 1925 to 6th January 1926.
	7th Januarv 1926.	31st March 1926	In charge from 1st April 1926 to 12th December 1926.
	13th December 1926.	24th March 1927.	
2 M.R.Ry. C. S. Krishna Ayyar Avargal, B.A.	February 1926 ..	13th December 1926.	
3 M.R.Ry. R. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, B.A.	7th August 1926 ..	21st December 1929.	
4 W. R. S. Sathianathan Esq., I.C.S.	9th February 1929.	8th April 1930 ..	Thereafter in charge till 6th December 1931.
5 W. H. Mitchell Esq., B.A.	27th March 1929 ..	6th March 1934 ..	Thereafter in charge till 31st March 1934.
6 M.R.Ry. J. Balaji Rao Avargal, B.A.	20th October 1930. 1st February 1932.	21st November 1931. 9th May 1932.	
7 M.R.Ry. K. P. Krishnan Nayar Avargal, B.A.	8th August 1932.	31st March 1934 ..	Thereafter in charge till 2nd October 1935.
8 E. W. Bouchier Esq., I.C.S.	14th September 1932.	19th March 1933 ..	Thereafter in charge till 6th March 1934.
9 M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib M. Rengappa Bangara Avargal, B.A.	6th March 1933 ..	31st December 1933.	
10 M.R.Ry. G. Dattatreya Rao Avargal, B.A.	17th May 1933 ..	31st March 1934.	

(iii) Settlement Tahsildars.

Serial number and name.	Period.	
	From	To
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 M.R.Ry. J. S. Suvarna, B.A.	3rd April 1934 ..	31st October 1934.
2 ,, J. L. D'Souza, B.A.	1st April 1934 ..	26th May 1934.
3 ,, U. Kumarayya, B.A.	2nd April 1934 ..	30th April 1935.
4 ,, T. V. Ramunni Nayar	27th May 1934	27th July 1934.
	25th February 1935 ..	31st May 1935.
5 ,, V. Govindan, B.A.	28th July 1934 ..	31st October 1934.
6 ,, B. Ganapathi, B.A.	25th February 1935 ..	31st May 1935.

NOTE.—The Special Assistant Settlement Officers were replaced by the Settlement Tahsildars from the District Revenue Establishment for reclassification and introduction of resettlement rates (G.O. Ms. No. 494, Revenue, dated 9th March 1934).

The orders of Government on the scheme report were received in January 1935, and within a short period of four months, the new rates had to be introduced in all the six taluks. This could be done only after issue of reclassification notices and disposal of objections to them. Besides, the increment remission accounts first prepared had to be revised under the Collector's instructions owing to the suspension of a portion of land revenue in fasli 1344. The large amount of work involved by all this was completed in time; thanks to the hard and diligent work of the subordinates of the Party and the Co-operation of the Revenue Officers.

APPENDIX I.

Comparative statement of areas of the several taluks of the South Kanara district.

Particulars.		Area according to the revenue accounts.	Area according to resettlement.	Difference (increase +, decrease —) between columns (2) and (3).	Percentage of column (4) over column (2).
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		AC. CT.	AC. CT.	AC. CT.	
Occupied	Dry ..	515,039 47	484,440 11	— 30,599 36	— 5·94
	Garden ..	77,155 90	104,768 74	+ 27,612 84	+ 35·79
	Wet ..	424,430 71	433,003 15	+ 8,572 44	+ 2·02
	Total ..	1,016,626 08	1,022,212 00	+ 5,585 92	+ 0·55
Unoccupied	Dry ..	1,200,236 14	1,150,457 17	— 49,778 97	— 4·15
	Garden ..	259 90	321 08	+ 61 18	+ 23·46
	Wet ..	1,048 33	1,120 13	+ 71 80	+ 6·87
	Total ..	1,201,544 37	1,151,898 38	— 49,645 99	— 4·13
Unassessed		3,911 06	1,168 83	— 2,742 23	— 70·11
Poramboke		341,661 24	371,130 24	+ 29,469 00	+ 8·63
	Grand Total ..	2,563,742 75	2,546,409 45	— 17,333 30	— 0·68

APPENDIX II.

Comparative financial statement for the six taluks of the South Kanara district.

Taluk.	Particulars.	Description	Assessment according to the revenue accounts.	Assessment according to resettlement.	Difference (increase + decrease —) between columns (3) and (4).	Percentage of column (5) over column (3) (increase +, decrease —).
(1)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
			RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	
Coondapoor		Dry	22,598 1	20,723 10	— 1,874 7	— 8·29
		Garden	43,119 14	50,505 12	+ 7,385 14	+17·13
		Wet	2,76,275 3	3,05,601 14	+29,326 11	+10·62
		Total	3,41,993 2	3,76,831 4	+34,838 2	+10·02
	Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry	..	— 1,874 7		
		Garden ..	..	+ 2,033 12		
		Wet ..	..	— 5,262 11		
	Net assessment ..	Dry ..	22,598 1	22,598 1	..	..
		Garden ..	43,119 14	48,472 0	+ 5,352 2	+12·41
		Wet ..	2,76,275 3	3,10,864 9	+ 34,589 6	+12·52
		Total ..	3,41,993 2	3,81,934 10	+ 39,941 8	+11·65
Karkal		Dry ..	38,532 5	36,140 13	— 2,391 8	— 6·21
		Garden ..	23,539 11	30,760 10	+ 7,220 15	+30·68
		Wet ..	2,47,476 4	2,74,912 3	+ 27,435 15	+11·09
		Total ..	3,09,548 4	3,41,813 10	+ 32,265 6	+10·42
	Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	— 2,391 8	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+ 4,290 11	..	..
		Wet ..	..	— 3,850 2	..	..
	Net assessment ..	Dry ..	38,532 5	38,532 5	..	..
		Garden ..	23,539 11	26,469 15	+ 2,930 4	+12·45
		Wet ..	2,47,476 4	2,78,762 5	+31,286 1	+12·64
		Total ..	3,09,548 4	3,43,764 9	+34,216 5	+11·05
Kasaragod ..		Dry ..	53,313 4	51,125 12	— 2,187 8	— 4·10
		Garden ..	1,29,138 4	1,99,710 3	+70 571 15	+54·64
		Wet ..	2,64,986 7	3,08,476 5	+43,489 14	+16·41
		Total ..	4,47,437 15	5,59,312 4	+1,11,874 5	+25·00
	Increase or decrease due to transfer from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	ry ..	..	—2,187 8	..	..
		arden ..	..	+53,935 5	..	..
		'et ..	..	+6,866 5	..	..
	Net assessment ..	Dry ..	53,313 4	53,313 4	..	..
		Garden ..	1,29,138 4	1,45,774 14	+16,636 10	+12·88
		Wet ..	2,64,986 7	3,01,610 0	+36,623 9	+13·82
		Total ..	4,47,437 15	5,00,698 2	+53,260 3	+11·88
Mangalore		Dry ..	60,525 11	58,809 0	— 1,716 11	— 2·84
		Garden ..	50,568 2	64,784 0	+14,215 14	+28·11
		Wet ..	4,17,854 8	4,75,952 3	+58,097 11	+13·90
		Total ..	5,28,948 5	5,99,545 3	+70,596 14	+13·35
	Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	—1,716 11	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+7,653 10	..	..
		Wet ..	..	+6.174 15	..	..
	Net assessment ..	Dry ..	60,525 11	60,525 11	..	..
		Garden ..	50,568 2	57,130 6	+ 6,562 4	+12·97
		Wet ..	4,17,854 8	4,69,777 4	+51,922 12	+12·43
		Total ..	5,28,948 5	5,87,433 5	+58,485 0	+11·57
Puttur		Dry ..	25,915 12	25,584 0	— 331 12	— 1·28
		Garden ..	57,355 7	72,429 7	+15,074 0	26·28
		Wet ..	3,34,179 3	3,55,315 4	+21,136 1	6 32
		Total ..	4,17,450 6	4,53,328 11	+35,878 5	+ 8·59

Comparative financial statement for the six taluks of the South Kanara district—*cont.*

Taluk.	Particulars.	Description.	Assessment according to the revenue accounts.	Assessment according to resettlement.	Difference (increase +, decrease —) between columns (4) and (5).	Percentage of column (6) over column (3) (increase +, decrease —)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
Puttur—*cont.*...	Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	— 331 12	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+7,840 14	..	..
		Wet ..	..	— 21,418 5	..	..
	Net assessment ..	Dry ..	25,915 12	25,915 12	..	..
		Garden ..	57,355 7	64,588 9	+ 7,233 2	+12·61
		Wet ..	3,34,179 3	3,76,733 9	+42,554 6	+12·73
		Total ..	4,17,450 6	4,67,237 14	+49,787 8	+11·93
Udipi ..	.... ..	Dry ..	47,525 12	44,431 2	— 3,094 10	— 6·51
		Garden ..	53,223 12	65,501 5	+12,277 9	+23·07
		Wet ..	3,65,972 11	4,12,493 14	+46,521 3	+12·71
		Total ..	4,66,722 3	5,22,426 5	+55,704 2	+11·94
	Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	— 3,094 10	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+5,766 2	..	..
		Wet ..	..	+2,037 2	..	
	Net assessment	Dry ..	47,525 12	47,525 12	..	..
		Garden ..	53,223 12	59,735 3	+6,511 7	+12·23
		Wet ..	3,65,972 11	4,10,456 12	+44,484 1	+12·16
		Total ..	4,66,722 3	5,17,717 11	+50,995 8	+10·93
Total for the six taluks.	.... ..	Dry ..	2,48,410 13	2,36,814 5	— 11,596 8	— 4·67
		Garden ..	3,56,945 2	4,83,691 5	+1,26,746 3	+35·51
		Wet ..	19,06,744 4	21,32,751 11	+2,26,007 7	+11·85
		Total ..	25,12,100 3	28,53,257 5	+3,41,157 2	+13·59
	Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	— 11,596 8	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+81,520 6	..	..
		Wet ..	..	+ 2,772 14	..	..
	Net assessment ..	Dry ..	2,48,410 13	2,48,410 13	..	..
		Garden ..	3,56,945 2	4,02,170 15	+45,225 13	+12·67
		Wet ..	19,06,744 4	21,48,004 7	+2,41,260 3	+12·65
		Total ..	25,12,100 3	27,98,586 3	+2,86,486 0	+11·40

APPENDIX III.

Statement of areas under dry, garden and wet money rates in the six taluks of the South Kanara district.

Particulars.	Rate per acre.	Extent. Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Total	Percentage on total of all the money rates
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6
	RS. A.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
Dry ..	2 0	680·28	40·80	721·08	0·05
	1 8	2,105·72	446·28	2,552.00	0·18
	1 4	17,786·97	7,490·25	25,277·22	1·73
	1 0	95,123·10	149,667·38	244,790·48	16·80
	0 12	97,503·66	276,767.56	374,271·22	25·69
	0 8	61,878·29	282,071·66	343,949·95	23·61
	0 6	24,419·19	269,462·22	293,881·41	20·17
	0 4	6,755·55	160,497·36	167,252·91	11·48
	0 2	392·11	3,898·86	4,290·97	0·29
Total	..	306,644·87	1,150,342·37	1,456,987·24	100·00
Garden	9 0	10,877·31	31·81	10,909·12	10·38
	7 14	8,489·40	19·86	8,509·26	8·10
	6 12	11,285·66	34·43	11,320·09	10·77
	5 10	10,601·38	32.00	10,633·38	10·12
	4 8	12,571·91	34·20	12,606·11	12·00
	3 6	13,873·63	20·05	13,893.68	13·23
	2 4	33,470·25	111·27	33,581·52	31·96
	1 2	3,572·89	37·46	3,610.35	3·44
Total		104,742·43	321·08	105,063·51	100·00
Wet I class	11 4	3,417·30	0·47	3,417·77	2·37
	9 14	30,180·88	7·65	30,188·53	20·89
	8 7	44,857·36	7·00	44,864·36	31·05
	7 1	32,732·02	16·16	32,748·18	22·67
	5 10	13,680.28	10·15	13,690·43	9·47
	4 4	11,096·26	58·42	11,154·68	7·72
	2 13	6,002·74	32·62	6,035·36	4·18
	2 2	1,814·93	7.70	1,822·63	1·26
	1 7	507·86	8.56	516·42	0·36
	1 1	47·25		47·25	0·03
Total	..	144,336·88	148.73	144,485·61	100·00
Wet II class—Double crop	9 14	649·60	.	649·60	5·55
	8 7	4,216·95	0·98	4,217·93	36·03
	7 1	4,720·35	3·87	4,724·22	40·34
	5 10	1,804·18	2·16	1,806·34	15·43
	4 4	227.73	..	227·73	1.95
	3 6	0·37	..	0·37	..
	2 13	46·18	..	46·18	0·39
	2 2	29·80	..	29·80	0·26
	1 7	6·05	..	6·05	0·05
	1 1		..	..	..
Total ...		11,701·21	7.01	11,708·22	100·00
Wet II class—Single crop	7 14	4,171·23	5·91	4,177·14	3·97
	6 12	26,508·40	19·77	26,528·17	25·24
	5 10	25,402·28	43·27	25,445·55	24·21
	4 8	18,703·99	46·79	18,750·78	17·84
	3 6	11,708·50	36·72	11,745·22	11·17
	2 12	155·71	19·96	175·67	0·17
	2	6,590·30	20·76	6,611·06	6·29
	1 1	4,826·48	108·10	4,934·58	4·69
	1	3,636·90	33·26	3,670·16	3·49
	0 14	3,013·59	65·68	3,079·27	2·93
Total		104,717·38	400·22	105,117·60	100·00
Wet III class	6 12	264·33	..	264·33	0·15
	5 10	2,268·22	0·07	2,268·29	1·31
	4 8	14,964·82	27·36	14,992·18	8·67
	3 6	47,415·85	26·92	47,442·77	27·45
	2 13	1,202·37	2·97	1,205·34	0·70
	2 4	58,397·03	77·20	58,474·23	33·84
	1 11	29,214·62	69·21	29,283·83	16·95
	1 2	12,062·24	182·25	12,244·49	7·09
	0 14	6,456·22	178·19	6,634·41	3·84
Total ..		172,245·70	564·17	172,809·87	100·00
Total, wet ..		433,001·17	1,120·13	434,121·30	
Total, dry, garden and wet..		844,388·47	1,151,783·58	1,996,172·05	

Particulars of area not included in the statement—

	ACS.
Occupied wet—Cowle land	1·98
garden—Grant and freehold lands	26·31
dry—Mulpatta, ground-rent, Neriya cardamom forest grant, freehold, etc.	33,471·70
Kumari	144,323·54
Total ..	177,795·24
Unoccupied dry, grant, quit-rent and sites available for grant on ground-rent..	114·80

BOARD OF REVENUE, No. 120, PRESS, 11TH SEPTEMBER 1936

Endorsement No. R. Dis. 2976/36, *dated 4th July* 1936.

Forwarded.

2. *Paragraph* 15 *of the Special Settlement Officer's report.*—The boundaries of the Coondapur town were revised after the resettlement, with the result that certain holdings which had been charged ground rent at the rate of Rs. 11-4-0 an acre, at the resettlement, now fall outside the town limits. In the case of these holdings assessment was not collected for fasli 1344 at the enhanced rate.

3. *Memorandum for the guidance of the Revenue Department.*—The principles on which the re-classification of dry to wet should be made, during the currency of the resettlement, are being examined by the Board in consultation with the Collector of Malabar—please see Board's Ref. No. F 4241/35/3, dated 12th May 1936.

M. HUMAYUN,
Collector.

To the Secretary, Board of Revenue.

Letter from Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HUMAYUN Saheb Bahadur, B.A., Collector of South Kanara, to the Secretary, Board of Revenue, dated Mangalore, the 21st August 1936, D. Dis. No. 4234/36.

[Settlement—Re-settlement (South Kanara)—Introduction report—*Reference.*—Board's Ref. F. No. 2202/36-2, dated 11th August 1936.]

The holdings referred to in paragraph 2 of my report R. Dis. No. 2976/36, dated 4th July 1936 are being treated as ordinary agricultural dry lands and assessment at the ordinary dry rates is being collected on them. They are not treated as ground rent lands.

Resolution—No. 120, Press, dated 11th September 1936.

Recorded.

2. The memorandum for the guidance of the Revenue Department will be issued separately

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department. - Sign & Sp. dfpd. 4/12 mm
,, Collector of South Kanara.
,, Special Settlement Officer, Party No. III.
Copy to Special Assistant Settlement Officers in charge of Party Nos. I and II. } Sign + Spare Cs dfpd 4/12

To 'F' Section

Please see whether this
should be submitted for legislative
sanction subject to
the corrections made
at pages 9 and 12

C.F. 10.

DRAFT FOR APPROVAL

Date. Initials.

When received for fair copying

When copied

When examined

When signed

When despatched.

SUBJECT:— Sett. Re Sett (S Kanara) - Introduction report - Recorded

READ AGAIN _____ dated _____ 19____

" " _____

READ *ALSO*:—

No. _____ From the _____, No. ~~2-20~~ dated _____ 19____

H 1-5/4 enclosures

" - - " _____ 19____

1 & 7 2459 " _____ 19____

1 55 4

Order ~~Ms.~~ Other.
Resolution ~~Rout.~~ No. _____, dated _____ 19____

N. Sett Report N.D.
re of S Kanara
'80 No III Vol
the S.A. Sos in cert
Vol I & II Rec.

ide para 2 of the Collr's endt.

The Collr may be asked to report whether
he is still treating them as Govt
lands Collecting G.R on them after the
old rates or whether he is treating them
as ordinary agricultural lands regardless of the Collr are at H 50

report on the Sett
operations in S Kanara II
will be found at H 1-32 of the

1) The figures of ... in the ... report have been checked.

2) The S.S.O. has separately furnished the D.A.G. the Editor of Statistics ... with a copy of his ... report.

3/- Please see PW 25.7.38 para 3 of the Collr's Endt. at P 55 Cf. The memo. for the guidance of Rev Officers may now remain as drafted by the S.S.O. If as a result of the re-examination of the question referred to by the Collr any alteration is made to the existing rules, the amendment to the memo. of instructions for the guidance of Rev. Officers may

P. 77 Cf. Chowk Jhanu

The orders of the Chief S.S.O. should be drawn on final orders issued (Initials illegible) Subject matter has been a

The Supdtg. Shoj. C... that all the orders ... of Govt. on the Scheme report have been plan...

111

To A.S. (Litt.)

---Please see the remarks of A.S. at page 1 also The collector reports that in ~~respect of~~ the lands referred to in para 2 of his report d. 4-7-31 are treated as ordinary agricultural dry lands & that ordinary dry assessment has been collected. I send draft report on the report is put up below for approval.

2/- The memorandum for the guidance of the Rev. officers may require correction with reference to the orders that may be passed in the files dealing with the principles to be followed in effecting Reclamations during the currency of the Resettlement. The new corrections may be carried out after final orders are passed in the matter and the memo. issued: It need not now be omitted with the introductory report Subject to approval a para has been added to the draft

3-9

BOARD OF REVENUE
21 APR 1937

Government of Madras

SECY.
21 APR 1937

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 640, 19th March 1937

Settlement—Resettlement (South Kanara)—Introduction Report—Recorded.

READ—the following paper :—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 120, Press, dated 11th September 1936.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur N. GOPALASWAMI AYYANGAR, C.I.E.,

Commissioner of Land Revenue and Settlement.

Read—the following papers :—

(i)

Letter from S. BHOOTHALINGAM, Esq., I.C.S., Special Settlement Officer, Party No. III, Cuddapah, to the Secretary, Board of Revenue (through the Collector of South Kanara), dated the 14th June 1936, R.O.C. No. A-2-301/35.

[Settlement—Resettlement—(South Kanara district)—Introduction report—Submitted.]

I submit the following final report on the resettlement operations in the South Kanara district.

2. *Resettled tract.*—The district consists of six taluks, viz., Mangalore, Karkal Kasaragod, Udipi, Coondapoor and Puttur. This report deals with all these six taluks except the Amin Divi Islands which are excluded from the scope of the operation because the revenue derived from the coir monopoly in them forms a suitable substitute for a land tax. The subjoined statement shows the year in which the resettlement was due in each taluk and the year in which the revised rates were actually introduced :—

Name of taluk.	Number of villages.	The fasli in which the taluks were due for resettlement.	The fasli in which the revised rates were introduced.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Mangalore	178	1341 (1931–32) ..	1344 (1934–35) (*e*).
Karkal	63 (*a*)	1341 (1931–32) ..	
	42 (*b*)	1342 (1932–33) ..	
Kasaragod	114	1342 (1932–33) ..	
Udipi	115	1342 (1932–33) ..	
Coondapoor	103	1342 (1932–33) ..	
Puttur	182 (*c*)	1343 (1933–34) ..	
	2 (*d*)	1341 (1931–32) ..	

NOTE.—(*a*) These 63 villages formed part of the Mangalore taluk at the last settlement and were settled in 1902–03 along with that taluk.

(*b*) These 42 villages formed part of the Udipi taluk at the last settlement and were settled in 1903–04 along with that taluk.

(*c*) The Neriya Cardamom forest in the Neriya village of the Puttur taluk was settled in fasli 1318 (1908–09) and the resettlement rates were introduced in fasli 1344 (1934–35) along with the rest of the taluk.

(*d*) These two villages were recently transferred from Mangalore to Puttur.

(*e*) The Government in their Order No. 2214, Revenue, dated 21st October 1931, directed the postponement of the introduction of resettlement in the portions of the district due for resettlement before fasli 1344 to that fasli. The revised rates were accordingly introduced in fasli 1344 in accordance with the orders conveyed in G.O. No. 42, Revenue, dated 5th January 1935.

3. *Survey operations preliminary to resettlement.*—A resurvey preliminary to resettlement was carried out by Old Survey Party No. VI in 178 villages of the district (viz., 114 of Kasaragod, 27 of Mangalore, 33 of Puttur and 2 in each of Coondapoor and Udipi taluks). In the rest of the villages resurvey was considered unnecessary. Please see G.O. Ms. No. 2237, Revenue, dated 26th September 1928, communicated with B.P. Mis. No. 3289, dated 4th October 1928, and G.O. Ms. No. 1853, Revenue, dated 11th August 1928, communicated with B.P. Mis. No. 2755, dated 20th August 1928.

The following statement gives the dates of commencement and the completion of survey operations in the resurveyed villages of the several taluks :—

Name of taluk.	Number of villages dealt with.	Date of commencement of survey.	Date of completion of survey (i.e., date of issue of Final Notification under section 13 of the Survey and Boundaries Act).	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Kasaragod ..	97 17 (Kumari villages).	December 1924 ..	October 1933. August 1935.	..
Mangalore	27	June 1926 ..	uary 1932.	
Puttur	33	September 1926 ..	December 1931.	
Coondapoor	2	..	October 1931.	
Udipi	2	....	December 1931.	

4. *Operations connected with the resettlement*—(1) *Resurveyed tracts.*—The Government in their Order No. 873, Revenue, dated 12th June 1925, communicated with B.P. Mis. No. 1275, dated 16th June 1925, directed that the work connected with the resettlement of Malabar and South Kanara should be taken up by this Party. In G.O. No. 1711, Revenue, dated 4th November 1925, the Government directed the adoption of the following simplified procedure as a tentative measure which was subsequently confirmed in G.O. No. 2188, Revenue, dated 2nd November 1927 :—

(i) that rough pattas should be issued on the basis of the land registers prepared by the Survey department;

(ii) that objections to rough pattas need no longer be heard by Special Assistant Settlement Officers but might be heard and disposed of by Special Deputy Tahsildars; and

(iii) that the work of the special staff employed in South Kanara be stopped.

Accordingly a branch office was opened at Kasaragod in October 1925 and rough pattas were issued on the basis of the resurvey land registers for all the resurveyed villages, excepting 17 Kumari villages. After the disposal of objections to rough pattas, miscellaneous accounts inspection was taken up.

Subsequently in G.O. No. 182, Revenue, dated 1st February 1927, the Government directed the Settlement staff to inspect all porambokes, to classify them correctly, and to assign unobjectionable encroachments and lands held under effective sivayi-jama occupations. The inspection required for these purposes was to be carried out before the hearing of objections to rough pattas. By another order, G.O. Ms. No. 428, Revenue, dated 24th February 1928, the Government directed that the miscellaneous accounts inspection should be made by the Settlement staff together with the inspection of porambokes and sivayi-jama lands before rough patta objection hearing. Thus rough patta objection hearing preceded the miscellaneous accounts inspection in Kasaragod taluk (excluding Kumari villages) while in other taluks it was done after the miscellaneous accounts inspection was completed. Please see the correspondence ending with the Board's Reference No. F. 8226/27-5, dated 21st December 1927.

The work of delimitation of roads, paths, etc., vested in local bodies was first ordered to be done by the Settlement Party. Please see G.O. No. 1600, Press, dated 6th August 1929. But this item of work was stopped owing to further simplification of resettlement procedure in South Kanara (G.O. Ms. No. 494, Revenue, dated 9th March 1934).

A statement showing when the first and the last batch of the survey records were received from the Survey department for final check and when they were returned to that department for supplemental survey after final check is furnished below :

Name of taluk.	Transmission of survey records.		Receipt back of records for supplemental survey.		Date of return of records after supplemental survey.	
	First batch.	Last batch.	First batch.	Last batch.	First batch.	Last batch.
	(2)		(3)			
Kasaragod	October 25.	August 28.	August 26	July 29		October 29.
Mangalore	May 27	August 27	February 28	December 28.	May 28	January 29.
uttur	August 27	March 2(	September 28.	July 29	November 28.	October 29.
Coondapoor	May 29		Decembe[illegible].		January 30.	
Udipi	May 2(		January 3(	February 30.	February 80	March 2

(2) *Non-resurveyed tracts.*—(A) The main items of survey work originally sanctioned were

(i) subdivisions of occupied or cultivated portions in waste blocks;

(ii) subdivisions of portions of dry fields converted to wet or garden and of portions of Kan, Bane, Kumaki and Mulpatta lands brought under occupation; and

(iii) delimitation of roads.

In order to deal with the above items of work, the following temporary staff was sanctioned in G.O. No. 58, Revenue, dated 10th January 1933, communicated with B.P. Mis. No. 304, dated 27th January 1933, for a period of two years :—

One Special Deputy Tahsildar on Rs. 150—5—200
Twenty field surveyors on Rs. 22½.
Three deputy surveyors on Rs. 35 each.
Three draughtsmen on Rs. 25 each.

The work was started in Mangalore taluk and completed in 94 villages. Owing to financial stringency the Government then considered it necessary to keep down the cost of resettlement and to exclude from the operations such parts of the work as were not likely to bring in any return. They accordingly decided to stop all supplemental survey work in non-resurveyed tracts. Thus the special survey staff organized for the work was disbanded in April 1934 after attending to the subdivisions arising out of the clubbing of fields or parts of fields of different descriptions in resurveyed tracts. Please see the correspondence ending with the Board's (Confdl.) Reference No. F. 2625/33-2, dated 19th December 1933, and G.O. Ms. No. 494, Revenue, dated 9th March 1934, communicated with B.P. Mis. No. 873, dated 15th March 1934.

(B) *Merging of small fields.*—In G.O. No. 989, Revenue, dated 17th May 1934, the Government sanctioned the employment of a special staff to demarcate fair sized fields created by the Revenue staff in waste blocks and to merge such of the small fields as were contiguous and could be merged. This staff worked under the control of the Collector and furnished lists of alterations to the branch offices and the changes were incorporated in the resettlement accounts.

(C) *Renumbering of clumsy notations.*—In its proceedings Reference No. G. 4564/34/2, dated 2nd October 1934, the Board ordered that the Settlement staff should prepare lists of subdivisions of long and clumsy notations (more than three notations being considered as long) to be renumbered and forward them to the Tahsildars concerned for correcting the field measurement books. Lists were accordingly sent to the Tahsildars. After they were returned with certificates that the subdivisions were duly renumbered in the field measurement books, corrections were carried out in the resettlement accounts.

5. *Scheme report.*—Proposals for the resettlement of the tract in question were submitted by Mr. E. W. Bouchier with this office R. Dis. No. 3171/33, dated 1st January 1934, and the Board submitted it to Government with its remarks with B.P. No. 85, Press, dated 3rd July 1934. The report together with the notification inviting representations on it was published both in English and in Kanarese in the *South Kanara District Gazette*, dated 20th April 1934. In G.O. Ms. No. 1162, Revenue, dated 3rd July 1933, the usual period of three months was allowed for making representations from the date of the publication of the report in the District Gazette. But at the request of the South Kanara Landholders' Association, the period was afterwards extended up to 1st September 1934 in G.O. No. 1513, Revenue, dated 31st July 1934. Altogether 116 representations were received, 97 up to 1st September 1934 and the rest after that date. A report on the representations was submitted to the Board through the Collector with this office No. A-1-2165/34-3, dated 26th September 1934. Orders on the scheme report were passed in G.O. No. 42, Revenue, dated 5th January 1935. A general enhancement of assessment by 12½ per cent was sanctioned on wet and garden lands while in the case of dry lands the rates were left unchanged.

6. *Chief features of resettlement—(a) Classification of soils.*—There was no general reclassification of soils in the district, but the original soil classification was altered, where necessary, in respect of dry lands transferred to wet or *vice versa*, the classification of similar neighbouring wet or dry lands of the same village being then adopted. Porambokes or unassessed lands transferred to assessed during resettlement were also suitably reclassified.

(*b*) *Grouping and tarams.*—Villages were divided into three groups for purposes of 'wet' and 'dry' assessment at the last settlement in all the taluks except the old Uppinangady (present Puttur) taluk. There a fourth group was added owing to the climatic and other difficulties experienced by the inhabitants. Wet lands in the coastal

villages to the north of the Chandragiri river were placed in a special group. The grouping was left unaltered except in the case of the villages mentioned below where conditions approximated to those in villages of the next lower group and Government decided as a measure of relief to reduce the grouping of such villages.

Taluk.	Number and name of villages.	The group in which the village was placed at the last settlement.	The group in which the village is pleated at the present resettlement.
	(1) (2)		
Coondapoor	18. Yelajita		
	20. Golihole		
	77. Hengavalli		
	78. Belve		
	89. Hebbige		
	90. Koteshiruru		
	91. Nagodi		
	19. Kolluru		
	21. Jadkal		
	22. Muduru		
	80. Madamakki		
	83. Ameshabailu		
	84. Machchattu		
	85. Hosangadi		
	86. Edamoge		
	87. Kamalashile		
	88. Hallihole		
Karkal	27. Jarkala		
	89. Peradi		
	90. Kashipatna		
	91. Marodi		
	2. Kuchchuru		
	8. Kabbinale		
	9. Nadapala		
	31. Mala		
	73. Nuralvettu		
	74. Idu		
	97. Sulkerimogaru		
	98. Shirlalu		
Kasaragod	37. Pullur		
Mangalore	57. Barimaru		
Puttur	60. Punachapadi		
	65. Nyayatarpu		
	8. Belala		
	9. Ujre		
	0. Kalmanja		
	11. Dharmasthala		
	12. Mundaje		
	102. Nekkiladi		
	103. Kodimbala		
	146. Savanalu		
Udipi	28. Haladi		
	82. Kudigrama		
	83. Pernankila		

In the villages in the Puttur taluk placed in the fourth group at the last settlement, the wet rates were reduced at resettlement by one taram in 44 villages and by two tarams in 11 villages as shown below, in order to make an allowance for the severe conditions of life in those villages and to concede to the ryots a large margin of profit.

A. *Villages in which the wet rates were reduced by one taram*

Serial number.	Number and name of village.	Serial number.	Number and name of village.
1	1. Navuru.	8	17. Charmadi.
2	2. Nada.	9	18. Chibidre.
3	3. Kanyadi.	10	19. Tottatadi.
4	4 Layla.	11	22. Neriya.
5	13. Kadirudyavara.	12	27. Kokkada
6	14. Indabettu.	13	28. Patrame.
7	15. Mittabagil	14	82. Konalu

A. *Villages in which the wet rates were reduced by one taram*—cont.

Serial number.	Number and name of village.	Serial number.	Number and name of village.
15	84. Nelyadi.	30	99. Enekullu.
16	85. Balya.	31	100. Aituru.
17	86. Ichlampadi.	32	101. Bantra.
18	87. Nujibaltila.	33	104. Kadaba.
19	88. Kankradi.	34	105. Balpa.
20	89. Rekya.	35	113. Kenya.
21	90. Shiradi.	36	114. Nalkuru.
22	91. Kutrupadi.	37	115. Guttigaru.
23	92. Renjaladi.	38	118. Devachalla.
24	93. Konaje.	39	123. Madapadi.
25	94. Shirivagilu.	40	124. Sampaje.
26	95. Kombaru.	41	125. Todikana.
27	96. Bilinele.	42	126. Arantodu.
28	97. Subrahmanya.	43	127. Markanja.
29	98. Ainakidu.	44	128. Nallurukemaraje.

B. *Villages in which the wet rates were reduced by two tarams.*

1	16. Malvantige.	7	26. Hatyadka.
2	20. Niddle.	8	119. Hariharapallatadka.
3	21. Puduvettu.	9	120. Kollamogaru.
4	23. Kalanja.	10	121. Balagodu.
5	24. Shishila.	11	122. Kalmakaru.
6	25. Shibaje.		

A further concession was allowed in respect of all fourth group villages and those transferred from third to fourth group by reducing the fourth dry taram bearing an assessment of Re. 1 to fifth taram bearing an assessment of twelve annas.

(*c*) *Occupied dry.*—Occupied dry lands converted to garden or wet were reclassified as such, the appropriate garden or wet rates being levied. The rule regarding the kind and number of trees required to constitute a garden, viz., 5 bearing jacks, 10 bearing cocos, 120 arecas, 40 pepper vines or 5 bearing tamarind trees to the acre was followed at resettlement. The mangoes and palmyras in all the groups and jack trees in the third and fourth groups were excluded from the list of garden trees at resettlement. The rate adopted was that of the adjoining old garden or where there were more such rates than one, the lowest of such rates and where there were no registered gardens adjoining, the lowest garden rate in the villages. This rule was however subject to the following exceptions :—

(i) All new arecanut gardens were assessed on their own merits irrespective of the rates of the adjoining gardens.

(ii) For new gardens which were not areca gardens and which adjoin old arecanut gardens the adjoining rate was waived in favour of a more suitable rate.

(iii) The rate imposed on any piece of land which contained no coco or areca trees was one rate lower than would otherwise have been imposed under the above rule. The lower rate imposed for the Rs. 2 rate was one rupee, raised to Re. 1-2-0 at resettlement (i.e.), including percentage enhancement. But when the application of these rules resulted in a rate lower than the existing dry rate on the land, the next higher garden rate was adopted.

(iv) Where however the application of these rules produced a rate which was definitely higher than what, on its merits, the new garden would deserve the lowest adjoining garden rate was waived in favour of a more suitable rate.

(v) Dry coconut plantations were not classified as garden but were left as dry if the trees were not mature and productive though possibly bearing (G.O. No. 351, Revenue, dated 20th February 1934).

(vi) When a portion of an occupied dry field contained garden trees the entire field was transferred to garden if the number of bearing trees was sufficient to justify such a transfer, otherwise the entire field was retained as dry.

Occupied dry lands converted to wet were classified as wet I, II (single crop or double crop) and III, according to the nature of cultivation and appropriate rates of assessment imposed. When a portion of a dry field was converted to wet the appropriate wet rate was levied without subdivision, on the actual extent converted, provided such area was more than 20 cents.

On the whole, 34,199 acres of occupied dry lands were reclassified; 7,976 acres as wet and 26,223 as garden.

(*d*) *Garden lands.*—There was no reclassification of garden lands and their existing tarams were generally retained. On individual applications, however, extinct gardens rendered permanently unfit for garden cultivation for reasons beyond the ryots' control, were after inspection, transferred to dry. Where portions of old garden and dry were clubbed at resurvey, and it was not found possible either to separate them or to register the entire resurvey field as garden, the description ' dry ' was adopted for the whole field and an average rate of assessment worked out. Where the resultant rate did not exceed Rs. 2, the entry " old garden and dry clubbed " was made in the remarks column of the adangal.

(*e*) *Wet lands.*—No general reclassification of the existing wet lands was made but fields which were found fit only for dry cultivation owing to causes beyond the ryots' control were on individual applications transferred to dry.

Transfer of wet single-crop lands to double crop or vice versa was not allowed at resettlement.

The areas transferred from wet and garden to dry are insignificant being only 16 and 23 acres respectively.

(*f*) *Porambokes*—(*a*) *Resurveyed tracts.*—All porambokes were inspected and their correct description as per state of ground was adopted in the resettlement accounts. All unobjectionable occupations in porambokes were assigned in consultation with the departments concerned. In the case of valuable encroachments, land value, tree value and back assessment were first collected following the district practice. As a result of the memorial presented by the Honorary Secretary, Kanarese Landholders' Association, dated 7th May 1928, the Government decided that no attempt should be made to treat any occupation of land at the disposal of Government as an encroachment unless the occupation was the subject of public representation (i.e.), by the ryots in general or local bodies and was found definitely to prejudice the utility of the poramboke. They accordingly ordered that no back assessment, land value or tree value should be collected on such encroachments and that amounts already collected should be refunded. An exception was however made in the case of river accretion where the collection of back assessment was limited to ten years but even this charge was ordered to be waived when the land gained by accretion was balanced by land lost by erosion in the same holding—Please see paragraph 1 (*b*) of G.O. Ms. No. 2044, dated 3rd September 1928, and G.O. Ms. No. 173, Revenue, dated 25th January 1929. Following these orders the amount already collected in 78 villages of Kasaragod taluk and 12 villages of Mangalore taluk were refunded to the parties concerned.

Another objection of the Landholders' Association was in regard to the inclusion of Kattapunis (channel bunds) with the trees standing thereon within the limits of channel porambokes. The Government considered that the survey of such bunds as parts of the channels was erroneous but that the demarcation of the fields need not be revised on that account as the extra assessment realizable would not be so considerable as to justify the expenditure and trouble involved. It was, however, ordered that certificates should be issued to the ryots concerned recognizing their rights of ownership in the channel bunds adjoining their holdings and to the trees standing thereon except in cases where the bunds contained trees held subject to the payment of tree tax—Please see paragraph 1 (*a*) of G.O. No. 2044, Revenue, dated 3rd September 1928, and G.O. Ms. No. 1038, Revenue, dated 25th May 1929 as amplified by G.O. Ms. No. 143, dated 29th January 1930. Accordingly such certificates were issued to the registered holders concerned by the settlement staff.

An extent of 240 acres of poramboke lands was transferred to the head of assessed, 45 acres to dry, 113 acres to wet and 82 acres to garden.

(*b*) *Non-resurveyed tracts.*—In 1930, miscellaneous accounts inspection was taken up first in Mangalore taluk when all porambokes were inspected for purposes of correct classification. In October 1931, resettlement operations were ordered to be suspended (G.O. No. 2214, Revenue, dated 21st October 1931), owing to the financial stringency and when they were resumed in 1933, the work was started on the old lines in the villages of Puttur and Mangalore taluks. Subsequently in accordance with the further simplification of resettlement procedure ordered in G.O. Ms. No. 494, Revenue, dated 9th March 1934, the inspection of porambokes was stopped in all the other villages of the district.

(*g*) *Kumaki and assessed waste lands—Resurveyed tracts.*—Kumaki lands are Government waste lands within 100 yards of old wargs land (i.e., wargs found prior to fasli 1276) and over which the wargdars enjoy privileges of grazing cattle, cutting leaves, firewood and timber for their own agricultural and domestic purposes. During the final check of resurvey records all kumakis and assessed wastes were inspected

and all cases of occupations including Kumaki lands enclosed by walls merely for the purposes of facilitating the exercise of normal Kumaki privileges, were assigned to the actual occupants at dry rates except the occupations of Kumaki lands by house-sites and garden trees, which were assigned at the appropriate garden rates. In the case of long-standing occupations, back assessment was also collected. Subsequently the Government in their Order Ms. No. 661, dated 27th March 1929, decided that Kumaki land should be deemed to have been effectively occupied only when brought under cultivation, or occupied as a house-site or planted with trees classed at the resettlement as garden products or otherwise reduced into exclusive possession, but that land around which walls were built merely for the purpose of facilitating the exercise of the normal Kumaki privileges should not be deemed to have been effectively occupied.

Accordingly a notification inviting applications within three months from the date of publication of the notice from those persons to whom such assignments were made in all the resurveyed villages of Kasaragod (excluding Kumari villages) 25 of Mangalore and 31 of Puttur taluks was published in the district gazette, dated 6th May 1929. As no applications were received within the time fixed the treatment of such walled enclosures as ryotwari holdings was allowed to continue. All back assessment and land value levied on account of the assignment of Kumaki lands were refunded as in the case of poramboke lands following the orders contained in paragraph 4 (3) of G.O. Ms. No. 661, dated 27th March 1929.

The total area of assessed waste lands assigned in all the resurveyed villages was 7,406 acres (5,812 as dry 448 acres as wet and 1,146 acres as garden).

Non-resurveyed tracts.—In areas where no resurvey was made the Special Settlement Officer was asked to obtain from the village officers lists of unauthorized occupations of Kumakis and assessed waste lands in all the villages and submit them to Government with an estimate of their area and the assessment (the rate appropriate to their condition being assumed) that would be on them—please see paragraph 4 (4) of G.O. Ms. No. 661, dated 27th March 1929. On a reference made from this office the Board in its Proceedings Mis. No. 2620, dated 2nd September 1929, decided that as the lists were intended for estimating the work involved in and the revenue likely to be realized by the assignment of unauthorized occupation of Kumakis and assessed waste lands in areas where there was no resurvey, it would be sufficient if the lists were prepared for the taluks of Mangalore and Puttur after overcheck by the settlement staff. Lists were accordingly furnished for Mangalore and Puttur taluks. Shortly after, the resettlement operations in South Kanara were stopped and the lists were therefore returned to the Tahsildars concerned for action in due course. On resumption of the operations in 1933, all assessed waste lands were inspected in the taluks of Mangalore, Puttur and Kasaragod for purposes of reclassification. But as a result of the further simplification of resettlement procedure ordered in G.O. Ms. No. 494, Revenue, dated 9th March 1934, this work was stopped. In villages where inspection had already been completed transfers of entire assessed waste lands occupied were given effect to in the resettlement accounts while only lists of partial occupations, showing the particulars of extent, soil classification and rate were furnished to the revenue staff along with resettlement fair accounts, for the purpose of collecting the assessment due on them. (B.P. No. 1839, Mis., dated 6th June 1934.)

(*h*) *Unassessed lands.*—No lands were classed as unassessed at the last settlement. Subsequently the Revenue Department transferred to ' unassessed ' certain lands which were registered as poramboke at the last settlement, in accordance with the instructions contained in G.O. No. 1368, Revenue, dated 9th May 1911. *This registry was left unaltered at resettlement*, except in Karkal where an extent of 1,672 acres of reserved forest classed as unassessed was treated as forest poramboke.

(*i*) *Mulpattas.*—Mulpattas are lands granted by Revenue Officers during the early years of British rule or by former Native Governments. At the last settlement all unreclaimed waste forest lands included in Mulpattas were treated as occupied dry and assessed at an uniform favourable rate of four annas an acre. At the resettlement reclaimed areas were assessed at the ordinary dry, wet or garden rates, the four anna rate on unreclaimed lands being left alone. Only entire cases of reclaimed Mulpatta lands were given effect to in the resettlement accounts while lists of partial cases of reclamation were furnished to the Revenue Department for charging assessment without subdivision. The extents of Mulpatta lands thus transferred by the settlement party were—

	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS. A. P.
Dry	25·48	20 12 0
Garden	12·52	32 11 0
Wet	16·52	44 0 0

(*j*) *Kans.*—Kans are forest lands in which the assessee is at liberty to collect and cultivate without restriction forest produce of a specified kind in consideration of the payment of a small fixed annual payment, ordinarily known as peppershist or cardamomshist. They exist in 22 villages of Puttur taluk. At the last settlement, they were registered as assessed waste with the remark ' Kan ' in the remarks column but separate kan pattas were issued and the assessment credited to Forest revenue. Kan lands brought under effective occupation were assessed at the appropriate dry, wet or garden rates at the resettlement. Those which were not brought under effective occupation were classed as unoccupied under dry the ordinary soil classification, and taram with the remark ' Kan ' noted against them. In these cases the existing rate of annas four was allowed to continue.

(*k*) *Banes.*—Bane lands which exist only in parts of the Puttur taluk are lands which carry the same privileges to the wargs to which they are attached as Kumakis in the rest of the district. The only difference between Kumakis and banes is that while the former are limited to within 100 yards of a warg, the latter need not necessarily be so. They exist in 21 out of 22 villages in which kan lands also exist. The bane privileges were allowed to continue at resettlement subject to the provision that bane lands brought under effective occupation were assessed at the ordinary dry, wet or garden rates according to their description. The bane lands have been shown in the resettlement accounts as assessed waste with remark ' bane ' noted against them.

(*l*) *Neriya cardamom forest.*—The area known as Neriya cardamom forest lies in Neriya village of the Puttur taluk bordering Mysore territory. It is made up of dense jungle and was first settled in fasli 1318. It comprised an extent of 19,413 acres made up of 146·72 acres of cardamom cultivation, 1,900·19 acres of Kumari cultivation and 17,366·09 acres of Kumaki cultivation and assessed at Re. 1, As. 3, As. 2, respectively, per acre. These rates of assessment have been allowed to continue. In the resettlement accounts soil classification and taram have not been noted against these lands but only the rate and assessment entered with the remark ' Special cardamom rate, special Kumari rate or special Kumaki rate ' as the case may be. (B.P. No. 919, Mis., dated 1st March 1935.)

(*m*) *Kumaris.*—Kumaris are shifting cultivations in forests and they exist in 21 villages of the Kasaragod taluk. They were settled at the last settlement under a separate notification and flat rates of annas 3, 2 and 1 per acre were adopted for warg Kumaris placed in the first, second and third groups, respectively. These rates ceased to apply to so much of the Kumari land as was permanently reclaimed and converted to dry, wet, or garden in which case, it was classified as such and assessed at the appropriate rates—please see the notification contained in G.O. No. 391, Revenue, dated 17th April 1903, printed in B.P. No. 140, Press, dated 27th April 1903.

The experimental resurvey carried out at first in two Kumari villages of the Kasaragod taluk showed that the frame work of the survey was unworkable for the purpose of revenue records and the Government therefore sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 2082, Revenue, dated 20th October 1927, a resurvey of all the Kumari villages. During the final check of the resurvey records the settlement staff attended also to the reclassification of the warg Kumaris that were permanently converted to dry, wet or garden. As directed in B.P. No. 388, Mis., dated 4th February 1931, rough pattas were not issued for such changes but lists of cases of conversions were sent to the Revenue Divisional Officer for confirmation and on their return the changes were given effect to in the accounts. Fair adangals on the basis of resurvey so far as survey and subdivision numbers and their extents were concerned (the previous revenue registry being adopted as regards registered holders) were prepared and handed over to the Revenue Department for maintenance. At resettlement the productivity of the Kumaris was taken as the chief factor for grouping. The Kumari villages near the coast were accordingly placed in the third group, those in the extreme east in the first group, and those in the middle in the second group.

Eleven out of the 21 villages were affected by regrouping.

As a result of this, there was an increase of revenue of Rs. 2,391–3–0 or 12·55 per cent on the total assessment of Kumari lands. The previous Kumari rates of annas three, two and one per acre for the first, second and third groups (as revised) were retained. The extent and assessment of reclaimed Kumaris reclassified as dry, wet or garden are as shown below :—

	Extent.	Kumari assessment.	Assessment at resettlement.
	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Dry	1,094·52	140 7 0	724 4 0
Garden	6,202·31	976 13 0	20,886 11 0
Wet	481·46	72 11 0	1,337 12 0
Total ..	7,778·29	1,189 15 0	22,948 11 0

(*n*) *Inam lands.*—No land was registered as inam at the last settlement. Subsequently, certain inams belonging to Roman Catholic Churches in Mangalore, Udipi, Karkal and Coondapoor taluks were recognized as such and title-deeds issued following the orders contained in G.O. No. 2545, Revenue, dated 22nd August 1913. But in the revenue accounts they have all been shown as ryotwari, the grants being treated as money allowances. The question of their treatment at resettlement, i.e., either as inam or ryotwari, is under the consideration of the Board (Board's Reference No. F. 618/36-1, dated 22nd February 1936.

7. *Rough pattas and reclassification notices.*—In the 178 resurveyed villages excluding Kumari villages of Kasaragod taluk, rough pattas were issued in advance of resettlement on the basis of resurvey land registers and objections thereto were heard by Special Deputy Tahsildars in selected camps. On receipt of orders on the scheme report, notices were issued to the registered holders both in resurveyed and non-resurveyed villages in respect of alterations caused by reclassification of dry lands. Objections to these notices were received and disposed of by post by Settlement Tahsildars, after inspection wherever necessary. The total number of objection petitions received for each taluk is as shown below :—

	Objection petitions received at rough patta objection hearing.						Objection petitions received by post on reclassification.					
Names of taluks.	Registry.	Survey.	Assessment.	Reclassification.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Registry.	Survey.	Assessment.	Reclassificatic...	Miscellaneous.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Mangalore ..	1,390	2,168	..	25	121	3,704	13	2	45	609	11	680
Karkal	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	13	382	10	408
Kasaragod ..	23,231	8,622	..	20	111	31,984	5	..	189	2,033	69	2,296
Udipi	232	77	..	..	2	311	5	..	332	106	14	457
Coondapoor ..	120	22	..	..	3	145	1	..	49	146	10	206
Puttur	1,239	2,309	14	68	47	3,677	..	..	329	610	26	965
Total ..	**26,212**	**13,198**	**14**	**113**	**284**	**39,821**	**27**	**2**	**957**	**3,886**	**140**	**5,012**

8. *Appeals to the Special Assistant Settlement Officer in charge, to the Collector and to the Board.*—The following statement shows the number of appeals preferred to the Special Assistant Settlement Officer in charge, to the Collector, to the Board of Revenue and the results thereof and also the number of suit notices received.

	Appeals to the Special Settlement Officer.						Appeals to the Collector.						
Serial number and name of taluk.	Registration.	Assignment.	Reclassification.	Others.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Registration.	Assignment.	Reclassification.	Others.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1 Kasaragod	..	..	34	..	34	22	12*	8	57	..	1	66	53	13
2 Mangalore	..	..	21	..	21	8	13*	1	6	..	..	7	7	..
3 Puttur	..	..	4	..	4	2	2	3	2	..	..	5	5	..
4 Udipi	..	..	3	..	3†	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..
5 Coondapoor	..	..	5	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Karkal	..	..	10	..	10	6	4‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	77	..	77	44	32	12	66	..	1	79	66	13

Remarks.—* Of these, six were partly revised.
† Board's orders are awaited in respect of one petition.
‡ Of these, two were partly revised.

	Suit notice to the Collector.							Appeals to the Board.						
Serial number and name of taluk.	Registration.	Survey Demarcation.	Reclassification.	Others.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Registration.	Assignment.	Reclassification.	Assessment.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.
	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1 Kasaragod	6	20	..	4	30	24	6	..	..	2	1	3	3	..
2 Mangalore	..	3	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	2	1	3	1	2
3 Puttur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
4 Udipi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Coondapoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Karkal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	6	23	..	4	33	27	6	..	..	5	2	7	5	2

9. *Supplemental survey.*—The number of supplemental subdivisions effected in the resurveyed villages as a result of the orders passed on final check of resurvey records, miscellaneous accounts and reclassification, inspection and rough patta objection hearing is shown below :—

Serial number and name of taluk.	Total number of villages.	Number of subdivisions measured.		Total.
		By survey.	By special survey staff.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Kasaragod	114	13,292	5,701	18,993
2 Mangalore	27	2,619	1,481	4,100
3 Puttur	33	3,514	1,883	5,397
4 Udipi	2	236	265	501
5 Coondapoor	2	110	46	156
Total ..	**178**	**19,771**	**9,376**	**29,147**

The number of supplemental subdivisions measured in 94 non-resurveyed villages of Mangalore taluk is 3,247.

10. *Increment remissions.*—Increment remissions (both ordinary and special) were granted and given effect to from the year of introduction of resettlement in each taluk concerned. The following statement shows the increment remissions granted in the first four faslis of the resettlement period.

Name of taluks.	Year of introduction.	Increment remission for the first four faslis.											
		1344.			1345.			1346.			1347.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1 Mangalore	1934-35.	50,423	5	0	33,652	12	0	18,073	1	0	2,154	12	0
2 Karkal	Do.	28,711	7	0	19,224	9	0	10,508	0	0	1,676	3	0
3 Kasaragod	Do.	59,598	8	0	41,714	8	0	25,718	5	0	9,248	6	0
4 Udipi	Do.	43,722	4	0	28,928	6	0	15,394	7	0	1,352	7	0
5 Coondapoor	Do.	29,861	12	0	19,770	10	0	10,443	11	0	647	6	0
6 Puttur	Do.	36,150	7	0	24,382	5	0	13,507	13	0	2,329	4	0
Total ..		**2,48,467**	**11**	**0**	**1,67,673**	**2**	**0**	**93,645**	**5**	**0**	**17,408**	**6**	**0**

NOTE.—Particulars of ordinary increment remission have not been furnished for the fifth and succeeding faslis.

11. *Issue of fair accounts to the Tahsildars—Resurveyed villages.*—Fair adangals and chittahs on the basis of resurvey records were handed over to the Tahsildars in advance of resettlement. On receipt of the orders of Government on the scheme report, the fair accounts already issued were got back from the Tahsildars and returned to them with the reclassification changes and revised rates of assessment duly incorporated in them. Along with the fair accounts were given the increment remission accounts in the form approved in B.P. Mis. No. 151, dated 15th January 1935.

Non-resurveyed villages.—In Mangalore and Puttur taluks, land registers and chittas were prepared by the Settlement staff while in the taluks of Karkal, Udipi and Coondapoor they were prepared by the shanbhogues and checked by the Settlement staff. As soon as orders on the scheme report were received, the reclassification changes and the enhanced rates were incorporated in them and handed over to the Revenue Department along with the increment remission accounts. The following statement shows the dates on which the first and the last batch of fair accounts were sent to the Tahsildars :-

Serial number and name of taluk.	Number of villages.	Date of despatch of fair accounts on the basis of resurvey.		Number of villages.	Date of despatch of fair accounts at resettlement.	
		First batch.	Last batch.		First batch.	Last batch.
1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Mangalore ..	27	31—7—1928.	20—1—1930.	178	2—3—1935.	31—5—1935.
2 Kasaragod ..	97	20—7—1927.	6—5—1929.	114	1—3—1935.	31—5—1935.
	17 (Kumari villages).	26—9—1931.	5—7—1932.			
3 Puttur	33	31—12—1928.	17—4—1930.	184	4—3—1935.	30—5—1935.
4 Coondapoor ..	2	21—3—1930.	..	103	7—3—1935.	31—5—1935.
5 Udipi	2	27—5—1930.	..	115	4—3—1935.	31—5—1935.
6 Karkal	..	..		105	7—3—1935.	31—5—1935
Total ..	**178**			**799**		

12. *Issue of survey notices.*—Notices under section 9 (2) of the Survey and Boundaries Act VIII of 1923, were prepared and issued wherever necessary. The issue of section 13 notification has been completed in all the areas.

13. (1) *Results of the resettlement.*—Appendix I, shows the area under the several descriptions of land according to Revenue accounts and according to resurvey and resettlement. For purposes of comparison, it has not been found possible to adopt the

figures according to the revenue accounts of the year just previous to the introduction of resettlement (1343) in the case of resurveyed villages as resurvey areas had already been adopted in the revenue accounts in different faslis in different taluks. Hence in the case of these villages, the figures of the fasli prior to the introduction of resurvey areas have been adopted. In respect of the non-resurveyed villages the revenue figures of fasli 1343, have been taken into account.

A portion of the southern boundary of the district was changed from the bank of the Kavvayi river to the mid-river line in accordance with G.O. Mis. No. 2437, Revenue, dated 20th December 1930 (B.P. Mis. No. 26, dated 6th January 1931). This resulted in the transfer of 881 acres from Malabar to South Kanara. Besides, an extent of 4,800 acres of unsurveyed area was surveyed for the first time and brought to account. In spite of this increase, the total area of the district has decreased by 17,333 acres. This decrease is due to an extent of 22,592 acres in the taluks of Kasaragod and Puttur having been excluded from the village boundaries and included in the Reserved Forest and also to the correct computation of areas at resurvey. Under the head ' unoccupied dry ' there is a large decrease of 49,779 acres. This is due to (1) the transfer of an extent of 27,797 acres from unoccupied dry to poramboke in Kasaragod and Puttur taluks, (2) the transfer of 7,406 acres to the head of occupied dry, wet or garden and (3) the exclusion of the areas from the village boundaries which really formed part of reserved forest. The decrease of 2,742 acres under the head ' unassessed ' is due to the transfer of 1,672 acres to the head of reserved forest poramboke in Karkal taluk and to the exclusion of 1,113 acres from the village limits in Kasaragod and Puttur taluks. Under the head ' poramboke ' there is an increase of 29,469 acres. As already explained, this is due to the transfer of 27,797 acres from unoccupied dry and to the transfer of 1,672 acres from unassessed to ' poramboke '. Under the heads ' garden and wet ' there is an increase of 36,185 acres, while there is a decrease of 30,599 acres under dry. This is due to the reclassification of dry lands to wet or garden at resettlement, the revenue staff not having been authorized to effect such transfers during the currency of settlement and also to the transfer of 7,406 acres of assessed waste to dry, wet or garden (dry, 5,812 acres, garden, 1,146 and wet 448 acres).

(2) *Financial results.*—Appendix II shows the financial results of the resettlement in each taluk. An abstract of it showing the percentage increase in assessment in each taluk is given below :—

Name of taluk. (1)	Dry. (2)	rden. (3)	Wet. (4)	Total. (5)
Mangalore	..	12·97	12·43	11·57
Karkal	..	12·45	12·64	11·05
Kasaragod	..	12·88	13·82	11·88
Udipi	..	12·23	12·16	10·93
Coondapoor	..	12·41	12·52	11·65
Puttur	..	12·61	12·73	11·93
Total—Plus. ..	..	**12·67**	**12·66**	**11·41**

The sanctioned percentage of enhancement in the rates of wet and garden lands is 12·50, while no enhancement was ordered in the rates for dry lands. The slight variations in the percentage shown in columns (3) and (4) are due to rounding of annas (i) in calculating some of the new money rates with reference to the percentage enhancemnt (ii) in working out the average assessment of clubbed fields in resurveyed areas and (iii) in applying the revised rates to individual fields. The total increase in assessment for the whole district, amounts to Rs. 2,86,686 or 11·41 per cent as against Rs. 3,19,985 or 12·59 per cent estimated in the scheme report. This deficit is due to the various concessions allowed in the matter of reclassification of dry lands to garden at resettlement.

Appendix III shows the area of occupied and unoccupied dry garden and wet lands under each resettlement money rates.

14. (1) *Mulgeni holdings.*—At the last settlement, a separate patta was issued for each mulgeni leasehold (i.e., lands given on permanent lease) showing the name of the mulgar as pattadar and the mulgenidar as mulgeni tenant in accordance with the orders issued in G.O. No. 757, Revenue, dated 25th August 1902. This procedure was adopted in order to facilitate the prompt collection of the assessment by the attachment of the land in cases in which the terms of the lease did not provide for an enhancement of the rent consequent on the increase of assessment at resettlement as the mulgar might refuse to pay the enhanced assessment if he could not make some satisfactory arrangement with the mulgenidar. But as under the Mulgeni Rent Enhancement Act of 1920, the mulgar could obtain an order for the enhancement of the rent in consequence of an increase in the assessment, the reason for issuing a separate patta for each mulgeni leasehold ceased to exist and the Government accordingly ordered its discontinuance (vide G.O. No. 1498, Revenue, dated 26th July 1929). The separate pattas issued for mulgeni leaseholders were accordingly cancelled at resettlement and all the lands belonging to one

and the same mulgar were included in one patta. Please see B.P. Mis. No. 163, dated 22nd January 1926, and G.O. No. 1498, Revenue, dated 26th July 1929, communicated with B.P. Mis. No. 2228, dated 1st August 1929.

(2) *Grant and free-hold lands.*—Grant lands exist in Mangalore and free-hold lands exist in Mangalore and Puttur taluks. Their extents and assessments are given below :—

	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS. A. P.
Grant lands	83.54	237 5 0
Free-hold lands—		
Mangalore	82·38	114 7 6
Puttur	18·27	15 14 0

They are not interfered with at resettlement and were exhibited as grant or free-hold lands as the case may be.

15. *Ground rent.*—There are eight towns in the district, Mangalore, Bantwal, Moolky, Kasaragod, Karkal, Udipi, Coondapoor and Puttur. The first six were towns even at the last settlement and the last two were declared as towns only in 1927 and 1931, respectively. Mangalore is the only municipality in the district. Udipi has been constituted a municipality recently: The rates of ground rent consisted of special rates of Rs. 12 and 6 and ground rent ranging from Rs. 3–2–0 to Rs. 300 an acre. In their order Ms. No. 1059, Revenue, dated 6th May 1935, the Government decided that in respect of ground rent lands in the district, the existing rate of assumed agricultural assessment of Rs. 6–4–0 an acre should be raised by 80 per cent, i.e., Rs. 11–4–0 an acre. The effect of this order was that the previous rates of ground rent (Rs. 6 and Rs. 6–4–0) were raised to Rs. 11–4–0 an acre and the other rates by Rs. 5 an acre. In respect, however, of the sites assigned to the depressed classes in the town of Udipi, the existing rate of Rs. 3–2–0 was left unaltered. No separate pattas were issued for the ground rent cases. The term ' special rate ' was abolished altogether and only the term ' ground rent ' was retained as there was no difference between ground rent and special rate. All lands assessed to ground rent were continued to be shown in the adangal and 10 (1) chittas as before with the entry ' ground rent ' in the remarks column, the columns intended for description, soil classification and taram being left blank. The financial effect of the revision of ground rent is given below :—

Name of town.	According to Revenue—Assessment.	According to Resettlement—Assessment.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Mangalore, Buntwal, Moolky	8,000 3 0	10,315 1 0
Kasaragod	239 4 0	451 2 0
Karkal	792 2 0	1,367 5 0
Udipi	866 8 0	717 10 0
Coondapoor	..	48 4 0
Puttur	..	5 5 0
Total ..	**9,898 1 0**	**13,904 11 0**

It will thus be seen that the increase of ground rent was Rs. 4,006–10–0.

16. *Resettlement register and descriptive memoir.*—The form of resettlement register was approved in B.P. Mis. No. 405, dated 29th January 1935, and that of the Descriptive Memoir in G.O. Ms. No. 2064, Revenue, dated 31st August 1935, communicated with the Board's Resolution Mis. No. 3349, dated 5th September 1935. Registers and memoirs have been prepared and checked for the villages noted below :—

	Prepared.	Checked
Registers	690	372
Descriptive Memoirs	296	244

and those of 149 villages so far scrutinized and signed by me.

17. *Cost of operations.*—Particulars under the head are given below :—

	Amount.
	RS.
(1) Survey	1,58,573
(2) Resettlement including special survey staff	7,21,056

18. *Memorandum for the guidance of the Revenue staff.*—A memorandum appended.

19. *Conclusion.*—Mr. W. R. S. Sathianathan was in charge of the Party from 1930 to 1931 and the scheme report, which is to a large extent, the result of his work, was subsequently submitted by Mr. E. W. Bouchier on 1st January 1934. M.R.Ry. K. P. Krishnan Nayar Avargal introduced the resettlement rates in all the six taluks. The following statement gives the names of the various officers who conducted the resettlement operations:

(i) Officers incharge of the party.

Serial number and names.	Period of charge. From (2)	To (3)	
1 A. R. MacEwen, Esq., M.C., I.C.S.	24th March 1925. 13th December 1926.	31st March 1926. 8th April 1930.	On leave from 1st April 1926 to 12th December 1926.
2 G. S. Bozman, Esq., I.C.S.	1st April 1926 ..	12th December 1926.	
3 W. R. S. Sathianathan, Esq., I.C.S.	9th April 1930 ..	6th December 1931.	
4 D. I. R. Muir, Esq., I.C.S.	7th December 1931. 1st January 1933. 3rd October 1935.	31st December 1932. 19th March 1933. 22nd November 1935.	Operation in South Kanara suspended.
5 E. W. Bouchier, Esq., I.C.S.	20th March 1933.	6th March 1934.	
6 W. H. Mitchell, Esq., B.A...	7th March 1934.	31st March 1934, *a.n.*	
7 M.R.Ry. K. P. Krishnan Nayar Avargal, B.A.	31st March 1934, *a.n.*	2nd October 1935, *a.n.*	
8 S. Bhoothalingam, Esq., I.C.S.	23rd November 1935		

(ii) Special Assistant Settlement Officers.

Serial number and name.	Period. From	To	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 G. S. Bozman, Esq., I.C.S.	8th February 1925.	7th December 1925.	Leave from 8th December 1925 to 6th January 1926.
	7th January 1926.	31st March 1926 ..	In charge from 1st April 1926 to 12th December 1926.
	13th December 1926.	24th March 1927.	
2 M.R.Ry. C. S. Krishna Ayyar Avargal, B.A.	February 1926 ..	13th December 1926.	
3 M.R.Ry. R. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, B.A.	7th August 1926 ..	21st December 1929.	
4 W. R. S. Sathianathan, Esq., I.C.S.	9th February 1929.	8th April 1930 ..	Thereafter in charge till 6th December 1931.
5 W. H. Mitchell, Esq., B.A.	27th March 1929 ..	6th March 1934 ..	Thereafter in charge till 31st March 1934.
6 M.R.Ry. J. Balaji Rao Avargal, B.A.	20th October 1930. 1st February 1932.	21st November 1931. 9th May 1932.	
7 M.R.Ry. K. P. Krishnan Nayar Avargal, B.A.	8th August 1932.	31st March 1934 ..	Thereafter in charge till 2nd October 1935.
8 E. W. Bouchier, Esq., I.C.S.	14th September 1932.	19th March 1933 ..	Thereafter in charge till 6th March 1934.
9 M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib M. Rengappa Bangara Avargal, B.A.	6th March 1933 ..	31st December 1933.	
10 M.R.Ry. G. Dattatreya Rao Avargal, B.A.	17th May 1933 ..	31st March 1934.	

(iii) Settlement Tahsildars.

Serial number and name. (1)	Period. From (2)	To (3)
1 M.R.Ry. J. S. Suvarna, B.A.	3rd April 1934 ..	31st October 1934.
2 ,, J. L. D'Souza, B.A.	1st April 1934 ..	26th May 1934.
3 ,, U. Kumarayya, B.A.	2nd April 1934 ..	30th April 1935.
4 ,, T. V. Ramunni Nayar	27th May 1934 ..	27th July 1934.
	25th February 1935 ..	31st May 1935.
5 ,, V. Govindan, B.A.	28th July 1934 ..	31st October 1934.
6 ,, B. Ganapathi, B.A.	25th February 1935 ..	31st May 1935.

Note.—The Special Assistant Settlement Officers were replaced by the Settlement Tahsildars from the District Revenue Establishment for reclassification and introduction of resettlement rates (G.O. Ms. No. 494, Revenue, dated 9th March 1934).

The orders of Government on the scheme report were received in January 1935, and within a short period of four months, the new rates had to be introduced in all the six taluks. This could be done only after issue of reclassification notices and disposal of objections to them. Besides, the increment remission accounts first prepared had to be revised under the Collector's instructions owing to the suspension of a portion of land revenue in fasli 1344. The large amount of work involved by all this was completed in time; thanks to the hard and diligent work of the subordinates of the Party and the co-operation of the Revenue Officers.

Appendix I.

Comparative statement of areas of the several taluks of the South Kanara district.

Particulars.		Area according to the revenue accounts. (2)	Area according to resettlement. (3)	Difference (increase +, decrease —) between columns (2) and (3). (4)	Percentage of column (4) over column (2). (5)
		AC. CT.	AC. CT.	AC. CT.	
Occupied	Dry	515,039 47	484,440 11	— 30,599 36	— 5·94
	Garden ..	77,155 90	104,768 74	+ 27,612 84	+ 35·79
	Wet ..	424,430 71	433,003 15	+ 8,572 44	+ 2·02
	Total ..	1,016,626 08	1,022,212 00	+ 5,585 92	+ 0·55
Unoccupied	Dry ..	1,200,236 14	1,150,457 17	— 49,778 97	— 4·15
	Garden ..	259 90	321 08	+ 61 18	+ 23·46
	Wet ..	1,048 33	1,120 13	+ 71 80	+ 6·87
	Total ..	1,201,544 37	1,151,898 38	— 49,645 99	— 4·13
Unassessed	.. ..	3,911 06	1,168 83	— 2,742 23	— 70·11
Poramboke	.. ..	341,661 24	371,130 24	+ 29,469 00	+ 8·63
	Grand total ..	2,563,742 75	2,546,409 45	— 17,333 30	— 0·68

APPENDIX II.

Comparative financial statement for the six taluks of the South Kanara district.

	Description.	Assessment according to the revenue accounts.	Assessment according to resettlement.	Difference (increase + decrease —) between columns (3) and (4).	Percentage of column (5) over column (3) (increase +, decrease —).
	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	
Coondapoor	Dry ..	22,598 1	20,723 10	— 1,874 7	— 8·29
	Garden ..	43,119 14	50,505 12	+ 7,385 14	+17·13
	Wet ..	2,76,275 3	3,05,601 14	+29,326 11	+10·62
	Total ..	3,41,993 2	3,76,831 4	+ 34,838 2	+10·02
Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	— 1,874 7		
	Garden ..	..	+ 2,033 12		
	Wet ..	..	— 5,262 11		
Net assessment ..	Dry ..	22,598 1	22,598 1	..	..
	Garden ..	43,119 14	48,472 0	+ 5,352 2	+12·41
	Wet ..	2,76,275 3	3,10,864 9	+ 34,589 6	+12·52
	Total ..	3,41,993 2	3,81,934 10	+ 39,941 8	+11·65
Karkal	Dry ..	38,532 5	36,140 13	— 2,391 8	— 6·21
	Garden ..	23,539 11	30,760 10	+ 7,220 15	+30·68
	Wet ..	2,47,476 4	2,74,912 3	+ 27,435 15	+11·09
	Total ..	3,09,548 4	3,41,813 10	+ 32,265 6	+10·42
Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..		— 2,391 8	.	..
	Garden ..	..	+ 4,290 11	.	..
	Wet ..	..	— 3,850 2	.	..
Net assessment ..	Dry ..	38,532 5	38,532 5	..	..
	Garden ..	23,539 11	26,469 15	+ 2,930 4	+12·45
	Wet ..	2,47,476 4	2,78,762 5	+31,286 1	+12·64
	Total ..	3,09,548 4	3,43,764 9	+34,216 5	+11·05
Kasaragod	Dry ..	53,313 4	51,125 12	— 2,187 8	— 4·10
	Garden ..	1,29,138 4	1,99,710 3	+70 571 15	+54·64
	Wet ..	2,64,986 7	3,08,476 5	+43,489 14	+16·41
	Total ..	4,47,437 15	5,59,312 4	+1,11,874 5	+25·00
Increase or decrease due to transfer from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	—2,187 8	..	..
	Garden ..	..	+53,935 5	..	..
	Wet ..	..	+6,866 5	..	..
Net assessment ..	Dry ..	53,313 4	53,313 4	..	..
	Garden ..	1,29,138 4	1,45,774 14	+16,636 10	+12·88
	Wet ..	2,64,986 7	3,01,610 0	+36,623 9	+13·82
	Total ..	4,47,437 15	5,00,698 2	+53,260 3	+11·88
Mangalore	Dry ..	60,525 11	58,809 0	— 1,716 11	— 2·84
	Garden ..	50,568 2	64,784 0	+14,215 14	+28·11
	Wet ..	4,17,854 8	4,75,952 3	+58,097 11	+13·90
	Total ..	5,28,948 5	5,99,545 3	+70,596 14	+13·35
Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	—1,716 11	..	..
	Garden ..	..	+7,653 10	..	..
	Wet ..	..	+6,174 15	..	..
Net assessment ..	Dry ..	60,525 11	60,525 11	..	..
	Garden ..	50,568 2	57,130 6	+ 6,562 4	+12·97
	Wet ..	4,17,854 8	4,69,777 4	+51,922 12	+12·43
	Total ..	5,28,948 5	5,87,433 5	+58,485 0	+11·57
Puttur	Dry ..	25,915 12	25,584 0	— 331 12	— 1·28
	Garden ..	57,355 7	72,429 7	+15,074 0	26·28
	Wet ..	3,34,179 3	3,55,315 4	+21,136 1	6·32
	Total ..	4,17,450 6	4,53,328 11	+35,878 5	+ 8·59

Comparative financial statement for the six taluks of the South Kanara district—*cont.*

Taluk.	Particulars.	Description.	Assessment according to the revenue accounts.	Assessment according to resettlement.	Difference (increase +, decrease —) between columns (4) and (5).	Percentage of column (6) over column (3) (Increase +, decrease —).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
Puttur—*cont.*	Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	— 331 12	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+7,840 14	..	..
		Wet ..	..	— 21,418 5	..	..
	Net assessment ..	Dry ..	25,915 12	25,915 12	..	..
		Garden ..	57,355 7	64,588 9	+ 7,233 2	+12·61
		Wet ..	3,34,179 3	3,76,733 9	+42,554 6	+12·73
		Total ..	4,17,450 6	4,67,237 14	+49,787 8	+11·93
Udipi ..	.... ..	Dry ..	47,525 12	44,431 2	— 3,094 10	— 6·51
		Garden ..	53,223 12	65,501 5	+12,277 9	+23·07
		Wet ..	3,65,972 11	4,12,493 14	+46,521 3	+12·71
		Total ..	4,66,722 3	5,22,426 5	+55,704 2	+11·94
	Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	— 3,094 10	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+5,766 2	..	..
		Wet ..	..	+2,037 2	..	..
	Net assessment	Dry ..	47,525 12	47,525 12	..	..
		Garden ..	53,223 12	59,735 3	+6,511 7	+12·23
		Wet ..	3,65,972 11	4,10,456 12	+44,484 1	+12·16
		Total ..	4,66,722 3	5,17,717 11	+50,995 8	+10·93
Total for the six taluks.	.... ..	Dry ..	2,48,410 13	2,36,814 5	—11,596 8	— 4·67
		Garden ..	3,56,945 2	4,83,691 5	+1,26,746 3	+35·51
		Wet ..	19,06,744 4	21,32,751 11	+2,26,007 7	+11·85
		Total ..	25,12,100 3	28,53,257 5	+3,41,157 2	+13·59
	Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	— 11,596 8	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+81,520 6	..	..
		Wet ..	..	— 15,452 12	..	..
	Net assessment ..	Dry ..	2,48,410 13	2,48,410 13	..	..
		Garden ..	3,56,945 2	4,02,170 15	+ 45,225 13	+12·67
		Wet ..	19,06,744 4	21,48,204 7	+2,41,460 3	+12·66
		Total ..	25,12,100 3	27,98,786 3	+2,86,686 0	+11·41

APPENDIX III.

Statement of areas under dry, garden and wet money rates in the six taluks of the South Kanara district.

Particulars.	Rate per acre.	Extent. Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Total.	Percentage on the total of all the money rates
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6
	RS. A.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
Dry	2 0	680·28	40·80	721·08	·05
	1 8	2,105·72	446·28	2,552.00	0·18
	1 4	17,786·97	7,490·25	25,277·22	1·73
	1 0	95,123·10	149,667·38	244,790·48	16·80
	0 12	97,503·66	276,767·56	374,271·22	25·69
	0 8	61,878·29	282,071·66	343,949·95	23·61
	0 6	24,419·19	269,462·22	293,881·41	20·17
	0 4	6,755·55	160,497·36	167,252·91	11·48
	0 2	392·11	3,898·86	4,290·97	0·29
Total	..	306,644·87	1,150,342·37	1,456,987·24	100·00
Garden	9 0	10,877·31	31·81	10,909·12	10·38
	7 14	8,489·40	19·86	8,509·26	8·10
	6 12	11,285·66	34·43	11,320·09	10·77
	5 10	10,601·38	32.00	10,633·38	10·12
	4 8	12,571·91	34·20	12,606·11	12·00
	3 6	13,873·63	20·05	13,893·68	13·23
	2 4	33,470·25	111·27	33,581·52	31·96
	1 2	3,572·89	37·46	3,610·35	3·44
Total ..	..	104,742·43	321·08	105,063·51	100·00
Wet I class	11 4	3,417·30	0·47	3,417·77	2·37
	9 14	30,180·88	7·65	30,188·53	20·89
	8 7	44,857·36	7·00	44,864·36	31·05
	7 1	32,732·02	16·16	32,748·18	22·67
	5 10	13,680·28	10·15	13,690·43	9·47
	4 4	11,096·26	58·42	11,154·68	7·72
	2 13	6,002·74	32·62	6,035·36	4·18
	2 2	1,814·93	7.70	1,822·63	1·26
	1 7	507·86	8.56	516·42	0·36
	1 1	47·25	..	47·25	0·03
Total ..	..	144,336·88	148.73	144,485·61	100·00
Wet II class—Double crop .	9 14	649·60	..	649·60	5·55
	8 7	4,216·95	0·98	4,217·93	36·03
	7 1	4,720·35	3·87	4,724·22	40·34
	5 10	1,804·18	2·16	1,806·34	15·43
	4 4	227·73	..	227·73	1·95
	3 6	0·37	..	0·37	..
	2 13	46·18	..	46·18	0·39
	2 2	29·80	..	29·80	0·26
	1 7	6·05	..	6·05	0·05
	1 1	..	..	..	..
Total	..	11,701·21	7·01	11,708·22	100·00
Wet II class—Single crop	7 14	4,171·23	5·91	4,177·14	3·97
	6 12	26,508·40	19·77	26,528·17	25·24
	5 10	25,402·28	43·27	25,445·55	24·21
	4 8	18,703·99	46·79	18,750·78	17·84
	3 6	11,708·50	36·72	11,745·22	11·17
	2 13	155·71	19·96	175·67	0·17
	2 4	6,590·30	20·76	6,611·06	6·29
	1 11	4,826·48	108·10	4,934·58	4·69
	1 2	3,636·90	33·26	3,670·16	3·49
	0 14	3,013·59	65·68	3,079·27	2·93
Total	..	104,717·38	400·22	105,117·60	100·00
Wet III class	6 12	264·33	..	264·33	0·15
	5 10	2,268·22	0·07	2,268·29	1·31
	4 8	14,964·82	27·36	14,992·18	8·67
	3 6	47,415·85	26·92	47,442·77	27·45
	2 13	1,202·37	2·97	1,205·34	0·70
	2 4	58,397·03	77·20	58,474·23	33·84
	1 11	29,214·62	69·21	29,283·83	16·95
	1 2	12,062·24	182·25	12,244·49	7·09
	0 14	6,456·22	178·19	6,634·41	3·84
Total ..	..	172,245·70	564·17	172,809·87	100·00
Total, wet ..	..	433,001·17	1,120·13	434,121·30	..
Total, dry, garden and wet..	..	844,388·47	1,151,783·58	1,996,172·05	..

Particulars of area not included in the statement—

	ACS.
Occupied wet—Cowle land	1·98
,, garden—Grant and freehold lands	26·31
,, dry—Mulpatta, ground-rent, Neriya cardamom forest grant, freehold, etc.	33,471·70
Kumari	144,323·54
Total ..	177,795·24
Unoccupied dry, grant, quit-rent and sites available for grant on ground-rent..	114·80

Endorsement No. R. Dis. 2976/36, *dated 4th July* 1936.

Forwarded.

2. *Paragraph* 15 *of the Special Settlement Officer's report.*—The boundaries of the Coondapoor town were revised after the resettlement, with the result that certain holdings which had been charged ground rent at the rate of Rs. 11–4–0 an acre, at the resettlement, now fall outside the town limits. In the case of these holdings assessment was not collected for fasli 1344 at the enhanced rate.

3. *Memorandum for the guidance of the Revenue Department.*—The principles on which the re-classification of dry to wet should be made, during the currency of the resettlement, are being examined by the Board in consultation with the Collector of Malabar—please see Board's Ref. No. F. 4241/35-3, dated 12th May 1936.

M. Humayun,
Collector.

To the Secretary, Board of Revenue.

(ii)

Letter from Khan Bahadur Muhammad Humayun Saheb Bahadur, B.A., Collector of South Kanara, to the Secretary, Board of Revenue, dated Mangalore, the 21st August 1936, D. Dis. No. 4234/36.

[Settlement—Resettlement (South Kanara)—Introduction report. *Reference.*—Board's Ref. F. No. 2202/36-2, dated 11th August 1936.]

The holdings referred to in paragraph 2 of my report R. Dis. No. 2976/36, dated 4th July 1936 are being treated as ordinary agricultural dry lands and assessment at the ordinary dry rates is being collected on them. They are not treated as ground rent lands.

Resolution—No. 120, *Press, dated 11th September* 1936.

Recorded.

2. The memorandum for the guidance of the Revenue Department will be issued separately.

(True extract)

D. I. R. Muir,
Joint Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
,, Collector of South Kanara.
,, Special Settlement Officer, Party No. III.
Copy to Special Assistant Settlement Officers in charge of Party Nos. I and II.

Order—No. 640, Revenue, dated 19th March 1937.

Recorded.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

H. R. Uzielli,
ecretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
Copy to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands (with C.L.).